ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, June 7, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" or "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one-line notice and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARKWRIGHT.—On June 5, 1930, at Brockwood Park, Hants, to JOYCE, wife of FRANK ARKWRIGHT, XII. Royal Lancers—a son.

CARO.—On June 5, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to ALICE (*née* MAY), wife of GEORGE A. CARO, of Melbourne—a daughter.

CLARE.—On June 6, 1930, at 16, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, Kensington, W.14, to Mr. and Mrs. BERTIE CLARE—a son.

DAVIES-COLLEY.—On June 3, 1930, at Carrington Vicarage, Nottingham, to MARY, wife of G. A. DAVIES-COLLEY—a daughter.

FARLEY.—On June 5, 1930, at Eyrecot, Epping, Essex, to OLIVE GERALDINE (*née* Worthington-Eyre), wife of WILFRID FARLEY—a daughter.

HAMILTON.—On June 5, 1930, at Longfield, Madingley-road, Cambridge, to CARMELITA, wife of CLAUDE KENNETH HAMILTON, R.A.—a daughter.

JONES.—On June 1, 1930, to MARGARET (*née* Rowe), wife of CARRINGTON JONES, of Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.—a daughter. (By cable.)

ORR.—On June 2, 1930, at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, the wife of CAPTAIN REGINALD ORR, of a son.

PARIS.—On June 4, 1930, at 39, Valley-road, Shortlands, Kent, to EVELINE, wife of E. TALBOT PARIS—a daughter.

PUGH.—On June 6, 1930, to KATHLEEN, wife of J. ALUN PUGH, 12, Pilgrim's-lane, N.W.3—a daughter.

RENWICK.—On June 5, 1930, at Ravenswyck, Esher, to ROBERT and DOROTHY RENWICK (*née* Parkes)—a daughter.

SHIPTON.—On June 5, 1930, at Buxton, to MURIEL, wife of WILLIAM SHIPTON—a son.

WHITTINGTON.—On June 6, 1930, at Blackthorns, West Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of PHILIP REYNOLDS WHITTINGTON, of a daughter.

WILLAN.—On June 5, 1930, at Jasmine Lodge Nursing Home, Bombay, to RUTH MARY (*née* Chapman), wife of H. B. WILLAN—a daughter.

WORMALD.—On June 4, 1930, at Gorgate Hall, Dereham, the wife of MAJOR J. WORMALD, of a son.

MARRIAGES

BACON : WILSON.—On June 4, 1930, at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Bridgnorth, EDMUND POWELL BACON, of Bristol, to MURIEL, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. WILSON, Lloyds Bank House, Bridgnorth.

BUNTING : BRAUEN.—On June 3, 1930, at the Old Parish Church, Chelsea, CAPT. J. S. A. BUNTING (late The Green Howards) to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Mr. ALFRED BRAUEN, of High Welwyn, Hertfordshire, and Vaumarcus, Switzerland.

CLIFFORD : KINGSMILL.—On June 5, 1930, at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, FREDERICK EDWARD CLIFFORD, Grenadier Guards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Clifford, of Park Place, Wicksham, Berks, to DIANA JANETTA HELENA, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. KINGSMILL, D.S.O., M.C., of Sydmonton, Newbury.

COOK : TRANTOM.—On June 6, 1930, at St. Wilfrid's Church, Grappenhall, by the Rev. C. A. Clements, EDWARD MUIR LEONARD COOK, son of the late Mr. EDWARD LEONARD COOK and Mrs. Cook, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. WM. TRANTOM, of Grappenhall, near Warrington.

EDWARDS : ELLIOT-SMITH.—On June 3, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Datchet, by the Rev. A. C. Transler, vicar of Egham, assisted by the Rev. T. R. Russell Potter, M.A., GEORGE CHESNEY EDWARDS, son of GEORGE EDWARDS, J.P., of Cheniston, Egham, to MARJORY WINIFRED, only and dearly loved daughter of FREDERICK ELLIOT-SMITH, of "Norham," Datchet, Bucks.

EVANS-GREAVES : NORMAN.—On June 4, 1930, at the Parish Church, Biddenham, by the Rev. K. B. Norman, LT.-COMMANDER EDWARD SPENCER KNIGHT EVANS-GREAVES, son of the late Commander Edmund Evans-Greaves and Mrs. Evans-Greaves, to HAZEL HOWELL, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Norman and Mrs. Norman, Biddenham, Bedford.

EZECHIEL : HAYES-SADLER.—On June 4, 1930, at St. George's Church, Paris, by the Rev. Anstruther Gordon, CHARLES ERNEST EZECHIEL, Indian Police Service, to Dorothy Beatrice Rita, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. James Hayes-Sadler, R.A., and Mrs. Hayes-Sadler, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.B., &c.

GOODDEN : JORDAAN.—On May 24, 1930, at the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Durban, ARNOLDUS GOODDEN, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Lourenco Marques, to JOAN JORDAAN.

HAMMOND : BODKIN.—On June 5, 1930, in London, EDWARD HOLBERT HAMMOND, son of H. H. Hammond, of Sanderstead, to EDITH WINIFRED BODKIN.

HEATON : O'REILLY.—On June 3, 1930, at the Brompton Oratory, JOHN BERESFORD, second son of Richard Heaton, of Rookwood, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to IDA, elder daughter of COLONEL C. M. O'REILLY, of Dunleis.

PHILP : SANDERS.—On June 6, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham, by the Rev. W. G. Bell, G. MAX PHILP, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Philp, of Wandsworth Common, to KATHLEEN, elder daughter of the late H. R. SANDERS and Mrs. Sanders, of 29, Rydal-road, Streatham.

SWIFT : PEMBROKE.—On June 5, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary A. W. Gough, JAMES GUTCH, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY SWIFT, of Clifton York, to ALICE MARY, younger daughter of the late PERCY JAMES PEMBROKE and of Mrs. Pembroke, of Shrubbs Hill House, Sunningdale, Berks.

van OSS : BEVAN.—On June 3, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, THOMAS WILLEM, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. van Oss, of Bilthoven, Holland, to EVE, elder daughter of the late Rev. E. A. C. BEVAN and Lady Mary Bevan, of Emmer Green, Reading.

SILVER WEDDINGS

BOWSER : MATHER.—On June 7, 1905, at Holy Innocents' Church, South Norwood, by the Ven. Archdeacon Allan, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Canon H. Bramley-Moore, M.A., the Rev. E. D. Bowser, M.A., to GERTRUDE MARY MATHER. Present address: The Rectory, Deal.

GODFREY : YOUNG.—On June 7, 1905, at St. Peter's Church, Staines, ALFRED ARTHUR GODFREY to FANNY MILLICENT YOUNG. Present address: 14, Fairfield-avenue, Staines.

DIAMOND WEDDING

PROWSE : WOOD.—On June 8, 1870, at All Saints' Church, King's Lynn, by the Rev. W. Leaper and the Rev. Richard Hayden, Mr. HARRY PROWSE, M.A., to GRONSILVA MARY WOOD, only child of G. W. Wood, Esq., of London-road. Present address: 151, Newmarket-road, Norwich.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On June 5, 1930, at San Remo, ROBERT, the beloved husband of CISSY CAMPBELL ALEXANDER.

ALSTON.—On June 5, 1930, at Nisbet, Duns, Berwickshire, GEORGE, eldest son of the late GEORGE ALSTON, Cruishead, Lanarkshire, and husband of Stella Alston. No mourning, by his request.

BOSANQUET.—On May 12, 1930, at Lisbon, AUGUSTUS PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, in his 70th year.

BRADBURY.—On June 4, 1930, at 4, St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge, JOHN BUCKLEY BRADBURY, Downing College, of Medicine. Funeral to-day (Saturday). Service in Little St. Mary's Church at 3.30. No flowers, by request.

BURNSHAW.—On June 5, 1930, after a short illness, DR. MAX BURNSHAW, formerly Bernstein. Service at St. John's Wood Synagogue 11.30 to-morrow (Sunday). Interment at 12 at Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden, N.W.10.

de COMEAU.—On June 3, 1930, at 27, Camden-square, N.W.1, CONSTANTIA LOUISA BECK, loved wife of ERNEST ALEXANDER DE COMEAU, of H.M. Consular service, and second daughter of the late Richard Thackeray Bedingfeld and Ada Bedingfeld.

DELALOYE.—On June 5, 1930, at 59, Egerton-gardens, Brompton-road, S.W., ERNEST VICTOR DELALOYE, beloved husband of Madame E. C. M. Delaloye, in his 46th year. Funeral will take place at Ardon, Canton du Valais, Switzerland. Flowers to Messrs. France, undertakers, 45, Lamb's Conduit-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

DOVE.—On June 5, 1930, at Oaklands, Riding Mill-on-Tyne, EDWARD JOHN DOVE, J.P., aged 74. Funeral at Ebchick Cemetery, 2.30 noon to-day (Saturday).

EDWARDS.—On June 5, 1930, CHRISTIANIA EDWARDS, of 22, York-street-chambers, W.1, elder daughter of the late Thomas Edwards, of Wrangle, Boston, in her 69th year. Interment Wrangle Church to-day (Saturday). No flowers, by request. Memorial Service St. Mary's, Marylebone, 1.30 the same day.

FINCH.—On June 5, 1930, at Longmead, Studland, Dorset, passed peacefully away, after a long illness patiently borne, FLORENCE MARY FINCH, the widow of Arthur John Finch, recently deceased, and second daughter of the late John Cochrane, M.I.C.E. Funeral at Studland, Tuesday, June 10, at 3 p.m.

FITZ HERBERT.—On June 3, 1930, at Somersal Herbert, very suddenly, in his sleep, MAJOR WALTER HEPBURN MELITAS FITZHERBERT, late Rifle Brigade, in his 66th year. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 2.30. No wreaths.

FLAWN.—On June 6, 1930, at 62, Marryat-road, Wimbledon, CHARLES ALFRED, dearly beloved husband of MARY FLAWN. Funeral service at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, at 1.30 p.m., Tuesday, June 10.

GOODING.—On Saturday, May 31, 1930, at Nakuru, Kenya, the result of a motor accident, CECIL WILLIAM V. GOODING, Lt.-Commander, R.N. (retd.), the dearly loved only child of William Forbes and Mary Gooding, 12, Milton-road, Bournemouth, aged 52. (By cable.)

HAMMOND.—On June 5, 1930, at 6, De Vaux-place, The Close, Salisbury, JOHN JOSEPH, only son of the late REV. JOHN WILLIAM HAMMOND, B.D., Rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts, aged 67. Funeral service Salisbury Cathedral to-day (Saturday), 1 p.m. Burial at East Coker, Yeovil. No flowers.

HANNEN.—On June 4, 1930, at his home, REGINALD S. J. HANNEN, of Fordingbridge and Richmond. Funeral at Fordingbridge Cemetery, Wednesday, at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HARNETT.—On June 6, 1930, GEORGE HOOPER HARNETT, of 19, Ryde Vale-road, S.W.12. Service St. Thomas's Church, Telford-avenue, Streatham Hill, at 11.45, interment Streatham Cemetery, 12.30, Tuesday, June 10.

HAYHOE.—On June 8, 1930, at Sheringham, Norfolk, FLORENCE MARGARET HAYHOE, widow of H. J. Hayhoe, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Southall, of Norwich, age 37 years. Funeral Beeston Church, Sheringham, 2.30, Monday.

HOBSON.—On June 5, 1930, at Bournemouth, suddenly, ALICE MARY, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERIC TAYLOR HOBSON (The Buffs), in her 77th year.

HODGSON.—On June 5, 1930, at Beverley, HELEN, eldest daughter of the late RICHARD HODGSON, of Westwood Hall, in her 81st year. Funeral at 11 o'clock to-day (Saturday), at St. Mary's Cemetery, Beverley.

HOWELL-SMITH.—On June 1, 1930, at 23, Mountfield-gardens, Tunbridge Wells, REV. ALGERNON HOWELL SMITH, late Rector of Wittersham, Kent, in his 86th year.

LANGHORNE.—On June 4, 1930, ALFRED ROBERT MASKALL LANGHORNE, of Laverton, Berry-lane, Chorley Wood, aged 84 years.

LOVEGROVE.—On June 4, 1930, at St. John's Lodge, Norwich-road, Forest Gate, JOSEPH, son of the late late JAMES LOVEGROVE, of Wantage, Berks, aged 80 years.

MAGILL.—On June 5, 1930, at 7A, Strathmore-gardens, W.8, ELIZABETH MAGILL, aged 81. Service St. Matthew's, Bayswater, 9.45. Interment, Gunnersbury Cemetery, to-day (Saturday), 10.30.

MARSHALL.—On June 5, 1930, at 40, Christchurch-road, Worthing, H. A. EMILY MARSHALL, late Principal of Wykeham House School, Worthing, aged 73.

MCCASTER.—On June 6, 1930, at Three Tankerville-terrace, Jesmond, WALTER VILLIERS MCCASTER, M.D., son of the late J. P. Mulcaster, D.L., J.P., of Benwell Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Funeral service 2.30 p.m. at Jesmond Parish Church, Monday, June 9. No flowers, by his request.

OWEN.—On June 5, 1930, at Wheathampstead, Herts, HUGH LESLIE (PAT) OWEN. Service Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 o'clock.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1930, at Plas-y-wern, Chirk, WILLIAM PARKER, for many years Agent to the Chirk Castle Estate, aged 70.

PEACOCKE.—On June 3, 1930, MICHAEL HARRY PEACOCKE, youngest son of the late Warren Thomas Peacocke, late Rifle Brigade, and of Ethel Peacocke, of Coombe Hill, Bruton, aged 30. Funeral Fontmell Magna, private.

PHILPOT.—On June 6, 1930, her 80th birthday, at Mount Pleasant, Clevedon, ALICE CATHERINE, widow of ROBERT PHILPOT, C.B., of East Molesey. Funeral at West Molesey on Tuesday, June 10, at 2.15 p.m.

RHYS.—On May 30, 1930, suddenly, THEODORA ROSE, wife of BRIAN RHYS.

ROCKETT.—On June 5, 1930, at Richmond, OWEN HARRY ROCKETT, secretary, Richmond Athletic Ground, aged 60. Service, Richmond Cemetery Chapel, Wednesday, June 11, 2 o'clock (after the cremation at Golders Green). All flowers to T. H. Sanders and Son, 69, Kew-road, Richmond.

SCOTT.—On May 31, 1930, at Lausanne, HERMIONE EVE, dearly beloved daughter of KATE and the late MANDUS SCOTT, Wellington, New Zealand.

STABLE.—On June 5, 1930, at the Vicarage, Newton-on-Trent, Lincoln, SAMUEL MONTAGUE STABLE, B.A., for 41 years vicar of the parish, aged 91. R.I.P.

TAYLOR.—On June 6, 1930, at Pine House, Isleworth, CHARLES TAYLOR, in his 75th year. Funeral Ealing Cemetery, Wednesday, June 11, 2.30.

THORBURN.—On June 5, 1930, at Park Lodge, Court-road, Eltham, JANE, beloved wife of J. HAY THORBURN, in her 76th year. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium, 11.30 Tuesday, June 10.

TURNBULL.—On June 4, 1930, at Diddington, Hall, Buckden, Hunts, ARTHUR JOHN TURNBULL, J.P., D.L., in his 81st year. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 2.30. Train 11.30 King's Cross, arriving St. Neots 12.50. Cars will meet train.

UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, June 5, 1930, passed away at 10, Hartham-road, Holloway, N.7, WILLIAM W. UNDERHILL. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Tuesday, June 10, at 1.30 p.m.

VIDAL.—On June 6, 1930, at Norwood, ADOLPH EDWARD, only son of the late CARL VIDAL and the late Annette Augusta Vidal, aged 64. Funeral South Metropolitan Cemetery, West Norwood, Tuesday, June 10, at noon.

WARNER.—On June 4, 1930, at Willesden General Hospital, following an operation, LEONARD GEORGE WARNER, dearly beloved husband of Henrietta Warner, of 32, Churchill-avenue, Harrow, Middlesex. Funeral 12 noon to-day (Saturday), at Harrow Cemetery.

WATSON.—On June 5, 1930, at Littlecote, Petworth, JAMES BRUCE WATSON, F.S.I., aged 68. Funeral Petworth Church to-day (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, please.

WHITE.—On June 6, 1930, at The Paddock, Andover, Hants, MARY DOUGLAS, wife of A. H. WHITE, daughter of the late William Morrison, of Worship-street and Bradley, Yorkshire. Service at Woking Crematorium, 11 o'clock, Whit Monday. No flowers, by request.

WYLLYS.—On June 5, 1930, at "Ferryside," Southtown, Great Yarmouth, ANNE, wife of WILLIAM EDWARD WYLLYS, in her 84th year. Funeral, Gorleston Cemetery, to-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock.

YULE.—On June 5, 1930, at Clydesdale House, London-road, Isleworth, DR. BRASSEY YULE, beloved husband of Marie Yule. Service at St. Mary's Church, Osterley, 2 p.m., June 10. Interment, Hampstead Cemetery. Main Entrance, Fortune Green-road, 3 p.m. This is the only intimation.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ANDERSON.—In dear memory of my son, BERTRAM ANDERSON, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action on June 8, 1917, near Armentieres, France.

BELLAMY.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, RAYMOND, Captain in the Connaught Rangers, mortally wounded at Messines, June 7, 1917.

"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. . . ."

BELLAMY.—To the dear memory of my only beloved son, CAPTAIN RAYMOND BELLAMORE, The Connaught Rangers, attached 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, mortally wounded at Messines, June 7, 1917.

"Qui fata vocant."

"Until," Beloved.

FLEMING.—In precious and loving memory of our beloved husband and father, CAPTAIN R. J. FLEMING, M.C., R.A.M.C., Constantinople, June 8, 1923.

HEWITT.—In ever-loving and proud memory of our darling LIEUT. (BOOTS), killed in action at Messines, June 7, 1917.

ROBINSON.—In proud and loving remembrance of our dear son, RALPH DUNCAN, Captain, 9th L.N. Lancs, killed in action at Messines, June 7, 1917.

SLOCOMBE.—In proud and loving memory of MAURICE SURREY DANE, A.I.F., killed in action, Messines, June 7-9, 1917, aged 21.

MESSINES.—To the glorious memory of all those who fell in the Battle of Messines, 1917.—Ypres British Settlement, 9, Baker-street, W.

BIRKIN.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES ARCHIBALD CECIL BIRKIN, who was killed in the Isle of Man, June 7, 1927, in the 23rd year of his life.

HACKMAN.—To the beautiful memory of my husband, WILLIAM FRANCIS HACKMAN, who fell asleep at Enugu, Nigeria, June 7, 1923.—MAY.

PARRY.—In loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM HENRY PARRY, who died June 7, 1925.

SHEARN.—In loving memory of ROY E. SHEARN, died very suddenly June 7, 1925.

SMITH.—In ever-loving and precious memory of my darling husband, CHARLES EDWARD SMITH, who died June 7, 1927. Deeply missed.

WALKER.—In ever-loving remembrance of my beloved husband, FREDERICK W. WALKER, who entered into rest June 7, 1921.—NORA.

"To live in the hearts of those we love is not to die."

SILVER

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 254, KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Hammersmith-road, N.W.1.

BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. Gerr. 7741, T.A. : Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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PERSONAL
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JIM.—Come back at once; everything forgiven.—Gussie.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. ROBERT COOPER FRASER and FAMILY desire to express their THANKS for the numerous LETTERS of CONDOLENCE and the beautiful FLOWERS received during their sad bereavement. Individual letters of thanks will be sent at an early opportunity.

MESSRS. PARKER and FRASER desire to THANK all FRIENDS for the MESSAGES of SYMPATHY on the death of their Principal, Mr. ROBERT COOPER FRASER.

£400 REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1930, between Brick-lane, E., The Great Synagogue, Duke-street, E.C., Lyons, Wormwood-street, E.C., Queen-street, Oxford-street, Marble Arch Pavilion, and Hyde Park Corner, Marble Arch and the Carlton, a GRADUATED DIAMOND and PLATINUM NECKLACE, claw collet setting with 97 well-matched circular-cut brilliants, total weight 37.87 cts., including 92 stones in the necklace (centre stone about 7 cts.), two stones hanging from centre stone and three stones in a bar clasp.—Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will pay above reward on the restoration of the missing property intact, or *pro rata* if damaged.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, Thursday, May 29, Addis, 6A, Primrose Hill-road, N.W., BLACK SCOTTISH TERRIER.—

LOST, Sunday night or Monday morning, in taxi, PARCEL containing PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS from Van Dyk and Bassano. Reward on returning to porter at 45, Gloucester-square, W.2.

ASCOT WEEK HOSPITAL BALL.—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has signified his intention if at all possible of attending the King Edward VII. Hospital Ball to be again held at Wentworth on Wednesday, June 18th. Enclosure and Ball Tickets, £2 2s. 0d. each, may be obtained from Colonel A. E. Churcher, Secretary, King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor.

FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.—FOUNDER'S DAY, June 5.—Old Fettesians and their friends wishing to be present at the Luncheon are particularly requested to send their names to Mr. J. A. Vicars, Secretary, not later than 18th June.

MEMBERS of UNIVERSITIES and MEN STUDENTS may be glad to know that ST. DENIOL'S LIBRARY, HAWARDEN, CHESTER, is OPEN for RESIDENCE, research, and study at very moderate terms. Splendid benefaction by late W. E. Gladstone. Superb building, spacious rooms, in beautiful scenery, with every convenience and comfort for visitors. Library with 60,000 volumes is generously equipped and endowed. Golf, tennis.—Particulars apply Warden.

CANON WOODWARD will Broadcast THIS WEEK'S CHURCH SERVICE TO-MORROW at 8.45 on behalf of The "HYELM" Movement, which provides Hostels for Youthful Employees of Limited Means.—Please send your gift to Canon Woodward, Westminster Abbey.

THE RESULT of the STREET COLLECTION held by LADY TREE on the 17th May in aid of St. John the Baptist Home was £58 1s. 10d. The expenses amounted to £8 1s. 10d. Therefore the Charity realized £50.

21/- MANCHESTERS' ASSOCIATION.—DINNER, all ranks, JUNE 20, EXCHANGE HOTEL, MANCHESTER, 6.30. Morning dress. COL. NORMAN will preside. Tickets 3s. 6d.—Apply Secretary, W. Williamson, 4, Albert-square, Manchester.

KING'S COLLEGE CHOIR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.—A TRIAL of VOICES to fill VACANCIES in the CHOIR will be held on Tuesday, June 24. Candidates must have a good ear and good voice and should be between 8 and 10 years of age. For particulars apply to the Deans, King's College, Cambridge. Names to be sent in not later than June 16.

JELLI D'ARANYI and VERA MOORE will play SONATAS by Beethoven and Schumann and also a group of Solos at the Violin Recital in aid of Musicians' Society at Kent House, Knightsbridge (by kind permission of Mrs. Saxton Noble) on Thursday, June 12, at 3.45 p.m. Tickets 10s. each (including refreshments), obtainable from Keith Prowse and Co., 159, New Bond-street, and all branches.

ST. ANNE'S, SOHO.—Badly needed, a BILLIARD TABLE (full-size) for a young men's club.—Rector, 28, Soho-square, W.1.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20. Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 3567. Babies' Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nurses-Mothers at Tower Cressy, Campden Hill. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

CHELSEA.—LOVELY AGGIE-SITTING ROOM to be LET Furnished; private house; telephone; meals optional.—Write Box K.361, The Times, E.C.4.

£900.—DEVON COAST, BUNGALOW; lovely garden; sea view. With beautiful coast views.—Dewey, Higher Brixham, S. Devon.

BETWEEN SANDWICH and DEAL.—Charming HOUSE to be LET for 5 or 6 weeks from early August; seven bed, two bath; four acres; tennis court.—Write Box K.462, The Times, E.C.4.

CAREFUL tenant WANTS nicely FURNISHED HOUSE: three bed rooms; garden; August; seaside or health resort.—Write Box 09328, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRIGHTON, facing Aquarium, suitable club, nursing home; eight bed rooms, four reception rooms, bath room; redecorated. FREEHOLD, £4,500 quick Sale. Rent £250 on lease.—Write Box K.517, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

6D. A MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR. Very comfortable. Chauffeur driven.—Blair. Padd. 0558.

CARAVAN to be LET; two beds, bath; Dorset fishing village. 2gns. weekly.—Apply Lavender Cottage, Canford Cliffs.

"CHILDREN."—SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—Mrs. and the Misses Browne's GUEST HOUSE for CHILDREN, Northumberland-avenue, Palm Bay, Cliftonville, Margate. Central for sea, sands, shops, buses.

PENSHURST, KENT.—HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, August, September; two reception, five bed rooms, including two servants'; electric light, heating and bathroom; the house-parlourmaid in charge; well stocked garden; garage; 7½ per week and usual wages; plate and linen extra; no dogs.—Miss Dorothy Leeke, Longford, Penshurst, Kent.

CHARMING HOUSE by the sea, midway between Worthing and Littlehampton, to be SOLD (or let) at £8,750; six bed rooms, three reception; two well-built cottages, each with three bed rooms, and the finest garden of about three acres in the neighbourhood; electric light and most up-to-date labour-saving conveniences.—Write Box K.464, The Times, E.C.4.

THE SILENT LONGING.—If you could only see the faces and realise the plight of poor children in LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA, denied a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not be necessary. (41 fortnight.)—Rev. Jones, 38, Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

ALPINE COLLEGE in mountain school for boys (12-19). See Educational Column on page three.

CORNWALL, MULLION.—To be LET, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW on cliffs; two reception, veranda, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), good kitchen; 4½ gns. weekly.—Apply Owner, Rosevean, Mullion, Cornwall.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialise at Hollywood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind of condition; baby clothing urgent; also old toys, books, &c. Parcels fetched.—The Rev. Bertram Wardle, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Old Canning Town, London, E.

30 MINUTES LONDON, YACHT HOUSEBOAT.—Wonderful home, accommodates six; garden; garage; electric light, water, phone, &c.; completely furnished; £675; unique opportunity.—50, Edith-road, W.14. Fulham 3628.

UNIQUE COUNTRY COTTAGE.—One Acre, Charming cottage; 30 of the London 7 main line service; main water and drainage, gas, electric light. Freehold with possession.—A. A. D., 19, Potter-street, Harrow-on-the-Hill. (Phone 243.)

CHATELAILLON, near LA ROCHELLE.—French family receives PAYING GUESTS in villa near beach; excellent cooking; extensive sandy beach and pine woods; Casino; tennis; English spoken; French private lessons.—Write Maudet, La Colline, Bellevue, S. et O.

WELL-KNOWN PROFESSIONAL BIG-GAME HUNTER just arrived in England to arrange HUNTING SAFARIS for next season (August to March) in Tanganyika, Kenya Colony, Uganda, &c.—For particulars write Box 736, E.C. Advertising Co., Ltd., 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

LAUSANNE.—"La Cordonnine." A finishing school (estab. 1898) for 20 girls. Modern languages (with special emphasis on French), arts, domestic science, Summer and Winter sports. Splendid situation overlooking Lake Geneva. Modern improvements. Terms reasonable.—Mesdames Tobler, Principals, Pensionnat "La Cordonnine," Chambugiales, Lausanne.

DELIGHTFUL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds adjoining Golf Links, 20 minutes London; well appointed; excellent table; tennis.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21 (opposite Sydenham-hill Station). Syd. 0483.

CORNWALL.—To be LET FURNISHED, pretty HOUSE; 3 views; two reception, four bed, sun lounge, bath (hot and cold); conveniences; garage; garden; fishing, bathing, golf.—Rowe, Coverack.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Foreign Stamps of all descriptions wanted for collecting King's College Hospital, S.E.5, for sale on behalf of the Hospital.

LADY, with special experience of children, normal and difficult, willing ACCEPT GUARDIANSHIP (for shorter period), with own two; references.—Write Box K.473, The Times, E.C.4.

£8,500.—MODERN FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE; good address, quiet, London; beautifully Furnished. Would Sell all. What offers?—Write Box 09330, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SCOTLAND (August).—All the advantages of taking a beautiful place without its responsibilities. TWO GUNS WANTED; or Married Couples. Also October.—Write fully Box K.477, The Times, E.C.4.

WINCHELSEA.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, unfurnished, July-Sept. or shorter; three bed rooms, two sitting, kitchen; garden; beach hut, &c.; five minutes sea; view any time.—5, Harbour Farm Gardens, Rye, near Winchelsea.

FOR SALE, Winchester three miles, good residential district, well-built MODERN HOUSE; three reception, eight beds; high ground. Low price for quick sale. Write Box K.1548, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMBRO.—Refined family RECEIVES YOUNG LADIES as PAYING GUESTS. House situated best part near river. Every comfort; sports; lessons. Highest references.—Write Box K.476, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX DOWNS.—TUDOR COTTAGE for Whitsun; two accommodation offered; modern conveniences; four-met cooking; garden; tennis; 25s. day; easy-going young people.—Steyning 149 or write Box 8.1769, The Times

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MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers, † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	June 18
Rajputana	16,600	Carter	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Bignell	July 11	July 18
*Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Cuzco ..	11,500	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
*Ranpura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	16,800	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
†Naldera	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olsen	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

§Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Ballarat ..	13,000	Cotching	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡§Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†§Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,800	Carter	June 13	June 20
Somba (cargo) ..	11,000	—	June 20	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Bignell	July 11	July 18
Nagpur ..	11,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro'.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†**TREKIEVE ..	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†**BURDWAN ..	4,000	July 2	July 5	July 18
†*MASULA ..	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 1
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.
¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
§MANTOLA ..	9,066	—	—	June 14
§MADURA ..	8,224	June 11	June 21	June 28
§MANDALA ..	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12
§MANELA ..	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
§MANTANA ..	9,067	—	—	June 14	—
§MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
§MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
*REMUERA	11,500	June 12
		SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 3
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29

* Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. † via Suva.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. Westray and Co. Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
NIAGARA	June 23	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	June 27	June 7
BENDIGO	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BALLARAT	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July, not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 28	Aug. 1
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 2	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY BUCKNALL CITY HALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,879	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 2	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterb'y	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Benares	8,936	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Peoria ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo ..	7,482	Oct. 11	and Natal.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3340
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EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m. 10.15 a.m. train from King's Cross connects.
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For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 13	June 21
Shropshire	13,000	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

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BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing June 26	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing July 16	LONDON

Unique Voyage 287 inclusive.
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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - - JUNE 7
†*CARMANIA .. June 7 BERENGARIA .. June 14
† Calls Havre prior to Southampton.
* Via Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - - - JUNE 7
†FRANCONIA .. June 14 *LACONIA .. June 21
† Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - - - JUNE 7
ASCANIA .. June 14 ALAUNIA .. June 21
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡ATHENIA - - - - JUNE 14
ANTONIA .. June 29 ‡LETITIA .. June 28
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

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Olympic ..	Wed., June 11	Majestic ..	Wed., June 18
†Calgaric ..	Sat., June 14	Homeric ..	Wed., June 25

†Calls at Havre the previous day—omitting Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Arabic ..	Sat., June 7	Cedric ..	Sat., June 21
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., June 14	†(2) Britannic	Sat., June 28

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

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First sailing of the World's largest cabin Liner and Britain's largest Motor Vessel.

M.V. "BRITANNIC" 27,000 TONS
FROM LIVERPOOL
via Belfast and Glasgow
SATURDAY, JUNE 28th.
carrying Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

RATES

Cabin	from £33 15 0
Tourist Third Cabin ..	23 0 0
Third Class	19 5 0

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13	Albertic ..	Fri., July 4
Doric ..	Fri., June 27	Laurentic ..	Fri., July 11

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.—NEW YORK.

Calgaric .. .. .. Sat., June 14

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., June 20

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. .. June 7
(6) Belgenland .. .. June 14

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., June 21
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

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Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	June 7	July 5
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	June 21	July 19

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

Minnekahda, 17,291 tons ..	June 14	July 12

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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(1) S.S. NESTOR	From	Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	"	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	"	Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.

For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

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Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist) Cabin.	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

President	Roosevelt June 10	America ..	June 19
LEVIATHAN ..	June 19	President Harding	June 27

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"Britain's Dream Ship."

To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc.

June 18th, 14 days. Sept. 19th, 24 days.
Oct. 14th, 24 days. Nov. 8th, 18 days.

To NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc.

July 5th, 13 days. July 19th, 20 days.
Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.

Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
No other liner afloat has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the

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Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

D'ARTAGNAN ..	June 13 and June 27 .. ANGERS

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

GEN. DUCHESNE ..	June 6 and June 20 .. LEC. DE LISLE
PERE-REUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.	
ANGKOR ..	June 17 and July 1 .. LAMARTINE

EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.

THEO. GAUTIER ..	June 10 and June 17 .. MARIETTE PACHA

Cabins and all particulars apply 5, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	LonDon.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 19	June 23
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	June 20	June 28	June 30
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, and PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*†CASTALIA ..	July 11	*†ELYSIA ..	Sept. 12
*†CITY OF VENICE	Aug. 29	†IBERNIA ..	Sept. 26

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
† 1st Class and 3rd Class Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW to NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ..	June 14	CAMERONIA ..	June 28
CALIFORNIA ..	June 28	TRANSYLVANIA	July 27

ANCHOR LINE, 46, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

		London.	Southampton.
†DUNBAR CASTLE ..		June 12	—
†EDINBURGH CASTLE ..		—	June 13
‡‡ETRICK CASTLE ..		June 19	—
*SAXON ..		—	June 20

Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

Vessel.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
"CHINDWIN" ..	6th June	14th June
"KEMMENDINE" ..	20th June	28th June

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Stewart and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
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Frequent departures of special cruising steamers from 12 days at 20 guineas.
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Special reduced summer fares from 10 days at £11.
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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,920	July 18	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

"ATLANTIS" LIDO

Lido days on deck . . sunshine, sea bathing, siesta. And all the while . . new surroundings, new interests, new adventure. That's the special joy of an "Atlantis" cruise . . two holidays in one.

SPECIAL CRUISE BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

to

OSLO, COPENHAGEN, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, &c., from IMMINGHAM, Aug. 15.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg.)

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	June 7
MONTCLARE	June 13
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)	June 14
METAGAMA	June 19

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	June 13
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (to Quebec only)	June 14
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.) ..	June 20
MONTCALM	June 28

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA .. June 7 D. OF RICHMOND June 14

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver.)

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	June 14
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service.

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. .. June 25 AORANGI .. July 23
When travelling allowance to carry . . .
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Dreamship of Cruises. Oil burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton, Nov. 14, and Monaco, Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips.
43, or 5½ months' Ideal Weather Cruise.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,170 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Aug. 6

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton 20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons	from Southampton 18 July
†MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton 12 Sept.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 10 Oct.

* Oil burning. † 1st and 2nd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays on shore in Straits of Penang and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

SARPEDON ..	27 June	ANCHISES .. 3 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	HECTOR .. 13 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE.

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	From	12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR" }	London	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR" }	and	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	Boulogne	14 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.
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HOLIDAYS.
Complete Change. Moderate Cost.
1st Class, £18; 3rd Cabin, £10.
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Prices and Periods to suit all pockets.
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travel via GOTHENBURG
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4,350 tons. 17½ knots speed.
The largest, fastest and most comfortable steamers engaged in the regular passenger service between ENGLAND and SCANDINAVIA.
SAILING FROM LONDON (TILBURY) and FROM GOTHENBURG EVERY SATURDAY also
EVERY WEDNESDAY from LONDON and EVERY TUESDAY from GOTHENBURG during the period
JUNE 10th to SEPTEMBER 10th.
About 25 hours' voyage, only 29 hours on the open sea.
Quickest route from LONDON to STOCKHOLM, 44½ HOURS.
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Direct Regular Passenger Services to
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Single cabins, bedstead berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.

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A UNIQUE TOUR.—July 30th, 29 Days, with N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S. Giant forests, medieval cities and castles, gorgeous Russian churches, shooting the rapids. (1st Class only).—159, Auckland-road, London, S.E.19.

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY AT SEA.

28 DAYS AT SEA. 10 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATION—66 GUINEAS.
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For full particulars apply:—
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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; quiet house; good service; single from 30s., with breakfast.—12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET with Breakfast from 32s. 6d. per week, other meals arranged.—3, Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Padd. 8863.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires: breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3 gns.; dinners optional.—101-3-5, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Phx. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (one double, one single); artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; 2½ gns. each person including breakfast; a few yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 0744.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS.

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns.; 3-gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS for Professional or Public School man, quiet house, near South Kensington Station.—14, Manson-place, Kens. 7752.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

KEW GARDENS.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, facing gardens; running water; slot fires. From 2½gns., inclusive tariff.

MARBLE ARCH.

DELIGHTFUL SECOND-FLOOR SUITE: 5gns. with breakfast, also large bed-sitting rooms; 4gns. as single, 5gns. double; ladies or gentlemen; fitted hot and cold; valet service.—43, Seymour-street.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS overlooking gardens, S. KENSINGTON, close two stations; meals optional; moderate.—F., Patterson's Library, Harrington-road, S.W.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed Rooms, good food, partial board, from 2gns.; bed, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and leaving free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

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FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and trams; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; all students or women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold); concealed beds; cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot-water service and bath included; 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

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HARRINGTON HALL.

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74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.
JUST OPENED.
Newly decorated and furnished, distinguished ROOMS, running hot and cold water; phones, ideal pied-à-terre or temporary address for ladies or gentlemen. Room and breakfast from 2gns. per week. Room, breakfast, dinner from 3gns. per week. Bed, breakfast, and bath 7s. 6d. Delightful restaurant and lounge. Museum 3941.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath adjoining; electric gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0487 Padd.), or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 8107.

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HYDE PARK.—Just opened, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, from 21s.; breakfast optional; gas fires, geyser, bath. Padd. 9785.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS.—Very light, airy, Unfurnished, newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOM, 20 by 19; running hot and cold; electric fire. Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 5298.

HYDE PARK.—CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES; hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required. Padd. 0951.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 4018, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 2020.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

INEXPENSIVE WEST-END RESIDENCE for quiet people. Bed-sitting room with breakfast, from 2gns. Electric light, gas fires.—13, Radnor-place, W.2. Pad.0215.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

LARGE well FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE SUITE; running hot and cold water, bath, 'phone, gas fires, rings; meals optional. Padd. 5635. Also 72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

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HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

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BED ROOM with 'phone.—41, Hertford-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

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BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS in attractive house; redecorated and furnished; bath rooms each floor; telephone; from 2gns. to 3gns., with breakfast and service.—58, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

HAMPSTEAD.

MOORINGS-COURT, 33 and 34, BELSIZE-SQUARE, N.W.—Large airy bed rooms, running hot and cold and gas fires. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms vacant. Few minutes Swiss Cottage. Primrose 3146.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Bath rooms. Noted English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

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IDEAL FOR BUSINESS MEN.
One minute station and buses; frequent electric train service, 15 minutes City; 2½ acres old-world gardens, tennis courts; garages; near golf course.
HOT and COLD WATER and GAS FIRES in BED ROOMS. From 3gns. full board-residence.—Write or 'phone Manageress, Sydenham 1861.

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SUEBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen provided gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

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17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2, HYDE PARK.
EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK LANE.
Bed-Sitting Rooms well furnished, single from 35s., double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms, adjacent; good cooking, only best catering, dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with; two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3509.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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22, HYDE PARK-GATE (near Queen's-gate).—Select, quiet, modern FURNISHED FLATLETS; hot, cold water; grillers; 2gns. Service Suites, 4½gns. Western 6470.

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168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board; young society, tennis, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

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FRENCH FAMILY seeks English family willing to RECEIVE SON (17 years) to spend three or four months, to learn English.—Write Mme. Pasquier, 18, Rue Pierre Joigneaux, Bois-Colombes, Seine.

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CHILTERN HILLS.

A Country Residential of charm and distinction, surrounded by 20 acres of delightful grounds; own farm produce; tennis, croquet; from 2½ to 4gns.; Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 189.—Mrs. Layman.

A DELIGHTFULLY situated House for PAYING GUEST; facing South; sea, sunshine, gardens, tennis, bathing; every care, comfort, attention.—Naval Surgeon, 9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

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AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff), combining country and seaside; 2½ acres; tennis courts, bridge, dancing; garage; near golf; recommended, A.A.—Apply Proprietress, Mrs. Halsey, Barton House.

DENHAM GOLF COURSE.

AT PANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, on golf course; excellent and comfortable accommodation, 4gns. and 3gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Denham 57. Rowe.

BARTON-ON-SEA, Whitsun.—DOUBLE ROOM vacant gentlewoman's house; facing sea on links; near tennis, riding. New Forest.—Sunnymede.

BOGNOR (West).—Select RESIDENCE; modern private house; comfort assured; highly recommended; garage.—"Malvern," Marshall-avenue. 'Ph. 505.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—Enjoy a happy holiday; central for everything; hot and cold water bed rooms; golf putting on lawns; special week-end terms; garage.

MEYRICK COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF; A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; lock-up garages. 'Phone 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position; facing sea; 9s. daily; no extras, free garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, WEST CLIFF, minute sea; near Pier, Pavilion; dancing, billiards, &c.; accommodation 80 visitors.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Potter.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Somerset House, East Cliff, Bath-road, centrally situated, three minutes sea. Moderate inclusive terms. Illustrated tariff.—R. A. Vaughan.

BOURNEMOUTH W.—Well-appointed apartments, private (board optional); beautiful surroundings; three mins. Alum Chine.—Miss Rose, "Hasland," Grosvenor-rd.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH, EDENCOURT, SUFFOLK-ROAD, near Square, Garden, Sea. W. Station; bathing accommodation beach; from 3gns.—'Phone 3895, Stacey.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.
THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links. Hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF GARDENS.
ST. MARGARET'S HALL.

Full South, facing sea, central for everything; garage; no extras; terms from 3½ guineas.

BRIGHTON (HOVE).—SUPERIOR GUEST HOUSE; ideal position, adjoining sea, facing lawns; homely, refined, comfort.—"Lynton Lodge." Fourth-avenue. Tele., Hove 4296.

CHURCH STRETTON.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; beautifully situated; all modern conveniences; own produce. Terms moderate.—Miss Frankland, Newstead.

CORNWALL.—Comfortable ACCOMMODATION in modern Farmhouse; indoor sanitation, bath (hot and cold); near sea, splendid views.—Apply Mrs. E. Hoskyn, Minifers, Manaccan.

CORNWALL.—WILSEY DOWN, DAVIDSTOW, LAUNCESTON. Ideal centre facing moors, coast five to nine miles; shooting, trout fishing; electric light.

CORNWALL.—Penkestle, Telford River, St. Martin.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; June, July, and September; farmhouse; good boating, fishing, and bathing.

COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS.—"Inwood," near river. —Lady has vacancy for a few GUESTS in her charming house; weekend or permanent; garden; garage; terms moderate. 'Phone, 153 Marlow.

DEVON, DARTMOOR, BEECHFIELD, YELVERTON.—Ideal place for quiet, restful holiday, golf, fishing; hot and cold water; home comfort; good cuisine.

DEVON (North).—"HILLSIDE," MORTEHOE, in beautiful smooth country, facing Atlantic; every modern improvement; garage.—Tariff, Miss T. Wright.

DEVON.—Country House; garage; near sea and golf; highly recommended; weekly and daily terms.—Old Court, Berrynarbor, near Ilfracombe.

DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester; 2gns. till July.

EASTBOURNE.—Stay at the CLAREMONT, opposite pier; sunny rooms; hot and cold water; comfortable; reasonable terms; ball room; garage adjoining.

EASTBOURNE.—The HANBURIES. Exquisitely appointed. High-class cuisine; chef; Southern aspect; tennis; every comfort and attention. Moderate. 'Phone 698.

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FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE; croquet; near River Crouch and golf; 2½ guineas.—'Phone Hockley 80v, Crawford, Fambridge Hall, Rochford, Essex.

FOLKESTONE.—Charming ACCOMMODATION, optional catering, every convenience, on sea front (next Sandgate Castle); long or short periods; moderate.—2, Castle-road, Sandgate.

FOLKESTONE, The Holderness, Clifton-crescent.—Best position Leas, with full sea views; premier quality food, excellently cooked. Moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET from July 1st; use of kitchen, lawn, and garage; few minutes bus, 1½ mile station; moderate terms.; Somerset.—Write Box K.468, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house facing sea; healthy N. Kent Coast; every comfort; near golf; tennis; garden, wireless, bridge.—Write Box S.889, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED by private house, west coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box S.1668. The Times, E.C.4.

BICKLEY, near CHISLEHURST.

HOLMFIELD PARK, an exceptionally fine residential; 20-acre beautiful grounds; conveniently situated for City and West End; every facility, tennis, golf, &c.; from 3gns. inclusive. Ravensbourne 2660.

HOVE.—Arnhor—The Drive.—High-class BOARD-RESIDENCE, best part of Hove; good cooking; from 3gns. Tele., Hove 2675.

HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL,

Wilbury-road. Close Sea. English food. From 4gns.

MAIDENHEAD (near Bridge).—GUESTS received charming House; excellent cuisine; tennis; garage; 12min. station, golf; terms moderate.—Write "Cowley," Ray Park-road. 'Phone 403.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

NEAR ST. CLOVELLY.—PAYING GUESTS; farmhouse overlooking sea, beautiful surroundings; garage.—Turner, Northway House, Horns Cross, North Devon.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT, appealing exclusively to lovers of beauty, luxury, comfort, privacy; 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea; sunshine record; wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for Booklet.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—GUEST HOUSE; charming house; delightful grounds, overlooking park and sea; tennis; telephone; wireless; own cows.—Morris, Fairy Hill, Seaview, I. of W.

SHANKLIN.—APARTMENTS vacant June 14-28; one sitting, two double bed rooms.—Finlay, 24, Manor-road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

SWANAGE.—"CROWTHORNE." overlooking sea; few minutes station and shops; ideal holiday residence; garden; separate tables; moderate terms. 'Phone 129.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM

Central, Restful, Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Terms from 3½gns. weekly. Tele., 2579.

TOTLAND BAY, I.W.—"CLEVEDON." Near bathing, golf, tennis, beautiful country; beach hut; generous catering; separate tables; moderate.

WALES.—Highly recommended BOARD-RESIDENCE, situated amidst delightful scenery, Talyllyn Lake, Cader Idris near station; 35s.—Brynhyfryd, Carrs.

SURREY HILLS.

WONDERFUL AIR, 500ft. up; exceptional food and comforts; tennis, golf; large sunny garden; London 36 minutes; moderate.—"Hydro," Residential, Caterham.

CONTINENTAL

BELGIAN COAST.—Lady (London now) WANTS GUESTS, July-September; charming villa; glorious sands, bathing, tennis.—Write Booten, 67, Chesterterrace, S.W.1.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN SUR MER, Ker-Mélanie.—Pension Famille; garden; good cooking; 5 minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

BRUSSELS.—Excellent pension, comfortable ROOMS, best locality Brussels; 6s. per day inclusive.—5, Rue de Florence, Angle-avenue, Louise.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; moderate terms; charming country home for young ladies near Paris; excellent train service.—Madame Demmer, 10, Rue des Basserots, Siene-et-Oise, France.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS. 15 minutes Paris, large house in own grounds; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Maudet, La Colline, Bellevue (S.-et-O.). France.

FRANCE.—At 100 metres from sea.—Pension de famille LES GREVES, at PUYS, near Dieppe, Seine Inférieure. Modern sanitation. Splendid view. Large property. 40frs. per day in June.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large Park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

GERMAN LADY, speaks English, will accept young lady or gentleman as PAYING GUEST, well appointed apartments in Cologne; teach German if required, inclusive terms on application.—Write Z.C.96, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

NEAR LE HAVRE, SAINT JOUIN SUR MER.—Pension de Famille; country, seaside; moderate terms.—Write Mme. Duchemin.

PARAME.—"PENSION LES ONDES." Seaside. Hot and cold running water; bath room; garden; excellent cooking. Special terms for June and July.

ST. CAST, BRETAGNE.—GUESTS RECEIVED at seaside villa; English references.—Mme. de Lalande, rue Wurtz, Juvisy, Seine-et-Oise.

SAINT CAST, Brittany, LA TOURELLE. Splendid view over sea. Garden. Tennis. Running water bath room. Moderate terms.

TROUVILLE.—French family receives PAYING GUESTS, July-September, 60-70frs.; English references.—Write Box 4723, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

IF you are LOOKING for a BEAUTIFUL SPOT at the SEASIDE in FRANCE, with comfortable accommodation and French atmosphere, where you could spend agreeable vacations and be given at the same time every opportunity to study and practice the French language under expert guidance, apply to the INSTITUT DU PANTHEON, 38, rue des Ecoles, Paris, for information about its BRITTANY BRANCH, open from June 1st to Sept. 15th. Grown-up guests only. Registrations for one, two or three months.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

NEAR HOLYHEAD.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR SHORT OR LONG PERIOD,
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, within two miles of Holyhead, with a private bathing house and beach, boathouse, &c. It contains porch, hall, five reception rooms, school room, complete domestic offices, &c.
Suites of double and single bed rooms, four bath rooms, servants' quarters, with bath room, &c.
The outbuildings include loose boxes, coachhouse, garages; tennis lawns, one rubble.
Walled-in garden, flower garden, &c.
For further particulars and orders to view apply to
BOULT, SON & MAPLES,
5, COOK-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on the USK to be LET for two or three months, with or without salmon and trout fishing; 500ft. above sea level, beautiful scenery; electric light, telephone; large garage; three sitting, nine bed rooms.—Write Box K.469, The Times, E.C.4.

A BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW to be LET Furnished. Few yards from and facing sea. Unparalleled health, beauty, comfort.—Bate, Fassifern, Shoreham-by-Sea. Phone 254.

BEXHILL.—Excellent FURNISHED, attractive detached RESIDENCE, close sea, station, golf courses; two reception, five beds, bath, kitchen, usual offices; garage; electric light; gas; good garden; available now or 6, 12 months; rent according period; or would sell, £2,350 Freehold.—ROSS and DENNIS, Ltd., Eastbourne.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Ewhurst.—'Phone 349.

CHARMING SEASIDE RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, to be LET for July; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, sun lounge; central heating; electric light; telephone; hot and cold in all rooms; double garage with room over; 2 lovely grounds; private entrance to shore.—Marples, The Dingle, Saundersfoot.

CHILTERN HILLS.—SMALL COTTAGE; large lounge, two bed, bath room; company's water. Furnished or Unfurnished.—Write Box 4620, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COTSWOLDS, one mile Bourton-on-Water.—FURNISHED HOUSE, July, Aug., Sept.; two sitting, three beds, bath, &c.—Write Box S.1855, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—All FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS. 'Phone 1234. OAKDENS, 24, Cavendish-road. (Estab. 1874.)

EASTBOURNE, foot of Downs, overlooking sea.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED and with every modern equipment; three reception, six bed, two bath, servants' hall; telephone; good gardens and lawn; GARAGE for two cars; available long period 12gns. weekly.—Confidently commended by EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

FARNHAM (in this beautiful district).—Gentleman's artistic MODERN RESIDENCE, perfectly Furnished, and commanding delightful views; five bed, bath, three reception, offices; two garages; charming grounds 1½ ACRES, with several tennis courts; all modern services; to be LET from July 26th for seven months; 12gns. a week.—Apply EDWARD BURRAGE, A.A.I. Farnham, Surrey. (Phone 473.)

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—Many FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

FOR FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES EAST DEVON and DORSET COAST and District send requirements to SNELL, Auctioneer, Axminster.

OXTED AND LIMPSFIELD.

FURNISHED HOUSES for varying periods from 2gns. per week upwards.—Apply R. COLLYER HAMLIN and Co., Estate Agents, Oxted, Surrey. Phone, Oxted 166.

GERRARDS CROSS.—One month from 20th June, pleasant modern HOUSE; garage; garden; three bed, large lounge; 3½gns.—'Phone 206. Write Sun Hollow, North Park.

GLORIOUS HINDHEAD.—Charming HOUSE to be LET from August 1st; fine view; large grounds; tennis, golf; three reception, recreation, 10 bed rooms; 12gns. weekly.—Humphreys, Twizzletwig.

GOODWOOD RACE WEEK (about four miles from the course).—An attractive secluded RESIDENCE, newly furnished, and containing three reception, six-seven bed, bath (hot and cold), &c.; garage and stabling; electric light; gardens and grounds of three acres; inclusive charge for further particulars apply to Messrs. WYATT and SON, Estate Agents, Chichester.

HANTS.—To be LET FURNISHED for six or nine months from August, new Detached, Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER; hall, three reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, radiators; stables, garage; charming gardens, tennis court; golf courses and hunting within easy reach. Reasonable rent to good tenant.—Apply Miss Russell, Heath House, Petersfield, Hants.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—Up-to-date HOUSE, unfurnished, to be let from August; eight bed rooms; good garden, tennis; garage; near golf; maids available; quiet high position.—Apply Alexandra House.

HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, BARTON-ON-SEA, and NEW FOREST.—For FURNISHED HOUSES, HEWITT and CO., New Milton.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale forwarded free on application to W. A. WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

LLWYNGWRIL.—July, Sept., MODERN COTTAGE; four bed rooms; electricity; garage; bathing from house, fishing, golf.—Rev. Kent.

MARLOW.—Charmingly FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET, on backwater; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; garage; tennis lawn; telephone; good river frontage.—Hampstead 781, Marlow 252.

MATHON, MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.—Modern HOUSE to be LET, three months or longer; five bed rooms, three sitting; garage; tennis court; low rent.—Upper Warlingham 46.

N. CORNWALL, TINTAGEL.—Lady's four-roomed BUNGALOW; sea (hot and cold); near bathing cove; central; 3 to 4 guineas.—Bensley.

NEAR BEDFORD.—To be LET FURNISHED, attractive HOUSE with modern conveniences.—Apply ROBINSON and HALL, Land Agents, Bedford.

NORTH CORNWALL.—To be LET FURNISHED, charming RESIDENCE, facing south, tidal river, eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath (hot and cold water), kitchens, &c.; electric light; garage; tennis court; three miles Wadebridge, one mile famous St. Enodoc Golf Links.—For terms apply Lady Charles Kennedy, Fremington House, Barnstaple, N. Devon.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
OLD-TIMBERED RESIDENCE.—Villa Marguerite, COWLEY, MIDDLESEX. Garage if required. Three reception, four bed, bath, kitchen, and scullery; 12min. Cowley Station, G.W.R.—Terms apply Owner, Butchings, Cisby Lodge, Cowley, Uxbridge. 'Phone, 694 Uxbridge.

OXFORD.—FURNISHED, to be LET for few weeks for Term or in summer; good garden; large rooms, three sitting, five bed rooms.—Mrs. Stanton, 4, South Parks-road, Oxford.

OVERLOOKING the MOUTH of the DART and open sea.—To be LET, well FURNISHED private RESIDENCE, beautiful gardens, three acres; four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms; hall could be added; electric light; telephone; garage; perfect hard tennis court; motor boat; bathing.—R. H. Touraine Hotel, Torquay.

PRETTY OLD DEVONSHIRE COTTAGE, FURNISHED, five rooms; large gardens; 2l. weekly.—Mrs. Moore, Clematis Cottage, Luppitt, Honiton, Devon.

ROTTINGDEAN.—For Aug., charming MODERN COTTAGE; garden, tennis court, garage; 10 minutes sea; four bed rooms (running water), two sitting, bath, 6½ gns.—SUN PARLOUR; 'phone—Blok, 69, Chatsworth-road, N.W.2. (Willesden 4749.)

SHERINGHAM, facing sea.—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, &c., lawn to promenade. Others, 3-20 bed rooms.—WALKER, Agents, Sheringham.

SIDMOUTH.—Detached comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; two sitting, four beds; well equipped; suitable invalids; ideal position near sea.—Sunnycroft.

SUSSEX.—Rectory, seven bed, three reception; garage; tennis and putting lawns; bus route; ready July 1st.—Rector, Wiston, Steyning. 'Phone, 134 Steyning.

SURREY (near FARNHAM).—Charming Oak-beamed COTTAGE, FURNISHED Antiques; six rooms, bath, telephone; garage; pretty garden. Year or longer. Rent £140.—Biggens," Baits Corner, near Rowledge, Farnham.

TO be LET FURNISHED, SUSSEX, near MIDHURST, in real country, 450ft. alt., four to five weeks from mid-July; four sitting rooms, two double bed rooms, six single, large garden. Tennis; garage; telephone; electric light.—Caulfeild, Midhurst.

TO be LET for August, VICARAGE (FURNISHED) with stable, garage, in unspoiled charming country, with 1¼ Acre of garden and orchard in Blendon Hills within 30 minutes by bus, Bluebon Lake (30 minutes), famous for large trout, also trout fishing in Cherry River (10 minutes) obtainable; small rental; Bookbar Gorge (1 hour). Cathedral quickly reached by car; 5 guineas weekly; extension of time might be possible if desired.—Apply the Vicar, Stanton Drew, near Bristol.

TWYFORD, Berks.—FURNISHED HOUSE; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; July, August, September; also cottage from June.—Hulbert, Tintagel.

WEST SOMERSET.—HOUSE; three reception, seven bed rooms; garden; garage, stables; tennis, golf, hunting; good centre, coast or inland.—Write Box K.470, The Times, E.C.4.

WINCHESTER, on high ground with fine view.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET six-seven weeks, Aug.-Sept.; three reception, eight bed rooms (10 beds), two bath rooms; garage; good garden, tennis. Photo sent.—Write Box J.64, The Times, E.C.4.

WORTHING.—To be LET for nine months, FURNISHED HOUSE, facing sea, quiet position; six beds (three with hot and cold water), two reception, bath, kitchenette; hot-water circulator; 5gns. weekly.—Apply Blake, 17, Chapel-road, Worthing.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

HANTS.—A Bargain at £1,550 FREEHOLD.—Capital GRASS FARM, with modern moderate-size House, garage, and buildings.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Midland Bank chambers, Winchester.

KENT.—Pleasantly situated old-fashioned FARM-HOUSE with nine rooms; 10 ACRES of land; buildings. FREEHOLD £1,350.—Apply PROTHEROE and MORRIS, 67, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

PIG FARM, BERKSHIRE HILLS.—A practically all grass FARM with two sets of splendid buildings, a cottage residence. Water laid in. In high and healthy situation.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1 Station-road, Reading.

215 ACRES. £4,000 (or offer).

POULTRY FARMING, &c., or PLEASURE.—An exceptional opportunity to SECURE a really nice modern detached FREEHOLD HOUSE (seven rooms) with 3½ acres good grass land; near main line station and nine miles Brighton; co.'s water, electric light, gas available. Will sacrifice for £1,250 or close offer. Mortgage if desired.—Apply Owner, Barnside, Folders-lane, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

SHEPTON MALLET.

SOMERSET.—For SALE, Privately or by Auction later, an exceptional DAIRY FARM of nearly 100 ACRES, including seven Acres of orcharding and four Acres arable, in a ring fence; excellent ranges of buildings in good order, and the most attractive homestead, with all modern conveniences, facing South, containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light is laid on to the house and buildings, together with co.'s water, which is also laid on to the lands; hunting with four packs; excellent market one mile distant. Possession by arrangement.—Agents, WAINWRIGHT, LAVER and CREES, Ltd., Auctioneers, Shepton Mallet.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

EDGWARE-ROAD, BURNT OAK.—Valuable main road FREEHOLD SITE, ripe for the erection of shops or flats; frontage 900ft. (as a whole or in three sections), excellent depth. A wonderful chance for a builder or speculator. AUCTION June 19th.—Particulars and plans from LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 24-25, The Mall, Edgware.

Law Report, June 6

The Courts rose to-day at the close of the Easter Law Sittings.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
DOCTORS' PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE
LEAVEY v. O'FLAHERTY.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

HIS LORDSHIP held that the plaintiff was entitled to the declaration for which he asked in the action by Dr. Timothy Joseph Kilbard-Leavey, of Palmer House, Torrington, Devon, against Dr. Austin Romuald O'Flaherty, of Castle House, Torrington, with whom he had entered into partnership at Torrington on December 14, 1926, for a declaration that a notice given to him by the defendant determining the partnership was void and an injunction restraining the defendant from excluding him from the partnership premises at Castle House.

The defendant counterclaimed for a declaration that the notice was valid and that the partnership was therefore dissolved on the date thereof.

A dissolution of the partnership by the Court was now sought by both parties, and his LORDSHIP made a decree in the usual form for a dissolution.

Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. G. A. Rink appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. R. H. Hodge for the defendant.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff and the defendant were temperamentally unsuited, and it was not surprising that before the third year of their partnership the relations between them had become strained. On January 3, 1930, the defendant, acting under one of the clauses in the articles of partnership, gave a notice by which he purported to expel the plaintiff from the partnership. The question for decision was whether the plaintiff had grossly neglected the business of the partnership, or had committed a breach of the articles so as to entitle the defendant to expel him from the partnership.

There were two classes of acts upon which the defendant justified his action—namely (1), acts of negligence by the plaintiff in connexion with the patients; and (2) conduct calculated to lead the patients of the partnership to think lightly of the defendant by criticizing in a hostile or contemptuous manner the defendant's diagnosis of the complaints from which the patients were suffering, or the treatment which he prescribed for them.

His Lordship first dealt with each of the cases coming within the second of the above classes, and said that the defendant had failed to prove to his satisfaction that the plaintiff had ever deliberately and intentionally criticized in hostile or contemptuous words the defendant's diagnosis or treatment. He did not think that the plaintiff intended at any time to be disloyal to his partner.

The other class of case caused far more difficulty. The most serious complaint was that with respect to the plaintiff's treatment of the little girl who had appendicitis. He (his Lordship) had no doubt, having heard the evidence of the plaintiff, the child's father, the district nurse, the surgeon who operated, and an expert from Harley-street, that the plaintiff in his conduct of the case fell far short of the standard which either the patient or her parents or his partner were entitled to expect.

With regard to the baker's son, he was not prepared to hold that a doctor who was summoned at 1.45 a.m. was, in the circumstances of that case, necessarily guilty of gross neglect to the business of the partnership. One instance of that kind might well be excused as one in which there might have been an error of judgment.

STRAINED RELATIONS

There remained the case of the farmer's daughter. Shortly before that episode the relations between the parties had become very much strained. There was no doubt that the parties hardly spoke to each other. It was a great pity that the plaintiff had, in fixing the time at which he had been called out as 9 p.m., made the untrue statement about the church clock. He (his Lordship) was satisfied that the plaintiff was summoned to the case before 9 p.m., and he took the view that the plaintiff knew something about the case and possibly thought that no great harm could be done by allowing an hour or an hour and a half to elapse before the patient was seen by a doctor. In his opinion the plaintiff refused to go and see the case because at that stage of the partnership he was not disposed to turn out late at night to see one of his partner's patients. No doubt his temper got the better of his judgment.

There were, therefore, two cases in which the defendant had satisfied him: with respect to one, that the plaintiff had been guilty of neglect, and with respect to the other that he had acted in a way in which he would not have acted if he had kept his temper.

He did not think that one act of negligence could fairly be said to be gross neglect of the business of the partnership, or that one error of judgment could be thus defined. Taking the case as a whole, he was not prepared to hold that the plaintiff had grossly neglected the business. The clause in the articles required proof of some regular course of careless conduct or something in the nature of wilful neglect. He was quite satisfied that there was no wilful neglect in the case of the child who had appendicitis, and he was satisfied, also, that the plaintiff was not the kind of man who would have been careless of the interests of the patients for whom he was responsible. The plaintiff succeeded in his action, having established that the defendant was not right in seeking to expel him from the partnership. He was, therefore, entitled to the declaration which he claimed—namely, that the partnership remained subsisting, notwithstanding the notice.

It was, however, clearly a case in which it was quite impossible for the partnership to continue, and it was clearly just for the Court to decree a dissolution. There would be a decree in the usual form for dissolution as from to-day. The defendant must pay the costs of the action.

Mr. GODDARD asked for the costs of investigation of the matters on which the defendant had succeeded—namely, those relating to the case of the child suffering from appendicitis and that of the farmer's daughter.

Mr. SINGLETON said that he did not object, provided it was made clear that, in taxing the costs, those two items were thus dealt with on the footing that the plaintiff did not resist.

His LORDSHIP agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Blount, Lynch, Petre, and Colley; Messrs. Edell and Co.

LAW NOTICES, JUNE 7

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
IN CHAMBERS—ROOM 26 (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

A JUDGE ON PERJURY

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in a case between two wholesale fur merchants, which came before him yesterday, said:—"One side or the other in this case is committing most disgusting perjury, the sort of perjury that makes it impossible for Courts of Justice to act." It was, he continued, an example of the cases arising among a section of the community carrying on the fur business in the City and the East End.

"It exhibits features which are perfectly disgraceful," he added, "because the principal issue is whether a quantity of bulky goods, about which there could be no dispute at all, were left at certain premises or were taken away again in broad daylight. Witnesses have told me diametrically opposite stories, though the matter only happened six months ago. It is disgraceful that such a case should have existed.

"Courts of Justice must give up the task of deciding controversies among these people and some one else must take it on unless these people can be inspired by some more responsible view of giving evidence."

PAYMENT TO DISSENTIENT SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Justice Clauson, in the Chancery Division yesterday, heard a petition by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, for leave compulsorily to acquire the holdings in Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, of the small minority of shareholders who refused the terms offered them on the amalgamation. Imperial Chemical Industries was formed in 1926 to amalgamate Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, Nobel Industries, Limited, United Alkali Company, Limited, and the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Limited. The cash offer made to the dissentient members of Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, was 30s. for the Preference shares and 43s. 6d. for the Ordinary.

His LORDSHIP, in granting the petition, said that he was satisfied that at the date of the merger the terms offered to the shareholders were perfectly fair and proper, but that he must be quite sure that a liberal price was given to a man whose property was being taken against his will, and that compensation was made for disturbance of investment. He fixed the price to be paid for the Ordinary shares at 55s. 6d., and for the Preference shares at 31s. 6d.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
NULLITY SUIT DISMISSED
COCHRANE v. COCHRANE, ORSE. MILLAMOOTZ, ORSE. LIMONACK

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

IN A considered judgment MR. JUSTICE BATESON dismissed this petition in which a husband claimed that a ceremony of marriage into which he entered in August, 1917, was invalid because he was at that time incapable of contracting a valid marriage owing to mental incapacity caused by shell-shock during the War. He also claimed that the marriage was invalid on the ground that the wife had a husband living at the time. His Lordship rejected both pleas.

By his petition, Mr. James Crichton Cochrane, formerly in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and temporarily resident in Taviton-street, Bloomsbury, said that after being invalided out of the Army he went through a form of marriage at the Register Office at St. Giles, London, with Jenya Millamoota, or Jane Limonack; that the marriage was not consummated; that at the time of the alleged marriage he was suffering from "prolonged and persistent confusional psychosis" and was of unsound mind; but that he was now sufficiently recovered to plead for a decree of nullity. At a later stage in the proceedings the petition was amended and an allegation made that at the time of the alleged marriage the respondent had a husband living, a Russian named Asher Limonack, whom the respondent was said to have married in South Russia, and who died in April, 1918.

By her answer the respondent denied all the allegations in the petition.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., Mr. H. Durley Grazebrook, and Mr. J. F. Compton Miller appeared for the petitioner; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., Mr. Acton Pile, and Mr. Ifor Lloyd for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in giving judgment, said that the petitioner failed on both points, insanity and bigamy. He had completely failed to make out, within the rule stated by Sir James Hannen in Durham v. Durham (10 P.D., 80), that he did not know and appreciate what he was doing when he married the respondent. On the bigamy point, the marriage of the petitioner and the respondent had been proved, and evidence of an alleged former marriage by reputation could not be allowed to upset it.

The petitioner was born in 1890, the son of a whisky merchant at Paisley. On leaving school in 1908 he was apprenticed to an accountant. In 1910 he went to London and became an actor, and was acting until 1914, for some time out in Brazil. In August, 1914, he enlisted in the Highland Light Infantry, and in December, 1915, while holding a commission in another regiment, he was wounded at Gallipoli, in the arms and legs and perhaps the head. He (his Lordship) had no doubt that the petitioner was affected by what he had gone through. On the way to England he was seen by a nerve specialist, who thought that he was a bad case.

The respondent, a Jewess, was born at Odessa in 1892. When she was 15 years old she left Russia with a young Russian named Asher Limonack, and they lived together in New York. Asher Limonack came to England in 1914, and died in April, 1918.

Meanwhile the respondent had come to England, and the petitioner made her acquaintance in London in 1916 when she was working as a tailoress. He took her out to tea and later their relations became more intimate. The woman gave up her work and went to stay at the petitioner took her to restaurants. She fell into the hands of the police and appeared before the magistrate. She said that before she met the petitioner no charge had been brought against her. It was significant that afterwards she was more than once in the hands of the police for soliciting. On one occasion when the respondent was before the magistrate the petitioner gave evidence that he was keeping the respondent and did not know the life which she was living. It was the sort of evidence a man would give who did not want people to know that he was married. But the evidence showed that he remembered who the respondent was and who he was. In 1918, when she was brought up at Bow-street, the petitioner gave evidence that he had married her, and on that occasion she was bound over.

As to the mind of the petitioner at the time of his marriage, he himself signed the register, and his friend, a minister, described the petitioner as behaving as a normal man. The petitioner bought clothes and a ring for the wedding. The fact that he was entering into contracts of various kinds seemed to point to a sound state of mind, though perhaps he might have suffered a good deal through injury in the War. The suggestion that the petitioner was not normal because he took different flats at different times was consistent with the respondent's story that she was leading an immoral life for the petitioner's advantage. The fact that he was secretive was very natural for a man leading a double life as he was. He (his Lordship) accepted the respondent's evidence, which was corroborated in many particulars.

Medical evidence as to a dual ego, personality, or individuality would lead to strange results if the same man in one personality, which might be called the unreal, could contract a marriage, and the same man in another personality, which might be called the real, could, when it revived, escape from such marriage. There was no such "confusional psychosis" as could be interpreted as unsoundness of mind at the time of the marriage. With regard to the allegation of a subsisting marriage between the respondent and Asher Limonack, the petitioner had not made out his case and no evidence had been given of a previous marriage, which would need strict proof.

His Lordship dismissed the petition, with the usual consequences.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Devonshire, Wreford Brown, and Co.; Messrs. Mills, Lockyer, Church, and Evill.

LORD ASHTON'S ESTATE
IN RE ASHTON

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

Mr. BAYFORD, K.C. (with him Mr. Bucknill), moved on behalf of Lady Peel, only daughter of the late James Williamson, Baron Ashton, who died intestate on May 27 last, and Mr. Horace Evelyn Sier and Sir William Plender, that letters of administration might be granted to Mr. Sier and Sir William Plender.

Mr. NOEL MIDDLETON, on behalf of Lady Ashton, the widow, supported the application.

Mr. BAYFORD said that Lady Ashton and Lady Peel were the only persons entitled to the estate on an intestacy, Lady Peel being entitled to the whole, subject to the widow's life interest in one half. In those circumstances it was necessary to appoint two persons as administrators. The reason for the appointment of Mr. Sier and Sir William Plender was that the estate was very substantial, one of the assets being the business of Williamson and Co., linoleum manufacturers, of Lancaster, which employed 6,300 hands. It was Lord Ashton's own business, not a limited company. Both his widow and daughter preferred that the two people who would have to deal with the matters should be appointed administrators directly to avoid the necessity of constantly sending papers to them for signature. Every one whose consent was necessary consented, but as there were trade creditors there would have to be security, though the estate was eminently solvent.

MR. JUSTICE HILL said that if every one concerned consented he saw no reason why he should not. He made the appointment asked for, security to be £100,000, the only effect of which would be to put the premium on that amount into the pocket of some insurance or guarantee company on a very safe risk.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Lee and Pembertons.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY SOLICITOR'S CLERK

BARON BARNET MOSS, 37, solicitor's clerk, pleaded "Guilty" at Hull yesterday to 14 charges of embezzlement and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division. The total defalcations involved in the charges amounted to £1,203. The prosecution stated that Moss had been in the employ of a firm of solicitors in Parliament-street. A sum of £100 which he embezzled was handed to him by a client to pay off a mortgage. The main charges related to the trust estate of the late Mr. George Morris. The total amount taken from the savings bank was £1,371 and only £292 was paid to beneficiaries. Moss was stated to have lived beyond his income and lost money by gambling on horse racing and at greyhound meetings.

At the Dover Police Court yesterday, Lewis Aron May, 27, a merchant, of Fore-street, London, E.C., was summoned for infringements of the Customs Consolidation Act, in regard to the importation of silk goods last year, and was fined £100 and ordered to pay £25 costs. There were eight informations, two being withdrawn. The defendant pleaded "Guilty."

LONDON GAZETTE
FRIDAY, JUNE 6

ADMIRALTY, MAY 29

R.N.R.

The King has approved of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following Officers:—

Commander A. MacRae, D.S.C., Lieut.-Comdr. W. Matheson, Lieut.-Comdr. G. H. Jones, Paymaster Lieut.-Comdr. T. H. Cullum.

JUNE 2
R.N.

Cd. Supply Offr. W. R. Beer to be Paymr. Lieut. (8.) (June 1); Wt. Supply Offrs. J. P. Canty, D.S.M., to be Cd. Supply Offr. (June 1).

Sub.-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. with seny. stated:—R. E. Portlock, C. A. C. Montgomery, J. G. Forbes (April 1); R. E. Terry (April 16); H. W. Acworth (May 1).

JUNE 3
R.M.

Prob. Lieut. F. A. Eustace is confirmed in the rank of Lieut. (Oct. 1, 1929).

JUNE 4
R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. G. Gerety to be Lieut. with seny. of May 17; Sub-Lieut. W. R. Botheras to be Lieut. with seny. of Oct. 28, 1929.

R.N.V.R.

Proby. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) T. H. Carmichael to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) with original seny. of April 25, 1929; Proby. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) J. A. S. Carson to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) with original seny. of May 13, 1929; Proby. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) J. Murray to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) with original seny. of March 14, 1929.

JUNE 5
R.N.

Engr. Comdr. E. J. Allen placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Capt. (June 5).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

Miss E. Byles has been confirmed in her appointment as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 6
REGULAR ARMY

Colonel E. P. Sewell, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., late R.A.M.C., retires on ret. pay (June 3); Lt.-Col. J. Mackenzie, M.B., from R.A.M.C., to be Col. (June 3).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Maj. C. A. G. O. Murray, D.S.O., K.O.S.B., relinquishes the appt. of G.S.O. for Weapon Trg. (Cl. CC), Scottish Comd. (May 27); Maj. H. E. de R. Wetherall, D.S.O., M.C., Y. and L.R., is apptd. G.S.O. for Weapon Trg. (Cl. CC), Scottish Comd. (May 27).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. are seed.:—Maj. J. L. F. Macnair whilst holding the appt. of Instr., Mil. Coll. of Science (May 16); Capt. P. Thompson whilst holding the appt. of Ass. Supt., Exptl. Estabt. (May 18).

The follg. are restd. to the estabt.:—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. I. R. Hill, O.B.E. (May 16); Maj. A. F. Lambert, M.C. (April 13).

Maj. H. R. Lodge, M.C., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (June 7).

The follg. Capts. to be Majs.:—A. A. Middleton (May 18), and remains secd.; E. A. Spencer (May 18); J. M. Murphy (June 1).

Capt. A. G. Little relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. (Oct. 1, 1928).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (June 6):—C. F. Tod, with seniority Feb. 28, and precedence next below G. S. Madden; K. M. James, and remains secd.; F. St. D. B. Lejeune; D. W. Bannister; S. Blain, and remains secd.; J. Barrington; E. C. Ridlington, and remains secd.; J. R. O'B. Warde, and remains secd.; H. A. Fowle, and remains secd.; Kimmins, with seniority Jan. 16, 1917, and as Lt., Dec. 6, 1918, and remains secd.; K. A. Herbage; S. T. Rooke, and remains secd.; R. E. Brown; I. K. Quarrington; R. Gwatkin; C. R. V. Hoare; W. Gwatkyn, and R. B. Eastwood; C. R. V. Hoare; W. Gwatkyn, and remains secd.; F. H. Sterling, M.C.; C. G. Bicknell, M.C.; T. H. Witherow, and remains secd.; E. G. Brine, and remains secd.; J. A. Lang; J. H. O'Neill; H. C. Ralls; D. B. Michell; L. Spragg, M.C.; E. W. Dewar, M.M.; A. Worsfold; H. S. Brooke; G. C. S. B. Cooke, and remains secd.; J. Bradley; F. W. Flood, and remains secd.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. R. H. Stallard, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay (June 7); Lt. C. E. A. Browning to be Capt. (March 31).

INFANTRY

R. Scots.—Lt. F. B. H. Sheppard is placed on the h.p. list, on account of ill-health (May 31).

The King's R.—Lt. O. R. Brown, from the h.p. list, to be Lt. (June 7), with precedence next below Lt. R. St. J. Howells.

Norfolk R.—Sec. Lt. M. C. Niven resigns his comm. (June 7).

Suffolk R.—Lt. W. A. Rice is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (May 1).

Lan. Fus.—Sec. Lt. F. F. Gregory resigns his comm. (June 7).

R.W. Fus.—Capt. H. B. Harrison, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (May 6).

Hampshire R.—Capt. E. G. Wheeler, M.C., to be Maj. (May 16).

K.O.Y.L.I.—Maj. T. Reynolds retires on ret. pay (June 6); Maj. H. W. B. Warneford, M.C., from the h.p. list, to be Maj. (June 6), with precedence next below Maj. L. D. Daly, D.S.O., O.B.E.

R. and L.R.—Sec. Lt. B. S. Jerome to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

Durham L.I.—Lt. J. Johnstone is restd. to the estabt. (May 6).

Cameronians.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) D. Douglas to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (June 5).

Rifle Bde.—Capt. J. C. Garnett is secd. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (May 10).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) E. C. Boulter, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (June 6); 1st Cl. Staff Sergt.-Maj. F. Hodgkinson to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (June 6).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. and temp. Lt.-Col. E. M. O'Neill, D.S.O., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (June 3), vice Lt.-Col. J. Mackenzie, M.B., promoted; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (June 3); Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) J. H. McClelland to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (June 5).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

The follg. Capts. to be Majs.:—J. Morrey (May 28); J. Baillie (June 3).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

The follg. Lt.-Cols. (O.M.E., 1st Cl.) to be Cols. (O.M.E., 1st Cl.) (June 7):—J. J. Mills, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.; W. J. P. Rodd, D.S.O., M.I.Mech.E.; E. J. J. Britton, D.S.O., M.I.Mech.E.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Staff Nurse Miss K. M. Joy resigns her appt. (May 31).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. appts. are made:—Capt. D. A. Syme, R. Tank Corps, from Adjt., Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch., to be Adjt., Hd.-Qrs., R. Tank Corps Cent. Schs. (May 24); Capt. L. C. L. Cook, R.A.S.C., to be Instr. of Mech. Trans., 3rd Cl. Inspn. Dept. (temp.) (May 26).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. (Qr.-Mr.) R. Byrne, O.B.E., M.C., Extra Regtly. Empld. List (R. Mils. I. of Jersey), retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (June 6); Lt. W. A. Rice, Suffolk R., is granted the local rank of Capt., whilst empld. with the Trans-Jordan Fron. Force (May 1).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Capt. J. H. Monaghan, M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (June 7).

MISCELLANEOUS

The follg. Offrs., Gold Coast Regt., Nigeria Force, are granted commns. in the ranks stated against their names:—Maj. F. W. Sharpe, M.B.E., D.C.M., late R.A.M.C. (Feb. 29, 1929); Capt. S. A. Darling, late Lond. R., T.F. (Feb. 29, 1929); Lt. A. Ainsworth, late King's Own Malta R. (July 21, 1929); Lt. G. F. Mackay, late R.A.F. (July 11, 1929); Lt. T. A. Trollope, late R.A.S.C. (July 21, 1929); Lt. W. Hirst, late R.A.F. (July 21, 1929); Sec. Lt. G. N. N. Nunn (July 21, 1929); Sec. Lt. A. C. Russell (July 21, 1929); Sec. Lt. A. C. Spooner (July 21, 1929); Sec. Lt. R. E. Walker (July 21, 1929).

REGIMENTAL LIST

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Lt. V. L. Hawker resigns his comm. (June 7), and retains the rank of Lt.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. R. H. Stallard, O.B.E., ret. pay, to be Lt.-Col. (June 7), with seny. May 29, 1926; Lt. M. S. Glover, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (June 7), with seny. May 27, 1927.

INFANTRY

R. Was. R.—Maj. J. H. W. Knight-Bruce (ret. pay), to be Maj. (June 1), with seny. March 6, 1926.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) C. J. Hazell having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (June 5).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Royal Engineers

The follg. Lts. resign their commns. (June 7):—G. E. Hoyle, C. T. Hunt.

Royal Corps of Signals

Capt. H. E. C. Lewis, M.C., to be Maj. (April 29).

Foot Guards

C. G'ds.—C. H. S. Prodice, late Cadet Sergt., Eton Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 7).

MILITIA

INFANTRY

3rd Bn. R.U. Rif.—Capt. W. McLaughlin relinquishes his comm. (June 7), and is granted the rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Maj.-Gen. C. J. C. Grant, C.B., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Comdr., 53rd (Welsh) Div. (June 1).

YEOMANRY

Ayrshire.—J. N. Howie (late Cadet, Merchiston Castle Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (May 20).

Cheshire.—Sec. Lt. M. A. T. Johnson to be Lt. (April 15).

North'd H.—Sec. Lt. J. C. Cookson (Sec. Lt., Res. of Off.), to be Lt. (May 29).

York D.—Sec. Lt. J. P. Pardoe to be Lt. (May 26).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

56th (Devon) Fd. Bde.—Lt. L. W. Bruford, from 58th (Home Counties) Fd. Bde., R.A., to be Sec. Lt. (May 9).

71st (W. Riding) Fd. Bde.—Lt. H. G. Edwards to be Capt. (May 15).

Forth Heavy Bde.—Lt. J. F. McGregor to be Capt. (May 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Hampshire (Fortress).—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) P. G. King, T.D., retires on completion of tenure in comd. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (May 14); Maj. E. J. W. Porter to be Lt.-Col. (May 14).

INFANTRY

4th/5th Bn. R. Scots.—Maj. W. Y. Darling, C.B.E., M.C., relinquishes his comm. on account of ill-health (June 7).

5th Bn. Norfolk R.—Sec. Lt. H. A. Cooper to be Lt. (April 1); Sec. Lt. W. G. Clarke to be Lt. (April 1).

5th Bn. Beds. and Herts R.—Sec. Lt. G. N. Crowther to be Lt. (April 8).

7th Bn. Lan. Fus.—Sec. Lt. F. S. Eston to be Lt. (May 24).

7th Bn. Worc. R.—Sec. Lt. H. T. Viney to be Lt. (April 14).

6th Bn. S. Stafford R.—Sec. Lt. C. O. Perry to be Lt. (June 4); Sec. Lt. B. H. Walker to be Lt. (June 4).

4th Bn. Wilts R.—Capt. H. S. Starkey to be Maj. (April 1).

7th Bn. Durham L.I.—Sec. Lt. R. D. Nelson to be Lt. (April 4).

4th Bn. Camerons.—Capt. A. H. Falconer resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (May 14); Lt. S. H. Hill to be Capt. (May 15); Sec. Lt. R. Wotherspoon to be Lt. (June 7).

17th Lond. R.—Hon. E. F. Morgan (late Lt., W. G'ds) to be Hon. Col. (June 7); Capt. W. J. Carlisle, M.C., M.M., Rifle Bde., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (May 10).

19th Lond. R.—Capt. W. W. Dove to be Maj. (April 1); Lt. W. E. A. Head to be Capt. (May 1); Lt. W. H. Collinson to be Lt. (May 1).

Hereford R.—Capt. J. R. M. Jeffrey resigns his commn. (April 1).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

19th (Lothians and Border Yeo.) Armd. Car Co.—Sec. Lt. F. D. H. Macdonald to be Lt. (May 17).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

General Duties Branch.—Lt.-Col. A. W. Wayte, M.C., M.B., to be Maj. (April 4); Capt. R. A. Lodge, M.B. (late R.G.A., Spec. Res.), to be Lt. (June 7).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. J. Henderson to be Chapln. to the Forces 4th Cl. (June 7).

GENERAL LIST

Officers Training Corps

Sec. Lt. E. F. Watling resigns his commn. (June 7); P. K. Bourne (late Cadet Sgt., Rugby Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.) to be Sec. Lt. for serv. with St. Peter's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (May 31).

Oxford Univ. Contgt. (Dept. Units), Sen. Div.—Lt. Z. E. Kingdon to be Capt. (May 24).

Brighton Gram. Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Capt. F. G. Gould (T.A. Res. of Off., Gen. List, Inft.) receives pay and allces. of a Lt. (April 1).

St. Edward's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Sec. Lt. F. E. Newman, from T.A. Res. of Off. (Gen. List, Inft.), to be Sec. Lt. (May 20).

St. John's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Capt. (La.-Col. ret. pay) O. H. North, D.S.O., ceases to serve with the Contgt. (May 23).

St. Peter's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Lt. P. H. Sykes resigns his commn. (June 7).

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

Sec. Lt. G. F. Shakerley relinquishes his commn. (June 7).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

Yeomanry

York H.—Lt. E. C. Paget, from Active List, to be Lt. (June 7).

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 6

The King has approved the following Promotions, Appointments, Retirements, &c., made by the Secretary of State for India:—

INDIAN ARMY

Sec. Lieuts. to be Lts.—K. J. Marks, R. de P. Gavain, L. A. C. Fry, J. E. Hill, J. M. Harrison, R. Dougall, E. J. Browning, L. N. Chaudhuri, O. C. B. St. John, G. H. B. Beyts, R. C. B. Waller, F. J. M. Nixon, N. F. E. Chapin, J. A. Hickman, R. H. White, J. G. F. Chitty, Mohammed Ayub Khan, G. H. Nash, J. W. F. Casson, P. H. B. Hickman, J. W. Stephens, H. Hullock, G. R. Nagar, J. A. Kitson, J. K. Bhonsle, Nasir Ali Khan, R. T. Prince, J. C. Kstoch (May 2); Hon. R. A. H. Plunkett (May 3).

Lt. (temp. Maj.) W. S. Barroll, 1/94th Inft., relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. on vacating the appt. of D.A.Q.M.G., Mhow Div. (Dec. 5, 1919).

The follg. appts. are made:—

To be Lt.-Col., with seniority Nov. 26, 1926: Lt. A. Goring, from R. Fus. (March 24), with seniority Nov. 30, 1928.

Lt.-Col. W. Johnston, M.C., retires (May 14); Lt.-Col. M. W. Lee transferred to the Unempld. List (March 11).

The follg. officers are restd. to full pay:—Lt.-Col. T. Milne, D.S.O. (March 14); Lt.-Col. H. R. B. Reed, D.S.O., M.C. (March 16); Lt.-Col. M. Wylie (April 10).

Capt. C. P. Hancock, M.C., is transferred to the Supy. List (March 29).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

The follg. officers retire:—Lt.-Col. J. C. Clements (Feb. 25); Lt.-Col. C. L. Dunn, C.I.E. (May 15).

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Capts. to be Majs.—W. D. V. Slesser (Oct. 14, 1927); A. B. Corrie (April 15, 1929).

Sec. Lts. to be Lts.—J. B. Reuben (Aug. 2, 1929); A. H. N. Wadia (Oct. 22, 1929); A. L. P. Himbury (March 9); C. Cheshire (March 16).

The follg. appts. are made:—

To be Capts.—P. M. Lawlor (April 4), with seniority May 31, 1917; J. M. Allen (April 1), with seniority May 13, 1922; J. S. Worley (April 10), with seniority Aug. 5, 1923; R. Hill-Murray (Oct. 30, 1929), with seniority Jan. 8, 1927; G. H. Simpson (March 24), with seniority Sept. 30, 1926; Parduman Singh (Sept. 19, 1929).

To be Lts.—W. R. J. Duncan (April 2), with seniority Feb. 8, 1929; D. M. Langford (April 11), with seniority Oct. 5, 1929.

To be Sec. Lts.—J. F. F. McIntyre (March 7), with seniority Feb. 15, 1928; R. G. S. Willis (April 15).

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Capt. F. J. Ridgway relinquishes his temp. commn. and retains his rank (Sept. 1, 1921).

INDIAN LAND FORCES

Hon. Lt. Chhote Singh resigns his hon. commn. (Jan. 18).

MEMORANDUM

Lt. I. H. K. Chaubal, Australian Mil. Forces, on the termination of duty with the Imp. Forces in India, relinquishes the local rank of Lt. (April 25).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The following appt. has been made at the India Office:—Maj. C. Bayley, M.C., Military Dept.—Gen. Sir Alexander S. Cobbe, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C., I.A. (May 10), vice Field-Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.A., vacated.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

The King has approved the confirmation of the prob. appts. of the follg. officers in the rank of Engr. Sub-Lt.:—H. G. P. Taylor (Oct. 11, 1927); J. H. Deane (Oct. 11, 1927); A. A. Denham (Oct. 11, 1927); Dijendra Nath Mukerji (Jan. 6, 1928).

(Continued in next column)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

ATLANTIC FLEET CRUISES

The assembly of the Atlantic Fleet at Scapa under Admiral Sir Michael Hodges will conclude to-day. For the next five weeks, until they arrive at Falmouth on July 11, the principal ships will be occupied in a number of independent cruises. The battleship RODNEY will arrive on Monday at Portrush for a week. The Battle Cruiser Squadron (RENOWN, REPULSE, and TIGER), accompanied by the destroyers SESAME and TETRARCH and the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, will go to Milford Haven, where they will remain for a fortnight. They will be joined from June 10 to 20 by the minelayer ADVENTURE. The Second Cruiser Squadron (HAWKINS, FROBISHER, YORK, and NORFOLK) should arrive to-day in Cromarty Firth and stay until July 2. Certain ships will visit foreign ports. Among them is the CENTAUR, flying the broad pennant of Commodore R. C. Dalglish, commanding the destroyers of the Fleet, which, accompanied by the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, will anchor off Helsinki from June 11 to 17 and off Stockholm from June 18 to 26.

DEVONPORT BARRACKS

Commander F. H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton has been appointed to the R.N. Barracks, Devonport, as executive officer in succession to Commander H. M. Spreckley. The former officer, a grandson of the tenth Earl of Stair, entered the BRITANNIA in 1904, and was promoted to lieutenant from the Royal yacht in August, 1911. When the late War began, he had been for a year in the cruiser CUMBERLAND. From November, 1915, he was senior lieutenant of the destroyer METEOR, and from March, 1917, commanded successively the destroyers GARRY, DRUID, MURRAY, and STURGEON. In 1921-22 he served in H.M.S. RENOWN during her cruise to India and Japan with the Prince of Wales, and in 1922-24 in the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT, from which he was promoted to commander. He qualified at the Staff College in 1925-26, and has since served in the Plans Division, Admiralty, and as commander of the EFFINGHAM, East Indies flagship.

SUBMARINES FOR CHINA

The programme for the voyage to China of H.M.S. MEDWAY, Captain Colin Cantlie, D.S.C., and of the new submarines OSIRIS, OSWALD, OTUS, and ODIN has been modified, and the vessels will spend only three days instead of six at Malta. Leaving there to-day, their programme should be:—Port Said, June 11-13; Aden, June 19-23; Colombo, July 7-10; Penang, July 16-18; Singapore, July 21-24; and Hong-kong, July 30. These submarines of the "O" class were authorized in the Navy Estimates of 1926, but have only been finished in recent months. The OLYMPUS and ORPHEUS, of the same programme, were not completed in time to leave England with the other four. The OLYMPUS is now ready, and the ORPHEUS should be finished on July 8.

ENGINEER OFFICERS' COURSES

Amendments announced in Fleet Orders to the table of courses for 1930 show that three of the special courses for engineer officers have been postponed for one week. The internal combustion engine course arranged from August 6 to 30 has been altered to August 13 to September 6. The turbine course, from September 1 to 20, will be held from September 8 to 27. The oil fuel course, instead of from September 22 to October 2, will be from September 29 to October 9.

INSPECTION OF THE WARSPITE

Vice-Admiral Sir John Kelly, K.C.B., Admiral Commanding Reserves, who recently made his first inspection of the Marine Society's training ship WARSPITE at Grays, reports that the inspection was "thoroughly satisfactory in every way." He adds: "The ship is very clean and well maintained. The boys are healthy and appear contented and happy. Commander Phibbs struck me as possessing the ideal personality and temperament for this particular work. . . . He and his officers are much to be cong

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

THE OAKS

ROSE OF ENGLAND WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Lord Glanely's filly Rose of England, by the French sire Teddy out of an English-bred mare Perce Neige, trained at Newmarket by Captain Hogg and ridden by G. Richards, won the Oaks easily at Epsom yesterday by three lengths from Wedding Favour with Micmac two more lengths away third. The favourite, Fair Isle, who had won the One Thousand Guineas, was fourth. Rose of England started at 7 to 1 against and Wedding Favour and Micmac each at 33 to 1 against. Fair Isle started at 5 to 4 against. Lord Glanely bought the winner at the Doncaster Sales in the autumn of 1928. This was the first time that Lord Glanely's colours had been carried successfully in the Oaks, but he had won the Derby with Grand Parade in 1919.

The conditions for this great race from a spectator's point of view were ideal, for the light was clear and the afternoon a perfect summer afternoon. The going, however, was firm, and the heat rather too much for the majority of the fillies. At the same time it is to be recorded that the starters for the race appeared on the parade to be exceptionally cool and collected. This was certainly true of Fair Isle, who had made a bad journey from Newmarket. The motor-box in which she had been brought from her training quarters had had to be stopped on the way while she was taken out and rubbed down. Then, late on Thursday night, she had not eaten up her evening feed. She had, however, eaten up yesterday morning, and when she seemed calm and cool in the Paddock and on the Parade it was generally considered that she was once more at her best. Like others of her breeding she is very highly strung. There is not much to be written of the other starters for the race, for, with the exception of Fair Isle and Rose of England, the field was disappointing to look at. Fair Isle is, without any doubt, a very good-looking filly, as is Rose of England, the latter having great power behind the saddle and fine heart depth. She also moved very well in the canter down past the stands to the start.

Captain Allison is always at his best when starting an important race, and, after a very short delay, he sent the field away in a line. The first to show in front were Sister Clover and Gwynfaid. In the early stages Fair Isle was nearly last, but at the top of the hill leading down into the Straight Weston had taken her up on the outside to within a few lengths of the leader, who was still Gwyniad. All this time Rose of England was going easily a length or two behind the front group of horses. Half-way down the hill Weston had taken Fair Isle almost into the lead, but so soon as the Straight was reached he had lost his place. Still, soon after the Straight had been reached, Fair Isle was about in front and going so well that it seemed not at all unlikely that she would win. Richards meanwhile had taken Rose of England across to the Rails, and, luckily finding an opening there, came through into the lead some two furlongs from the finish. Almost at once Fair Isle was in trouble, and Gwynfaid fell back beaten. A furlong from the finish the result of the race was assured, for Rose of England was in front and drawing away with every stride. In the closing stages of the race Micmac, who for a long way had been last, improved and came through some weary fillies to take third place, two lengths behind Wedding Favour, who stayed on well to fill second place. The explanation of the result so far as the placed horses is concerned is that they were the only stayers in the field. Rose of England had run very well in the One Thousand Guineas, and her trainer, who has for many years been one of the leaders of his profession, had improved her very considerably since that race. Captain Hogg hoped that she would run well, but he was far from confident. Richards rode her well, but he had good luck in finding an opening on the rails when the Straight was reached. I doubt whether the best was seen of Fair Isle. Micmac and Wedding Favour are ordinary plodders. As sound stayers there will be other races which they can be placed to win. Rose of England is not in the St. Leger. When her time comes to be sent to the paddocks she should make a very valuable brood mare.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing does not call for much comment. Observer followed up his win at the last meeting here by winning the Walton Selling Plate from Copacabana, who was once well in front, but would not or could not hold off the challenge of Wootton's gelding. Athara, who in several of her races before had shown fractiousness at the gate and was generally considered to be too excitable for racing purposes, behaved exceptionally well before the start of the Acorn Plate, a valuable race for two-year-old fillies, many of whom no doubt were upset by the weather conditions. Enyo, after causing much trouble, was deservedly left, and only two of the field were ever in the race with a chance from the time that the tapes went up. They were the unconsidered Juverna filly and Edgelaw. They were always well out in front and finished first and second, the Juverna filly, who belongs to the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as Ranji, winning with ease. Marie Dhu, who had also been a nuisance at the start, was third. The very well-backed Miss Jinks was never in the race with any sort of a chance. She is very good-looking and being also well bred is sure to win races.

There was only a very small field for the Mickleham Selling Plate, which was won by a newcomer from Stockbridge named Little Frag, a filly by Friar Marcus, who, ridden by H. Beasley, won nicely from the Roslina filly, with The Limpet third. The Gay Girl colt, who had been beaten in a similar event earlier in the week, failed again after having had every chance. The race for the Oaks followed and then came the Chipstead Handicap, for which Aroostook, who had been so narrowly beaten earlier in the meeting, was well backed, as was the well-bred Markover, who was considered to have had a chance for last year's Derby. By Swynford out of Ciceronetta, he is well enough bred to win such a race as this with ease, but he must have some physical defect, for, after having had every chance, he faded away in the Straight and was not placed behind the grey mare, Tagoa, who won comfortably from Aroostook, with Night Rider third and the much-fancied Grand Prince, ridden by Richards, who had just ridden the winner of the Oaks, fourth. Tagra is trained at Newmarket by Beatty for his brother, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty. This trainer, who has only a small stable, completed a nice double when Mrs. S. B. Joel's Oratorium, whom he also trains, won the closing race of the meeting, the Belmont Plate, easily from Andy.

During the race for the Oaks Silver Mount pecked badly in the Straight, and her rider, Dick, was thrown. He was badly shaken. The Stewards afterwards held an inquiry, and came to the conclusion that the accident could not have been avoided and that no one was to blame. The meeting was in every way a success, but there are certain aspects of it to which I will refer in my Notes on Monday morning.

KEMPTON PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—KENTON COURT SELLING PLATE (1m.). The best here seem to be Puella and BURGLAR, and my preference is for the latter, who runs in the place of Observer, who won at Epsom yesterday afternoon.

3.30.—ST. MARGARET'S SELLING PLATE (5f.). —There will be several starters here who are rather better than selling platers, as is not infrequently the case after the Derby Meeting at Epsom. The best of them seem to me to be Chivalresque and Savoia. Either would win such a race as this on most occasions. Perhaps CHIVALRESQUE is the better of the two. I make him my selection and hope that he wins.

4.0.—BENDIGO PLATE (1m.).—GOLDEN GRACE may not be very good, certainly not so good as the great horse after whom this race is named, but she should win. Gay Friar, who will no doubt be backed to beat her, is by Friar Marcus, and I never consider that as three-year-olds his children are of any account, although occasionally there are exceptions, such as Kakushin, who may one day win the Grand National.

4.30.—REDFERN PLATE (5f.).—The form of the probable starters here is so indifferent that it is with diffidence that I make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be Tom Titt III., Decorum, or NORFOLK. The last named has never run before, but is said to be useful, and is my selection.

5.0.—WINDSOR CASTLE PLATE (7f.).—The probable starters, again, here are a very moderate lot. The best of them may be JUNE CLOVER, who missed a race for which she seemed well handicapped at Epsom perhaps to be started here.

5.30.—QUEEN'S PLATE (2m.).—MONTCLAIR is a good stayer and may win.

BOGSIDE SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

TROON JUVENILE SELLING PLATE.—LADY CAROLINE COLT.
MONKTON SELLING HANDICAP.—DARBOY.
AILSA HANDICAP.—RED LAIRD.
PORTLAND HANDICAP.—SEA WRACK.
IRVINE PLATE.—FOREST KNIGHT.
GAILES PLATE.—WHITE WINTER.

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

3.0.—The **KENTON COURT SELLING PLATE** of 430 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile on the Jubilee Course.

	St	lb
MR. CINDERS (Mr. H. C. Barder) ..... J. Beary	8	11
MAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
PUTELA (Major T. Bouch) ..... W. Nightingall	8	11
SPARTAN (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. L. Ward	8	11
ICY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	8	11
AMPLARE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	11
BURGLAR (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	8	11
OBSERVER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	8	11
VIVACIOUS (Mr. H. R. King) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
SWEET BIDDY (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	8	11
aNAVAL REVIEW (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	7
aTULCHAN (Mr. J. P. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	8	7
INDIAN FIRE (Mr. O. M. D. Bell) ..... O. Bell	8	4
ABBESS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	8	4
HILLTOP (Mr. R. J. Froome) ..... Tabor	8	4
HIGH RATE (Sir Walter Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon	8	4
TIGHT LINES (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	8	4
DARE (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Gwilt	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PUELLA, R. Dick; SPARTAN, J. Sirett; BURGLAR, S. Magee or A. Wragg; ESSEX REACON, S. Wragg; NAVAL REVIEW, G. Richards; TULCHAN, Elliott; HILLTOP, —; HIGH RATE, —; TIGHT LINES, Jellis. R. Perryman will ride either Hilltop or High Rate.

3.30.—The **ST. MARGARET'S SELLING PLATE** of 400 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Straight Course.

	St	lb
RICH CHIEF (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ..... Larkin	8	11
aGOOSANDER (Mr. V. Malcolm) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	11
BEDRAGGLED (Lord Fairhaven) ..... O. Bell	8	11
CHAMPION (Mr. E. Macfarlane) ..... W. Payne	8	11
aSILVER SOUND (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... De Mestre	8	9
LADY CLUNEY c, by Stornoway (Mrs. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8	9
CRIMSON f, by Milesius (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..... Cundell	8	6
GRAPE FRUIT (Mr. J. B. Barling) ..... Barling	8	6
SPEEDWAY (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... Lawson	8	6
aHUBBLINE (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	8	6
SPEEDWAY (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	6
aSAVAGE (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	6
MISS PUTT (Mr. C. M. Leigh) ..... Allden	8	6
aKITCHEN MAID (Major McCalmont) ..... Persse	8	6
PIPINA (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Molony	8	6
COPRA (Mr. J. Shepherd) ..... De Mestre	8	6
SILVER SHOWER (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8	6
aKINMOUNT (Mrs. K. B. Thorburn) ..... Rintoul	8	6
TINGALING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... H. Smyth	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN GRACE, M. Beary; GAY FRIAR, Elliott; ARCHIMEDES, A. Burns; GAY VIXEN, J. Childs; NEFERTARI, Perryman.

4.0.—The **BENDIGO PLATE** of 750 sovs.; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. One mile on the Jubilee Course.

	St	lb
aGOLDEN GRACE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	10
aGAY FRIAR (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Guinness) ..... B. Jarvis	8	10
RAVENSWOOD (Sir John Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	10
ILIAD (Mr. Somerville Tattersall) ..... Lawson	8	10
ARCHIMEDES (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ..... E. Jones	8	10
BARRISTER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	7
aGAY VIXEN (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
NEFERTARI (Mr. W. J. Alexander) ..... Braime	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN GRACE, M. Beary; GAY FRIAR, Elliott; ARCHIMEDES, A. Burns; GAY VIXEN, J. Childs; NEFERTARI, Perryman.

4.30.—The **REDFERN PLATE** of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds only; second to receive 75 sovs. Five furlongs on the Straight Course.

	St	lb
MACDUFF (Colonel Clare) ..... Allden	8	10
LIGHT O' LOVE (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8	10
SILVER MYSTERY (Sir F. Eley) ..... Templeman	8	7
aEARNA c, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	7
HAREMAID (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Ireland	8	3
TOM TIT III. (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8	3
aSHELL TRANSPORT (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	3
DECORUM (Mrs. R. Farquharson) ..... R. Dawson	8	3
JAMON (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	3
GROUND (Mr. W. Bernstadt) ..... Farquharson	8	3
TIPPETS (Mr. J. P. Hornard) ..... B. Jarvis	8	3
GIPPY HOUSE (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	3
QUADREL (LadyLudlow) ..... W. Nightingall	8	3
LAND-O'-CAKES (Mr. H. J. Morris) ..... F. Darling	8	3
NORFOLK (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	8	3
DUSKIN (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Sir R. Wilmot	8	3
aRIDGEWAY (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	8	3
aCELTIC (Mr. W. J. Ryan) ..... Lotus	8	3
CHEVYSTOKE (Mr. Vivian Smith) ..... J. Jarvis	8	3
TILT (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8	3
SOUANDER f, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	0
GREENLAND (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	0
BUNNY (Mrs. C. Glover) ..... Sneyd	8	0
aBLAND RUE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	0
aHOTEL DES ALPES (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	8	0
aIMAGERY f, by Captain Cuttle (Mr. H. Pulliter) ..... S. Darling	8	0
aPILOTE (M. F. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	8	0
SAILOR'S KNOT (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	0
FORELLE (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson	8	0
LADIES' CHAIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EARNA COLT, Perryman; SHELL TRANSPORT, Brennan; DECORUM, C. Ray; VAMOS, —; GIPP HORSE, Carslake; QUADREL, R. Dick; NORFOLK, F. Fox; RIDGEWAY, H. Wragg; CELTIC II., G. Richards; BULAND RIBI, Beary; HOTEL DES ALPES, H. Beasley; IMAGERY FILLY, H. Southey; PILOTE, S. Donoghue; FORELLE, Sirett; LADIES' CHAIN, R. James.

5.0.—The **WINDSOR CASTLE PLATE** (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs on the Jubilee Course.

	Yrs	st	lb
BARRACK LAW (7lb ex) (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	9	5
GARELOCH (Captain G. Lockett) ..... J. Jarvis	4	9	1
OLD HEBRIDE (Sir Warden Chilcott) ..... Gooch	a	9	0
ROSOLIO II. (Lord Michelham) ..... O. Bell	4	8	12
GOLDEN LYRE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	4	8	12
GOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Caddy) ..... Kelly	4	8	10
CAMACHA (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	8	8
ROYAL LAD (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	8	8
aBLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Blazrave) Blazrave	4	8	1
JUNE CLOVER (Captain Rayson) ..... C. Chapman	4	7	13
SOLDAN (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ..... J. Beary	4	7	13
GRAZZIA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	3	7	12
PRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. P. H. McKay) ..... Coldbeck	5	7	10
FRANCONI (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	a	7	9
aLONEVANA (Mr. J. Hobden) ..... Barling	a	7	8
BLUE HAZE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	3	7	8
FOOTMARK (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	4	7	7
aGOOD SPORT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	7	4
aBROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt) J. Anthony	4	7	4
aRED QUEEN (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	4	7	3
ORPENDA (Mr. Beaumont) ..... G. L. Ward	4	7	0
ROYAL BLUSH (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	7	0
KINGPIN (Mrs. E. M. Paget) ..... C. East	4	7	0
CORNETTE (Mr. F. A. Wigan) ..... Braime	4	7	0
GLENDYE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	4	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARRACK LAW or CAMACHA, H. Wragg; OLD HEBRIDE, F. Lane; GOLDEN CLOUD, M. Wing; BLACK ENSIGN, J. Collins; JUNE CLOVER or FOOTMARK, W. Wells; GRAZZIA, S. Taylor; PRINCESS GALAHAD, F. Fox; LONEVANA, C. Lowrey; BLUE HAZE, C. Aday; GOOD SPORT, G. Richards; BROWN TONY, J. Dines; RED QUEEN, K. Gethin; ORPENDA, Sirett; ROYAL BLUSH, A. Smirke; CORNETTE, J. Simpson.

5.30.—The **QUEEN'S PLATE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aMONTCLAIR (Mr. F. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	4	9	4
aSOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Blazrave) ..... Blazrave	4	8	11
LEONARD (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	4	8	11
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	4	8	11
aLIBERTINE II. (M. E. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	4	8	8
aORANGE TIP (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	4	7	12
ELEVEN (Mr. Hunter Walker) ..... Pope	4	7	12
COURT NEWS (Mr. G. McKechnie) ..... Holland	4	7	12
aLORD BOBS (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... M. Hartigan	4	7	11
GAY LIFE (Mr. H. Knight) ..... J. Knight	3	6	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MONTCLAIR, H. Jellis; SOUTH HILL, J. Collins; PIANOLA, J. Dobie; LIBERTINE II., P. Beasley; ALEXENA, F. Lane; FOOTMARK, —; LORD BOBS, L. Treacy.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Observer. WIN 12s. 9d., PLACE 3s.; Copacabana. PLACE 2s. 9d.; Invermark. PLACE 2s. 6d.

2.5.—Juverna filly. WIN 110s., PLACE 21s. 3d.; Edgelaw. PLACE 4s.; Marie Dhu. PLACE 11s. 6d.

2.40.—Little Frag. WIN 20s. 6d., PLACE 7s.; Roslina filly. PLACE 6s.

3.20.—Rose of England. WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Wedding Favour. PLACE 57s. 3d.; Micmac. PLACE 125s.

3.55.—Tagra. WIN 20s. 3d., PLACE 9s.; Aroostook. PLACE 4s.; Night Rider. PLACE 4s. 6d.

4.30.—Oratorium. WIN 108s. 6d., PLACE 35s. 6d.; Andy. PLACE 5s. 6d.; Suspicion. PLACE 31s. 6d.

The death has occurred in Nottingham of Mr. Robert de Pledge, who was one of the best-known bookmakers in Tattersalls Ring for many years.

EPSOM RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The **WALTON SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs. Epsom Mile, last mile and 110 yards of Derby Course.

OBSERVER, br g. by Sherwood Starr—Lavalley (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... B. Rook 1
COPACABANA, b g. by Junior—Adopted (Major L. B. Holliday), 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb ..... C. Ray 2
INVERMARK, b g. by Invincible—Brilliant Star (Mr. T. Richards), aged, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 3
Adherent (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 5 yrs. 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Linkman (Mr. A. J. Redman), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Black Bess (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Berkeley Bridge (Mr. G. W. Hands), aged, 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Huncoat (Mrs. T. Setchell), 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Copthorne (Mr. D. Heneage), 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Broken Ice (Mr. G. Bates), 3 yrs. 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) ..... H. Harman 0
Abbess (Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Observer, 11 to 4 Invermark, 5 to 1 Copacabana, 10 to 1 each Abbess and Rhyolite, 100 to 8 each Adherent and Berkeley Bridge, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,625 units; total place pool, 5,170 units.

Won by a length and a half; same distance separated second and third. Abbess fourth and Huncoat last.

The winner was bought in for 570 guineas.

2.5 (2.10).—The **ACORN PLATE** of 1,000 sovs.; two-year-old fillies; 2nd 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

JUVERNA FILLY, by Fantomras (The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 1
EDGELAW, b f, by Ellangowan—Lake Leman (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
MARIE DHU, br f, by Blandford—Double Watch (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Athara (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder), 9st. 3lb. ..... A. Beasley 0
Credenda f, by Beresford (Sir V. Sassoon), 9st. 3lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Mellowness f, by Buchan (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Nairobi (Mr. D. Crossman), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Jellis 0
Evening Glory (Lord Glanely), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Lady of the East (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Finale (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Anyo (Mr. W. G. Lang), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Miss Jinks (Major D. McCalmont), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Misty Cloud (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. James 0
Majority Calling (Sir F. Newson), 8st. 9lb. ..... Dick 0
Polynesia (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Burns 0
Aviation (Sir J. Rutherford), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Leighton Tor f, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. Singer), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0

(Winner trained by A. Sadler, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Miss Jinks, 9 to 2 Athara, 5 to 1 Leighton Tor filly, 10 to 1 Credenda filly, 10 to 8 each Edgelaw, Anyo, Nairobi, and Marie Dhu, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 80s.; places, 23s. 3d., 11s., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,390 units; total place pool, 8,780 units.

Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. Finale was fourth and Mellowness fifty last.

2.40 (2.41).—The **MICKLEHAM SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs.; two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LITTLE FRAG, b f, by Friar Marcus—Fragonarda (Mr. J. P. Arkwright), 8st. 6lb. ..H. Beasley 1
ROSLINA FILLY, by Winalot (Mr. R. White), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Gunn 2
THE LIMPET, ch c, by Limosin—Mrs. A. (Mr. P. Harmsworth), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Wing 3
Gay Girl c, by St. Louis (Major R. Ratcliffe), 9st. ..... H. Jellis 0
Killarney Lass (Mr. H. Smyth), 8st. 1lb. ..R. Smyth 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Gay Girl colt, 3 to 1 agst The Limpet, 5 to 1 Roslina filly, 6 to 1 Little Frag, 20 to 1 Killarney Lass.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 9s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,385 units; total place pool, 2,035 units.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Gay Girl colt was fourth.

The winner was sold to Mr. de Mestre for 400 guineas.

3.20 (3.22).—The **OAKS STAKES** of 100 sovs. each, with 2,000 sovs. added; for three-year-old fillies; owner of second to receive 10 per cent. and owner of third 5 per cent. of whole stakes; breeder of winner to receive 400 sovs. About one mile and a half.

ROSE OF ENGLAND, b f, by Teddy—Perce-Neige (Lord Glanely), 9st. ..... G. Richards 1
WEDDING FAVOUR, b f, by Son-in-Law—Red Rosette (Lord H. de Walden), 9st. ..... M. Wing 2
MICMAC, b f, by Sansovino—Celiba (Lord Beaverbrook), 9st. ..... C. Ray 3
Bachelors (Mr. E. Harmsworth), 9st. ..... F. Lane 0
Fair Isle (Lord Derby), 9st. ..... T. Weston 0
Finsovino (Mr. E. Esmond), 9st. ..... R. Tordell 0
Gwyniad (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Ken Wood (Mr. S. Tattersall), 9st. ..... R. Jones 0
Parth for Ever (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 9st. ..... E. Goldin 0
Sally Gray (Mr. J. Buchanan), 9st. ..... C. Richards 0
Saruana (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 9st. ..G. Bezant 0
Silver Mount (Mrs. C. Rich), 9st. ..... R. Dick 0
Sister Clover (Mr. C. Wadia), 9st. ..... J. Sirett 0
Tedula (Sir J. Rutherford), 9st. ..... C. Elliott 0
Torchere (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 9st. ..R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Fair Isle, 5 to 1 Torchere, 7 to 1 Rose of England, 10 to 1 Sister Clover, 100 to 9 Gwyniad, 100 to 8 Parth for Ever, 100 to 6 Saruana, 20 to 1 Finsovino, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 3d.; places, 5s. 9d., 41s. 9d., 54s. 6d. Total win pool, 20,980 units; total place pool, 20,120 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Fair Isle was fourth and Bachelors last.

3.55 (3.59).—The **CHIPSTEAD HANDICAP**, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. About one mile and a quarter.

TAGRA, gr m, by Tagraa—Cnoc Bhuidhe (Lord Beatty), 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Stephenson 1
AROOSTOOK, ch c, by Polymelus—Livarna (Lord Beaverbrook), 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Magee 2
NIGHT RIDER, ch g. by Bucks Hussar—Police-woman (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker), 4 yrs. 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... J. Sirett 3
Ravenscar (Mr. E. M. Smith), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Markover (Mr. A. R. Cox), 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..F. Fox 0
Grand Prince (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Port Arthur (The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar), aged, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... J. Simpson 0
Claudine (Mrs. C. Evans), 4 yrs. 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
Telegraphic (Sir M. McAlpine), 3 yrs. 6st. 9lb ..... I. Martin 0

(Winner trained by Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Aroostook, 7 to 2 Markover, 4 to 1 Grand Prince, 11 to 2 Claudine, 8 to 1 each Night Rider and Ravenscar, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 29s. 9d.; places, 7s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,380 units; total place pool, 7,165 units.

Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Port Arthur was fourth and Markover last.

4.30 (4.35).—The **BELMONT PLATE** (handicap) of 300 sovs. Five furlongs.

ORATORIUM, b g, by Flamboyant—Oratory (Mrs. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 8st. ..... T. Weston 1
ANDY, b g, by Mediator—Ebbw Vale (Mr. H. G. Blazrave), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... Collins 2
SUSPICION, b m, by King Sol—Lady Welford (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..F. Lane 3
Thunder Squall (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... J. Marshall 0
Scotford (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Oceana (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. R. Perryman 0
Blue Mermaid (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Pippa Passes (Mr. H. Pulitzer), 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Southey 0
Woodchuck (Mr. E. Esmond), 3 yrs, 8st. ..H. Wragg 0
Marble (Lord Lonsdale), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Fox 0
Grandiflora (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Richards 0
Brabant (Mr. P. Haldin), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Jock Trotter (Sir W. Gilbey), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. J. Sirett 0
Fercord (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. G. Raines 0
Themistocles (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. ..... B. Marshall 0
Marne (Mr. G. Lockwood), 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..B. Rock 0
Rushall Down (Mr. H. E. Andrews), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... T. Brown 0

(Winner trained by Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Marble, 6 to 1 Suspicion, 7 to 1 each Oceana and Thunder Squall, 8 to 1 Jock Trotter, 10 to 1 each Andy, Oratorium, and Grandiflora, 100 to 8 each Scotford and Blue Mermaid, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s. 6d.; places, 9s., 11s., 10s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,190 units; total place pool, 6,010 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Jock Trotter was fourth and Woodchuck last.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The special train that left Headquarters yesterday for Kempton Park conveyed 17 runners, most of them well-fancied candidates.

Naval Review, Tulchan, and Tight Lines will do duty for us in the Kenton Court Selling Plate. These three horses are fancied, and they are in their right class of race. The public form of Naval Review is not very good, but I believe him to be a better horse now than he has been all the season, and Tight Lines also has done very well. I give slight preference to NAVAL REVIEW.

Leach, jun., will saddle Goosander, who has useful public form, for the St. Margaret's Selling Plate, but I am not at all sure he will beat SAVOIA. I have seen the Stanley House filly do most of her gallops, and I look on her as a good thing for this race.

There will be a small field for the Bendigo Plate, and GAY FRIAR may be our only representative. This horse ran very well in his first race this season, only to disappoint afterwards on this course, but I believe this race is well within his reach.

In the Redfern Plate I look on EARNA COLT as the likely winner.

In the Windsor Castle Plate we shall supply four runners, Grazzia, Lonevana, Blue Haze, and Good Sport. They have been in strong work lately, and I should think they are at their best. My vote goes to BLUE HAZE.

It will require a stayer to win the Queen's Plate of two miles, and LIBERTINE II. may prove good enough.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ROSSIDE JUNE MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—Prefect.
ST. MARGARET'S SELLING PLATE, KEMPTON PARK.—Francois.
BURE PLATE, YARMOUTH.—Torricelli.
SANDRINGHAM MAIDEN PLATE, YARMOUTH.—Solfeggio.
QUEEN MARY STAKES, ASCOT.—Celerina.
NEW STAKES, ASCOT.—Alcanale.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Kempton Park, 3.0; Rossside, 2.15.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
LAWN TENNIS.—Davis Cup, Great Britain v. Australia, Eastbourne; North London Championships; St. George's Hill Tournament, Northern Tournament.
ATHLETICS.—See Fixture List.
SPEE

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

ENGLAND'S TEAM TO MEET AUSTRALIA

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, chairman of the Test Match Selection Committee, announced last night that the following 13 players had been invited to be present at Trent Bridge on Friday, June 13, for the first Test Match with the Australians:—

A. P. F. Chapman (Kent).
J. C. White (Somerset).
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex).
R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
J. B. Hobbs (Surrey).
H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire).
E. P. Hendren (Middlesex).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
F. E. Woolley (Kent).
H. Larwood (Nottinghamshire).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
R. Tyldesley (Lancashire).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).

The team is not yet chosen, but the names of the 13 players from which it will eventually be composed provide interesting, rather than exciting, reading. The backbone of the English team which did so well in Australia is still there, although Geary, the handy change bowler who is so frequently required when there is no one with more definite claims, has this time been passed over.

The most interesting, and doubtless the most popular, choice is that of K. S. Duleepsinhji. It may be difficult to include him at the expense of any of the first five batsmen who played for England in the Test Trial match at Lord's, but if a sixth name is to be added to that distinguished list it surely must be his. The side when it does take a definite shape will clearly be chosen with the idea of getting the work done as quickly as possible in the limited time available, and in this respect K. S. Duleepsinhji bears comparison with anyone. In a team which already includes several slip-fielders of the highest class, he would probably be the one selected to field at short-slip.

Another choice which will be received with acclamation, more especially in the North Country, is that of R. Tyldesley. He was not a success when he toured with A. E. R. Gilligan's team in Australia, but he has been a consistent wicket taker in this country for years. The Australian team are known to have a tendency to put their pads in front of the wicket, and should it be decided that the conditions are suitable the score sheet may bear testimony to the danger of Tyldesley's ball, which goes through quicker than even the most sophisticated expect.

R. W. V. Robins, with his performance against the South Africans last year at Lord's and his exhibition recently in the Test Trial match, was an obvious choice, while there is always the alternative choice by the inclusion of J. C. White. It only remains to say that the best wicket-keeper in the country has been chosen, the five most likely bowlers will be at Nottingham from whom an adequate choice can be made according to the circumstances, and there are the six best batsmen in the country, with A. P. F. Chapman to lead the side. A glance at the list shows a shortage of recognized deep-fieldsmen, but the circumference of the Trent Bridge ground has recently been so curtailed that either Tate or Larwood at long-on should not be unduly exerted.

A DRAWN MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

The match at Cambridge between Cambridge University and Somerset ended in a draw yesterday. The University were set to get 217 runs to win and had scored 124 for the loss of two wickets when stumps were pulled up.

Had the county batsmen been more enterprising in the two hours before luncheon they might have been in a position to declare earlier, but it was an uninteresting period, and it was not until Northway was joined by Case that any life was put into the batting, and then 71 runs were added in 45 minutes. Before this Northway had been very slow, as may be judged by the fact that he remained unbeaten throughout the innings, which lasted three and a half hours. The declaration was made at a quarter to four, and as the arrangement was to draw at half-past five only a collapse of the University batsmen could give Somerset a win, while the Cambridge chances of success were almost equally remote. The University lost Macdonald and Killick with only 24 runs scored, but then Baines and Brown, after some lack of confidence at the start, began to settle down, and the county captain, deciding to rest his best bowlers, gave the batsmen an opportunity for some brisk hitting so that in 50 minutes this pair added 100 runs before stumps were pulled up.

The Cambridge captain announced that he has awarded Blues to A. Ratcliffe, of Rydal and Trinity Hall, and to F. R. Brown, of Leys and St. John's. Ratcliffe is in his second year and Brown is a Freshman.

Score:—

SOMERSET

First Innings			Second Innings		
E. F. Longrigg, c. Killick, b. Webster	67		c. Baines, b. Fabian	12	
E. P. Northway, b. Fabian	7		not out	75	
Lee (J. W.), l.-b.-w., b. Brown	4	c. Fabian, b. Findlay	17		
R. A. Ingle, b. Brown	70	c. Killick, b. Baring	10		
G. O. Boundy, c. Morgan, b. Webster	0	not out	10		
C. C. Case, c. Grant, b. Baring	90	c. Fabian, b. Killick	44		
E. G. Holt, b. Fabian	0				
Hunt, b. Findlay	1				
Wellard, c. Brown, b. Findlay	47				
A. G. G. Cunningham, not out	6				
Hazell, b. Findlay	1				
Byes, 21; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.-b., 2	33		Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	8	
Total	323		Total (4 wkts.)	*176	

* Innings declared closed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

First Innings			Second Innings		
A. T. Ratcliffe, c. Lee, b. Wellard	13				
T. J. Macdonald, c. Longrigg, b. Lee	29	b. Wellard	7		
E. T. Killick, c. Cunningham, b. Lee	4	c. Longrigg, b. Hazell	6		
G. C. Grant, c. Ingle, b. Lee	94				
T. W. T. Baines, b. Lee	4	not out	51		
J. T. Morgan, c. Cunningham, b. Hunt	23				
W. H. Webster, c. Lee, b. Hunt	5				
F. R. Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Hunt	29	not out	54		
A. H. Fabian, c. Wellard, b. Lee	31				
A. K. G. Bartlett, st. Cunningham, b. Lee	8				
W. S. Findlay, not out	30				
Byes, 7; n.-b., 2	9	Byes, 3; l.-b., 3	6		
Total	283	Total (2 wkts.)	124		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	28	2	86	1	Brown	22	6	48	2
Findlay	29.5	9	45	3	Webster	20	9	42	2
Fabian	21	5	49	2	Macdonald	5	1	16	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	12	0	27	1	Webster	8	2	11	0
Findlay	22	4	49	1	Grant	5	0	30	0
Fabian	10	5	8	1	Killick	7	1	20	1
Brown	9	1	17	0	Macdonald	1	0	6	0

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	32	6	86	1	Lee	40.2	12	73	6
Hunt	44	18	75	3	Hazell	14	4	40	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hunt	6	0	14	0	Longrigg	6	0	37	0
Wellard	5	2	2	1	Case	3	0	35	0
Holt	6	1	15	1	Ingle	2	1	4	0
Hazell	6	2	11	1					

Umpires.—King and Watts.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	Won on 1st inns. result	Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	6	5	3	4	—
Lancashire	8	5	0	1	1	1	52
Nottinghamshire	8	5	1	2	0	0	50
Kent	7	5	2	0	0	0	40
Warwickshire	7	2	0	4	1	0	30
Surrey	9	1	0	2	4	1	39
Glamorgan	8	1	1	2	4	0	31
Derbyshire	6	3	2	0	0	1	28
Yorkshire	9	2	1	1	0	1	27
Sussex	7	2	2	3	0	0	25
Northamptonshire	9	2	1	4	1	1	23
Worcestershire	8	1	1	4	2	1	21
Gloucestershire	7	0	1	1	0	4	20
Middlesex	7	0	2	1	2	2	19
Hampshire	8	1	1	5	0	1	17
Essex	8	0	0	3	2	3	16
Leicestershire	8	0	0	5	2	1	15
Somerset	8	0	0	4	2	0	10

AUSTRALIANS BEAT MIDDLESEX

HENDREN'S FINE INNINGS

The Australians beat Middlesex at Lord's yesterday by five wickets, but Middlesex gave them a very good match indeed. While Hendren was in there was always a fair chance of Middlesex making the game a draw, and in the last innings, when the Australians, who needed 121 runs to win, had lost five wickets for 85 runs, there was just a chance that they would win a great victory. Middlesex, in their second innings, made the biggest total that has been scored against the Australians this tour.

With five good wickets down in their second innings Middlesex yesterday morning were still eight runs short of the Australian first innings total. Hendren was then 80 and H. J. Enthoven, who had concentrated merely on stopping in overnight, was not out 0. Hendren began to bat as if he was continuing his overnight innings with no longer interval than that necessary for the fieldsmen to cross over. He made runs with quiet certainty from the very beginning and his bat seemed to be all middle. Enthoven batted quietly but confidently, and rather encouraged Hendren to make singles off the last ball of the over. Richardson did not begin with Grimmett, but had him back in the nature of a threat. When Grimmett did come on it was more Hendren than he who decided the ultimate length of the ball. Enthoven played him well, strictly on the defensive for the most part, but he once showed his teeth in jumping out and making a very hard low drive over mid-off's head to the Pavilion rails. The 200 went up after less than an hour's batting in the morning, and the spectators, of whom there were quite a number, settled down to enjoy a possibly great recovery. Hendren reached his 100 after he had been in 10 minutes under three hours. Hendren scored a little faster after he had made his 100 than he had done before, but not much; he is far too great a batsman to take risks and get out before his whole duty to his side is completed. With 250 up and both Hendren and Enthoven fully set Middlesex looked more than likely to draw the match. Enthoven, however, cutting hard at a shortish ball from Fairfax, was just under it and well caught at the wicket. G. C. Newman escaped the pair of spectacles, and it was quite possible that he, who prefers a free innings, and Hendren would put on runs at a big pace. Then Hendren was out, caught at the wicket on the leg side. The innings was that of Hendren at his very best, and one can say no more than that. Canning was caught at short slip before lunch, and afterwards the only strokes of note were two big straight drives by Durston for 4 each.

The Australians went in with 121 runs to make and any amount of time in which to make them. Richardson sent in Ponsford and Jackson again as his opening pair. Ponsford started as if he meant to get runs quickly, but after making 10 he played all round a really good ball from Haig, which broke back enough to beat the straightest of bats—even if Ponsford had played with one. Bradman was not quite so impressive as usual, his timing not always being quite perfect. Jackson had a life at the wicket off Haig, but was out, l.-b.-w. to Hearne, after he had made 26. McCabe went in instead of Kippax, who has, most unfortunately, strained his groin slightly, and was all but out in the same over as Jackson. Later he hit two 4's in succession off short balls from Stevens, the first to leg, square with the bowler's wicket, the second a cross-bat stroke in front of point. He got under the next ball, however, hitting it to leg, skied it, and was very well caught indeed by Allen, who made ground very quickly and held the ball, almost on the ground, while still going at full speed. Richardson was out to a big hit to square-leg, which Newman judged beautifully and in the end caught easily. Five wickets were then down for 85, and Kippax, strain or no strain, came in. He and Fairfax were by no means masters of the bowling to the finish, but they stayed there and the runs came, as they were bound to do with the wicket and ground of the pace they were, two of the last three runs being made by wides. Stevens bowled very well indeed for a long spell, and was not too lucky.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Hurwood, b. Hornibrook	22		st. Richardson, b. Grimmett	18	
Lee, b. Hornibrook	26	l.-b.-w., b. Hurwood	2		
Hearne, c. Hurwood, b. Hornibrook	14	l.b.w., b. McCabe	21		
Hendren, c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	17	c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	138		
G. O. Allen, b. Hornibrook	4	l.-b.-w., b. Hornibrook	18		
N. Haig, c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	0	l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	6		
H. J. Enthoven, not out	12	c. Richardson, b. Fairfax	38		
G. C. Newman, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	0	b. Grimmett	5		
Canning, b. Hornibrook	7	c. Hurwood, b. Hornibrook	4		
Durston, c. McCabe, b. Grimmett	0	b. Hornibrook	10		
Price, b. Hornibrook	0	not out	0		
Leg-bye	1	Byes, 13; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.b., 2	27		
Total	103	Total	287		

AUSTRALIANS

First Innings			Second Innings		
W. H. Ponsford, l.-b.-w., b. Allen	5	b. Haig	10		
A. Jackson, c. Canning, b. Stevens	14	l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	26		
D. G. Bradman, b. Hearne	35	b. Stevens	18		
A. F. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Allen	102	not out	17		
W. M. Richardson, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	1	c. Newman, b. Stevens	11		
S. McCabe, c. Lee, b. Allen	31	c. Allen, b. Stevens	18		
A. Fairfax, b. Lee	34	not out	15		
C. V. Grimmett, b. Allen	21				
A. Hurwood, b. Allen	1				
C. W. Walker, not out	5				
F. M. Hornibrook, l.-b.-w., b. Allen	4				
Byes, 9; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 2	17	Byes, 2; l.-b., 4; w., 2	8		
Total	270	Total (5 wkts.)	121		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	9	1	20	0	Hornibrook	27.1	9	42	7
Hurwood	2	0	4	0	Grimmett	26	10	36	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	27	11	41	1	Grimmett	33	7	81	3
Hornibrook	27.4	7	60	4	McCabe	18	6	48	1
Hurwood	13	5	30	1					

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	37.1	8	77	6	Hearne	25	10	54	2
Haig	13	3	34	0	Lee	3	2	1	1
Durston	15	3	27	0	Enthoven	7	3	20	0
Stevens	23	2	70	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	7.4	1	19	0	Stevens	17	1	47	3
Haig	11	3	18	1	Hearne	13	3	27	1
Newman	1	0	2	0					

Umpires.—Toone and Nash.

YORKSHIRE'S EASY WIN

Yorkshire finished off the Hampshire second innings quickly at Bradford yesterday and gained an easy victory by an innings and 100 runs. An hour and a half was sufficient for the home county to secure their opponents' remaining wickets, but as Newman could not bat, owing to illness, Yorkshire's task became easier. Mead was batting altogether for four hours and a quarter and hit six 4's. By taking the three remaining wickets Robinson completed a personal triumph in the match, for in addition to his three-figure innings he took 11 wickets during the game for 85 runs.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Kennedy, b. Herman	41		
Sutcliffe, b. Boyes	29		
Oldroyd, l.-b.-w., b. Arnold	19		
Leyland, c. Tennyson, b. Herman	87		
T. F. Barber, c. Brown, b. Boyes	45		
Mitchell, b. Judd	56		
Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. Arnold	108		
Wood, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	29		
Dennis, c. Cresse, b. Kennedy	15		
Macaulay, not out	16		
Rhodes, not out	5		
Byes, 11; l.-b., 15; n.-b., 2	28		
Total (9 wkts.)	*478		

* Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Brown, c. Wood, b. Dennis	40	l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	40		
Kennedy, c. Mitchell, b. Robinson	0	c. Mitchell, b. Dennis	3		
Mead, b. Dennis	51	not out	91		
Arnold, b. Robinson	0	b. Leyland	14		
Lord Tennyson, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	10	b. Dennis	17		
A. K. Judd, c. Mitchell, b. Robinson	3	b. Robinson	7		
C. P. Bruton, b. Robinson	14	b. Dennis	7		
Cresse, not out	19	c. and b. Dennis	0		
Boyes, b. Robinson	0	c. Dennis, b. Robinson	18		
Herman, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	15	b. Robinson	0		
Newman, absent ill	0	absent ill	0		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 2	5	Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 2; n.-b., 1	11		
Total	169	Total	209		

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	25	7	112	2	Arnold	15	7	70	2
Herman	17.2	4	46	2	Cresse	3	0	21	1
Newman	20	1	77	0	Judd	3	0	21	1
Boyes	33	12	69	2					

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	21.3	8	37	4	Rhodes	14	7	11	6
Macaulay	15	3	34	0	Leyland	8	4	14	0
Dennis	19	5	60	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	44.3	17	97	4	Rhodes	16	7	18	0
Dennis	21	3	72	4	Oldroyd	2	1	2	0
Leyland	2	0	6	0					

Umpires.—Oates and Morton

SURREY SAVE THE GAME

A TAME FINISH AT THE OVAL

The match between Surrey and Sussex at the Oval, which had produced some most interesting cricket on the first two days, ended yesterday in an anti-climax. Sussex in the morning had an outside chance of forcing a victory, but in the end Surrey were not unduly strained to save the game, and when 6 o'clock arrived they had lost only four wickets, so that the extra half-hour was not claimed.

Sussex, with a lead of 229 runs and seven wickets yet to fall, would have been expected to take every possible risk of scoring as quickly as possible in order to give Hobbs and Sandham an opportunity of getting out before the luncheon interval. A few short runs and a general bustling of the Surrey fieldsmen might have been more to the point than the sedate game which Cook and Langridge played. Their batting certainly was elegant enough to watch—they scored at a steady rate of a run a minute—but they were not getting on with the business in hand. Allom and Peach started the bowling, but it was not long before the Vauxhall end was permanently handed over to Gregory. Cook and Langridge kept their scores level on the board, though Langridge, with two square drives and an occasional hook, looked to be scoring the faster of the two. When the pair had added 281 runs in a little more than four hours, a partnership which had been of far more value on Thursday evening than it was yesterday morning, was brought to an end by Shepherd bowling Cook. The score was then 426, Sussex being 322 runs ahead, but A. H. H. Gilligan was leg-before-wicket to the first ball he received, and both G. A. K. Collins and Cornford were out soon afterwards. The luncheon interval arrived with the total at 454 for seven wickets, Langridge being 159 not out; and so Surrey were sent in to bat after the interval. Langridge, who had been batting for four and three-quarter hours, played the highest innings he has yet made for Sussex. He is still a batsman with a limited scoring power, but he certainly attempts more strokes than he did last year, and has every reason to be proud of his share in this game.

Surrey were left with a possible four hours in which to score 351 runs in order to win. Hobbs and Sandham scored only 50 runs in the first hour, and that finished all hopes of Surrey winning. Tate bowled only seven overs at the start, Gilligan then relying for a long period on Bowley and Parks. With the total at 86 Sandham played forward to a ball from Bowley on the off-stump, was beaten by the leg-break and stumped. Hobbs was caught at the wicket five runs later, and, with nearly two and a half hours left for play, there was, for the moment, a spark of interest in the game. Ducat and Shepherd, by patting the ball so gently that the sound of contact could not be heard in the ring-side seats, soon dimmed that spark. Langridge was given a trial at the Vauxhall end, but it was the enthusiastic Bowley, who was bowling away as if he expected to go right through the Surrey team, who got the next wicket, Ducat doing exactly the same thing that Sandham had done. With the total at 158 Tate, who had not bowled while 131 runs were scored, was put on again, but he bowled only three overs, and Parks came on again to get Shepherd caught at the wicket. The rest of a lovely summer evening was spent in Barling and Fender scoring a very, very occasional single.

Score:—

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bowley, c. and b. Gregory	35	b. Gregory	40		
Parks (J. H.), c. Brooks, b. Allom	3	b. Allom	58		
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	4	hit wkt., b. Gregory	40		
Cook, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	5	b. Shepherd	122		
Langridge (James), c. Brooks, b. Fender	3	not out	159		
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Fender	5	l.-b.-w., b. Shepherd	0		
Tate, c. Gregory, b. Fender	5	not out	12		
Flight-Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, c. Brooks, b. Gregory	2				
Wensley, c. Barling, b. Gregory	8				
G. A. K. Collins, run out	0	b. Gregory	6		
Cornford, not out	0	b. Gregory	1		
Byes, 3; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.-b., 5	16	Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 5	16		
Total	72	Total (7 wkts.)	*454		

* Innings declared closed.

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hobbs, c. Bowley, b. Langridge	43	c. Cornford, b. Bowley	53		
Sandham, c. Wensley, b. Tate	41	st. Cornford, b. Bowley	31		
Ducat, st. Cornford, b. Langridge	38	st. Cornford, b. Bowley	31		
Shepherd, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	3	c. Cornford, b. Cook	36		
Barling, l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	5	not out	39		
P. G. H. Fender, b. Wensley	12	not out	25		
Gregory, c. Bowley, b. Langridge	23				
Wilson, st. Cornford, b. Langridge	2				
Peach, b. Tate	3				
M. J. C. Allom, not out	0				
Brooks, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	0				
Bye, 1; l.-b., 5	6	Byes, 3; l.-b., 2	5		
Total	176	Total (4 wkts.)	217		

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	11	4	13	2	Gregory	9.2	2	15	3
Peach	12	1	32	1	Fender	8	4	12	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	36	7	90	1	Fender	32	7	93	0
Peach	33	8	99	0	Shepherd	27	6	68	2
Gregory	35	6	92	0					

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	29.5	15	25	3	Cook	4	0	8	0
Wensley	24	7	44	2	Bowley	3	0	6	0
Langridge	45	8	85	5					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	4	1	7	0	Langridge	6	0	41	0
Wensley	15	2	37	0	Cook	9	4	18	1
Parks (J.)	17	5	29	0	Duleepsinhji	2	0	15	0
Bowley	22	9	55	3					

Umpires.—Bestwick and Parry.

KENT BEAT ESSEX

Essex gave another poor display of batting in their second innings yesterday at Tunbridge Wells, where Kent gained an easy victory by 302 runs. Essex were below full strength owing to the sudden illness of O'Connor.

Kent had half an hour's batting in the morning before G. B. Legge declared, and they added 31 runs to their total of 307 for the loss of four more wickets.

The conditions were better than at any other time during the week, and although set the formidable task of scoring 405 runs to win Essex had 5½ hours in which to bat, but they never recovered from a bad start. Freeman bowled with such effect that four batsmen were out at the luncheon interval for 52 runs, and the rest of the wickets fell for the addition of 50 runs in the afternoon, Freeman taking six wickets for 43, and altogether in the match he had the fine analysis of 11 for 82.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hardinge, c. O'Connor, b. Smith	1	l.-b.-w., b. Daer	88		
J. A. Deed, b. O'Connor	22	b. Smith	11		
Woolley, b. O'Connor	19	c. Smith, b. Daer	34		
Ames, b. Daer	0	c. and b. O'Connor	72		
Ashdown, b. Nichols	13	c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	50		
Todd, not out	55	not out	44		
G. B. Legge, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	16	b. Smith	23		
Hubble, c. Pope, b. O'Connor	1	l.-b.-w., b. Hipkin	3		
Wright, c. Russell, b. Smith	38	c. Pope, b. Smith	3		
Freeman, b. Nichols	2	c. and b. Hipkin	0		
Peach, b. O'Connor	5				
Byes	7	Byes, 6; l.-b., 4	10		
Total	179	Total (9 wkts.)	*338		

* Innings declared closed.

ESSEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
T. N. Pearce, b. Peach	12	b. Freeman	0		
Pope, b. Freeman	13	b. Freeman	22		
O'Connor, c. Ames, b. Ashdown	2	c. Peach, b. Freeman	0		
Russell, b. Freeman	22	c. Peach, b. Freeman	17		
Nichols, c. and b. Peach	15	b. Freeman	2		
Cutmore, st. Ames, b. Freeman	11	c. Deed, b. Peach	19		
Sheffield, c. Deed, b. Freeman	6	c. Woolley, b. Peach	0		
H. M. Morris, b. Freeman	6	b. Hardinge	11		
Hipkin, c. Ames, b. Peach	4	not out	18		
A. G. Daer, c. Woolley, b. Hardinge	6	b. Freeman	2		
Smith (P.), not out	8	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	1		
Byes, 6; l.-b., 2	8	Byes, 6; l.-b., 4	10		
Total	113	Total	102		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	19	4	50	3	O'Connor	24.4	3	57	4
Smith	10	2	22	2	Hipkin	19	2	30	0
Daer	14	7	13	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	10	0	38	1	Daer	15	1	42	2
Smith	22	1	68	3	Hipkin	32.3	1	118	2
O'Connor	28	5	57	1	Russell	5	0	5	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	4	2	4	0	Freeman	29	5	39	5
Ashdown	14	5	20	1	Hardinge	5.4	4	5	1
Peach	25	11	37	3					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	2	1	4	0	Peach	16	5	37	2
Wright	5	1	14	0	Hardinge	2	0	7	1
Freeman	20.5	7	43	6					

Umpires.—Chester and Hardstaff.

COLOMBO, June 6.—Acting on the recommendation of the M.C.C., several of the leading cricket clubs in Ceylon have decided to experiment with the larger wicket during the forthcoming season.—*Reuter.*

GLAMORGAN WIN

A KEEN FINISH AT SWANSEA

A keen game at Swansea ended yesterday in Glamorgan beating Derbyshire by 29 runs, this being Glamorgan's first victory in the championship during the present season.

Glamorgan began the day in what looked to be a strong position since they led by 236 runs with four wickets to fall in their second innings, but the innings closed for the addition of only 34, so that Derbyshire required 271 in order to win. They looked like being heavily beaten when four good wickets fell for 88 runs by the luncheon interval, but the men who followed batted so gamely that the end was not reached until late in the afternoon. When only an hour remained for play Derbyshire, with two wickets in hand and only 38 runs needed, had a great chance of snatching a victory, but at 241 both wickets fell.

In the morning the Derbyshire batsmen tried to force the game, but with poor success, the four outstanding wickets going down in 45 minutes, three of them being obtained by Mitchell, who in the innings took seven for 61 and in the whole match 11 for 157, but with the pitch showing signs of wear it was generally thought that the task of getting 271 would prove beyond Derbyshire's powers. The opening batsmen, Storer and Lee, began in most confident fashion, 67 runs being on the board in an hour, but then a brilliant catch, one handed in the slips, sent back Storer, and three more wickets went down in 20 minutes for the addition of 14 runs.

After luncheon Jackson and Worthington made a stand, Jackson scoring 37 out of 50 added for the fifth partnership in 40 minutes. Then Ryan dismissed Jackson, and, beating Worthington in his next over, he restored the advantage to Glamorgan. The home bowlers, however, had to wait some time before meeting with further success for Hutchinson, as in the first innings, and Slater batted with determination. They put on 62 runs in an hour and seemed to have mastered the attack when an unfortunate misunderstanding led to Hutchinson being run out. Slater made a splendid effort to force a win for his side but, having been in for an hour, he was out to a catch at short leg, and with his departure the end soon came.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bates, b. Slater	3	c. Alderman, b. Mitchell	29		
Howard, b. Mitchell	63	c. Elliott, b. Storer	37		
M. J. Turnbull, c. Elliott, b. Worthington	6	st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	6		
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	9	c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	0		
Hills, c. Mitchell, b. Storer	69	b. Mitchell	39		
Davies (D.), l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	54	b. Storer	5		
Mercer, c. Lee, b. Worthington	54	c. Storer, b. Mitchell	7		
Dyson, run out	0	l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	14		
Davies (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Townsend	30	c. Alderman, b. Mitchell	27		
Everry, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	0	b. Worthington	2		
Ryan, not out	0	not out	2		
Byes, 5; l.-b., 1; w., 1	7	Byes, 1; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 2	9		
Total	293	Total	191		

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Storer, b. Davies (D.)	5	c. Hills, b. Ryan	27		
Lee, c. Dyson, b. Davies (E.)	32	c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	41		
Bowden, c. Turnbull, b. Ryan	4	l.-b.-w., b. Bates	5		
G. R. Jackson, st. Every, b. Davies (E.)	9	c. and b. Ryan	37		
Townsend, c. Every, b. Davies (E.)	31	st. Every, b. Bates	11		
Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Davies (D.)	20	b. Ryan	14		
Alderman, b. Davies (E.)	7	not out	15		
Mitch

Parliament

LAND VALUATION

GOVERNMENT BILL PRESENTED

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, JUNE 6

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

NEW WRIT

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Shettleston Division of Glasgow, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wheatley.

GERMAN IMPORT BONDS

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) asked the Minister of Agriculture if he had any information pointing to the suspension by the German Government of the issue of import bonds in respect of export of oats.

DR. ADDISON, who was received with cheers, said that by a decree of May 27 the issue of import bonds for oats had been suspended as from June 4. This decree did not, however, apply in the case of milled products of oats. A further decree of May 28 had suspended the issue of import bonds in respect of wheat flour as from June 5. SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked if they were to understand that this might be merely an interim measure pending the ratification of the Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions. DR. ADDISON said that was so. They had no definite assurance as to the future.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Is not that a reason for preventing the ratification of the Convention until at least this matter is put on a permanent basis? DR. ADDISON said the Government had been very active in this matter, and so far the results were most encouraging.

INDIA

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state that the resources at the disposal of the Government of India for the preservation of internal and external peace were sufficient. In addition, could the right hon. gentleman give any further statement as to the position in India?

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.).—The answer to the question which the right hon. member has asked is:—"Yes, Sir." As to the further request, I have prepared a short statement about the North-West Frontier, which I will read.

For some days past there have been reports of a lashkar of Afridis gathering in the Bara Valley, south-west of Peshawar. Reports as to the number of the lashkar have varied, but as high a figure as 4,000 has been reported. Their purpose is somewhat obscure; but my information shows that the lashkar consists largely of young tribesmen without the support of the elders as a whole.

My latest information consists in a report from the North-West Frontier Province dated yesterday, which shows that Afridi tribesmen in gangs of considerable size visited the villages at the mouth of the Bara Valley, within a mile or two of the cantonment at Peshawar yesterday morning, and urged the villagers to join them in an attack on the cantonment. The villagers refused, and the Afridis retired west and south-west. They endeavoured to block the roads behind them, but the obstructions have been removed. The Royal Air Force is watching the retirement of the tribesmen, which is being effected in parties of varying strength ranging from 30 or so to 300 or 400 men.

There is no information yet of any military contact with the tribesmen, but a particularly threatening encampment of tribesmen in tribal territory was attacked from the air on the night of the 4th-5th.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. KENNEDY informed SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN that the business to be taken on the Wednesday after the House resumed would be: Supply, thirteenth allotted day, Ministry of Labour Vote.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN said he hoped that the Vote would allow as wide a discussion as possible. If necessary, would the hon. gentleman consider putting down the salary of the First Lord of the Treasury so that the question of general policy might be raised?

Mr. KENNEDY said that had been considered, and he was advised that the Ministry of Labour Vote would afford scope for the debate desired.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN said he hoped the hon. gentleman would bear in mind the fact that since the question was last discussed there had been considerable changes in the administrative arrangements of the Government. If it were found that the Ministry of Labour Vote did not permit of a discussion on the new situation, would the hon. gentleman, in consultation with the Prime Minister, consider whether progress might not be reported if the debate showed that the Vote proved too narrow an issue, and the discussion continued on a larger Vote?

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), said that yesterday the Prime Minister promised that the discussion desired by the Opposition would be in no sense narrowed.

LAND VALUATION

GOVERNMENT BILL PRESENTED

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), introduced, amid Ministerial cheers, the Land Valuation Bill, to provide for the valuation of land in Great Britain, and for purposes consequential thereon.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KENNEDY moved:—"That this House, at its rising this day, do adjourn until Tuesday, June 17." The motion was agreed to.

RUSSIA

OPPOSITION QUESTIONS

On the motion for the adjournment,

Mr. O. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Handsworth, U.) called attention to the position in Russia. He said that many of them knew and loved Russia, and lamented that so large a quarter of the globe should be sunk in slavery. It was not true that the Opposition were opposed to trading with Russia. But they wanted to make sure that those who bought their goods had cash, credentials, and credit. If they had those, they did not propose to be over-fastidious as to the clients' morals. It was one thing to wish for increase of trade with Russia and another thing to recognize the Soviet. The worst way to improve the trade of this country was to give peculiar facilities to that State at this moment. If any State was to be selected, why select the defaulting and robber Republic for facilities which were denied to any one of the Dominions that stood by us in the Great War and paid their obligations? The historical arguments against recognition of the Soviet Government were overwhelming. Such was the good will of John Bull that the Coalition Government gave the Soviet recognition, double facilities in our markets, trading and diplomatic immunity, and other rights. It was a great and generous experiment, and it was badly repaid when the representatives of the Soviet Government were found to be interfering in a General Election which followed. (Ministerial laughter.) The Conservative Party at that election were returned with a large mandate, which was a mandate to clear out the Soviet representatives. Shortly afterwards we were faced with the disaster of the general strike, which was manufactured in Moscow. (Ministerial laughter.) Later, secret documents disappeared, and they were traced to Arcos, which was nothing less than a Communist clearing-house. Then the Soviet representatives were cleared out. It had been found that it cost more to have Soviet agents here than to keep them out. Regardless of that lesson, the present Government decided to recognize the Soviet. He wondered whether the Government were happy about that now. (Opposition cheers.) Though the Government had brought those men back, the friends of those men in Moscow were using the foulest abuse of Ministers. When the Conservatives left office China was peaceful; Egypt was no longer discontented; at home there was a contented country. Within three months of the recognition of the Soviet the long arm of revolution was stretched forth from Russia; and the Viceroy was nearly assassinated in India. While the Conservatives were in office nobody ever heard of Mr. Gandhi. The moment the Soviet was recognized Mr. Gandhi was revived. In England the general secretary of the Communist Party boasted that the dispute in the woollen trade, involving, he said, tens of thousands of workers, was being fought to a great extent by the Communist Party and the Minority Movement. The chief weapon of the Soviet was propaganda, the poison gas of peace. The Soviet was founded not upon the rights of man, but upon the wrongs of man. The conscience of England was against shaking hands with shame. Public opinion was against grovelling to the Soviet. His party protested against bartering or selling our birthright for a mess of Bolshevist pottage.

Mr. R. TAYLOR said it was quite impossible to take a reasoned view of the relationship between two great nations by the recital of a number of incidents which took place many years ago and about which there was some disagreement. If the Conservative Party were going to continue this vendetta against the Russian Government and continually rake up old history, it was quite obvious that the peace of the world would be menaced and the proper relationship which should exist between this country and Russia made impossible. He denied the oft-repeated statement that the Government were giving trading facilities to Russia which they denied to the Dominions and foreign countries and challenged any hon. member opposite to get up in his place and give a single instance in which the present Russian Government or any of its trading organizations had repudiated trade obligations into which they had entered. With regard to pre-War loans, he had never hesitated to say, both here and in Russia, that a recognition of the principle of payment was necessary if there was to be any real settlement between the two countries. But he would remind hon. members opposite that in this matter there was a Russian as well as a British case. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the Government would not modify their policy or show the slightest weakness because of the constant vendetta of the Conservative Party against Russia. Industrial Lincolnshire had struck a bad patch, and the one market where they were making any sales was Russia. They did not wish the British Government to surrender to unreasonable demands or throw British credit about like water, but so far as unemployment could be decreased by a wise use of increased credit facilities in respect of sound transactions, the Government should face the problem and give help.

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) said that in proposing both to do business with Russia and recognize her Government, Mr. MacDonald's Ministry appeared to him merely to be taking into account the fact that the Soviet Government existed, was likely to continue, and could not be altered by anything we did. Russia was a country too big to manage, and the difficulty there was organization in the matters of communications, food supplies, and raw materials. It was in the realm of domestic requirements that this country could so enormously increase export trade. Clothing, boots and shoes, tools, everything connected with transport, were articles in which our export manufacturers specialized, and in which at present there was a comparative dearth of orders. Common sense seemed to indicate that we ought not to do anything that might deter Russia from placing large orders with us and allowing us to give her help in some of these questions of distribution. If Russia wished to buy on any large scale she must turn her eyes towards the West. Whether they were turned towards America or ourselves was entirely our affair. He did not subscribe to the suggestion that our salesmen were less capable than American salesmen, and he believed that whether we sold more goods to Russia would depend to some extent on the temper shown in the House. There was infinitely greater danger that Germany than that the United States would supply Russia. Germany was making an enormous and sustained effort to gain the trade that Europe could supply. It would be our fault alone if we allowed the greater part of that market to pass to Germany instead of receiving it ourselves. Recognition would help rather than hinder trade, and was essential to the protection of our citizens who went in for extensive trade. A difficulty which had arisen in trading with Russia was that the Russian authorities were in the habit of interfering as an executive in purely commercial transactions between Russian and British nationals. Trade with Russia was not like falling off a log. There were special difficulties in the way, and one of those difficulties was that Russia herself might take a hand by declining to grant a visa to a British trader. The Liberal Party attached the greatest possible importance to trade with Russia, but that did not mean that this country should stand by and accept any rebuff or interference with the basic conditions of the treaty. Liberals would not subscribe to any doctrine which would permit Russia or any State to commit any illegality or carry on any dangerous propaganda. They suggested recognition and careful watching, and if there was a breach of the law then would be the time to state a remedy. But if Moscow deliberately, knowing the feelings of the House of Commons and the country, endeavoured to sow discord among the simple tribesmen and peasants of the North-West Frontier of India, steps would have to be taken by the British Foreign Secretary to counteract that. (Cheers.)

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) asked for some account of the secret negotiations which led up to the recognition of Russia. We wanted trade, but while we were trading with Russia we were helping to equip what was nothing more or less than a slave State.

Mr. M. MACDONALD (Bassetlaw, Lab.) said that we were facing less propaganda against Great Britain to-day than we should have been facing if we had not come to an agreement with the Russian Government last year. To break off negotiations would only tend to increase propaganda. Our proper policy was even to be prepared to close one eye if propaganda took place, because that was the price we had to pay in order to make a gigantic and successful effort to bring Russia back into the community of nations.

MR. BUCHAN'S VIEWS

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) said he had very little admiration for the policy of the present régime in Russia. The phrase used by Mr. Gladstone of King Bomba of Naples might well have applied to the present régime in Russia: "A negation of God erected into a system of government." There were two policies before the House. One policy was to regard Russia as a plague-spot and to cut off all relations. The other was to keep communications open between Russia and the more sane and wholesome currents of the outer world. The latter policy was the one he supported. There might be coming out of the present chaos something of value to the world. The future was so uncertain that it would be wise to keep communications open. If Bolshevism was merely sour gas the fresh air would dissipate it, but if there was something of value in it, then the fresh air would encourage it. But he could not feel quite happy about the present relations between Russia and this country, particularly on the question of propaganda. He had never been greatly enamoured of the arrangement made last autumn in which the control of propaganda was made one of the terms of the recognition of Russia. He could not understand how any Government could control propaganda, which was a very vague word and a very vague thing. He was not much alarmed about Communist propaganda in this country. We were an old and stable and on the whole a rational people, and if Communist efforts got beyond a certain point the common law was perfectly able to deal with it. But there were parts of the British Empire where it might be otherwise, and it was the duty and right of this country to treat the matter as a grave breach of international comity and break off relations with the guilty Government. That was a reasonable and common-sense position, but it was not the position of his Majesty's Government. Part of the arrangement with Russia was an undertaking by Russia not to engage in propaganda—an arrangement which it was impossible to carry out. There had already been apparent breaches of that undertaking, and protests had been met with apathy and contempt. What was the Secretary of State to do? The country at large expected him to hold Russia to the letter of the engagement, and foreign Governments were watching curiously to see what would happen. The British Government was in a position where it was perfectly impossible for it to behave with real dignity. The Foreign Secretary was in the position of a man who was always flingering a pistol but never daring to shoot. He (the speaker) pressed upon the Government the need for revision of the whole situation. The one thing we could not afford was that our Government and nation should get into a comic position.

Mr. F. OWEN (Hereford, L.) said Russia offered us great lessons and a vast potential customer, and we would do well to pay attention to both.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN said that before he dealt with the subject of the debate he desired to congratulate the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the honour he had received from Cambridge University—a compliment not only to Mr. Henderson personally but to the office which he filled. (Hear, hear.) There was one feature of the debate which formed a significant contrast with similar debates four or five years ago. There was no longer heard in any quarter of the House much sympathy expressed with the Soviet system of government, and he was glad to hear the member for Lincoln lay down as an axiom common to all parties that the Russian repudiation of debt was fatal to public policy and could not be accepted or tolerated. (Hear, hear.) He would have had complete sympathy with the argument that it was by commerce with Russia in the widest sense that Russia would be gradually weaned from her bad habits, had not that policy been already tried and found wanting. It was that hope which led him, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to refrain from any action except protest while weekly and daily instances were coming in of infractions of their obligations by the Soviet Government. It was that feeling which, with greater hope, had led him when a member of the Coalition Government under Mr. Lloyd George to associate himself with the plan to resume trade relations; but before the ink was dry on the plan Mr. Lloyd George, who was passionately desirous of resuming relations, was obliged to protest in the most solemn manner against breaches of the Convention.

There were two possible courses open to the present Government when they came into power. By their rash action and speeches in Opposition and by their unfortunate pledges to renew relations with Russia, they were not in a position to continue the policy of their predecessors in office and say to Russia that they could not renew diplomatic relations with her until she had given a proof of her good will by abstaining from propaganda against the British Empire. That being so, the Government might have said it was true that no agreement with the Soviet Government to abstain from propaganda would be observed; but, nevertheless, they would resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government for they were not afraid of their propaganda, they could afford to ignore it, relying upon their own inherent strength and the good sense of their people, and hope that by the process of evolution the Soviet Government would come to see the error of their ways. If Mr. Henderson had taken up that attitude he might have been criticized, but he would have been in a position which was logical.

Putting the position of the Government in November, 1929, Mr. Henderson said: "We stand by the declaration we made in 1924 to the effect that we could not allow any direct interference from outside in British domestic affairs and would insist that the promise given by the Soviet Government to refrain from any act liable to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of the British Empire and to restrain from such acts all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, such as the Communist International, which is organically connected with the Soviet Government, should be carried out by them in the letter and the spirit." The right hon. gentleman added: "This is in effect undertaking that Soviet propaganda will not be tolerated in any form or at any time." Did he pretend that for a single day in the existence of the Government that policy had been maintained? He had been questioned on the subject. He did not pretend that these activities were not daily continuing, but said that he must be left to judge when they were of sufficient gravity for the Government to take action. That was a recantation of all the assurances he had given to the House. It was grave and humiliating. As an Englishman he (Sir A. Chamberlain) resented the habitual contempt with which we were treated by the Soviet Government and the outrageous character of the language which was applied to the British Government by a Government which professed to be in friendly relations with them. That was an outrage on international relations. The propaganda of which successive Governments had complained ever since the trade agreement was signed had never ceased for a day and was as active to-day as ever it had been. Wherever they saw disturbance, unrest, or uneasiness in any part of the British Empire or the world there they found the food on which that propaganda fed, and they saw the danger of allowing their solemn words to be treated with contempt by the Government from whom they had professed to have exacted an honourable engagement to refrain from these acts. It was not necessary to cite incident after incident. The Soviet authorities boasted of the action which the right hon. gentleman had said we would not tolerate. He was ready to make all allowances. He was ready to admit that the right hon. gentleman and his Government, having decided to resume relations, had to give the experiment a fair trial, and that if he (Sir A. Chamberlain) had been in the right hon. gentleman's position and with his obligations he would have overlooked minor breaches. But he thought the time had come when the right hon. gentleman ought to say once and for all whether he was going to maintain the pledge which he gave to the House and to insist on the cessation of propaganda here at home, in India, or elsewhere where conditions might be disturbed. If he was not going to do this, he begged him for the credit of the country not to go on professing to deal with the propaganda which he knew was going on. The time had come when the right hon. gentleman ought to say that he would now act as he had said he would or tell them that the pledge meant nothing and that he thought it better to tolerate all the Soviet Government might put upon us in the hope that hereafter a manufacturer of machinery might get an order.

MR. HENDERSON'S REPLY

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said he appreciated the reference made by Sir A. Chamberlain to the honour conferred upon him by Cambridge University. He appreciated as much as anything in his public life the fact that the nomination came from the Leader of the Opposition. Turning to the subject of the discussion he said Unionist members were opposed to recognition and Labour members were in favour of it. In approaching the question, they had to recognize that there was that big gulf between them. He could not say much more than he had already said in reply to the hundreds of questions which he had been asked on this subject since the signing of the Protocol on October 3, 1929. The Government were condemned because they had redeemed their election pledges in regard to Russia, but he suggested that, on the contrary, that ought to be counted to them for righteousness. But there were higher motives than that behind the change of policy. Could anyone persuade himself that if a country like Russia were outlawed it would not have an effect upon European and world peace? The Government in their Russian policy had been influenced very much by their desire to facilitate the best possible relations between all countries in the world. (Ministerial cheers.) Another reason for their action which could not be ignored was the vital importance to this country of doing everything to develop trade with foreign countries. He had no desire to burke the question of Russian propaganda. The Government stood by the statements which he and the Prime Minister had made on that subject. Sir A. Chamberlain and the Conservative Party wanted to be the judge of when the conditions which the Government had laid down had been broken to an extent which would compel the Government to take action. That position could not be accepted by the Government, who must be responsible so long as they remained in office.

If we broke off relations there was no guarantee that that would alter the position of propaganda in the slightest degree. What it might do was to stop the flow of orders that had begun to come in and were likely to come in during the next few months. He was not going to try to persuade the House that propaganda was not going on, but before he could take action he had got to bring that propaganda home to the Russian Government. The British Government would not be worthy of their position if they acted with undue haste, without being satisfied beyond all possible doubt that the Russian Government were responsible or even inspiring or financing any of the propaganda. He did not deny that there was a good deal to be dissatisfied with, but the Government had set up machinery and they would take appropriate action at the right time. The result they all desired was to bring about a cessation of propaganda, and the Government asked the House to continue its confidence. They were determined that the machinery they had set up would test every piece of information that was available. For years there had been circulated all sorts of statements, and the difficulty was to divide the wheat from the chaff. They were trying to do it, and, if they were successful in getting such a clarification of the position as to bring it home to them that the Soviet Government were responsible, he thought they would do one of two things. They would either come down to the House and say that they were going to break with the position, or they would ask the House to release them from the statements they made in the earlier debates on this subject.

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) called attention to the position of the 5,000 men and women, temporary Civil servants, who, he said, were liable to dismissal at any time.

While the hon. member was speaking a count was called, and a quorum not being present the House stood adjourned at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY.—Commons' Amendments to Mid-Kent Water Bill agreed to.

Rotherham Corporation and Stockport Corporation Bills read first time.

Land Drainage Bill agreed to on Report.

TUESDAY.—Commons' Amendments to Birkenhead Corporation, Sutton Coldfield Corporation, and East Kent District Water Bills agreed to.

Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2) Bill read first time.

Land Drainage, London Electric, Metropolitan, District, Central London and City and South London Railway Companies, Croydon Corporation, Burnley Corporation, Tees (Newport) Bridge, Coventry Corporation, London Building, Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge), Shoreham Harbour, Ascot District Gas and Electricity, and Torquay and Paignton Traction Bills read third time.

Statement by Lord Parmoor on Official Secrets Act and the Press.

Air Minister's review of Civil Aviation progress.

WEDNESDAY.—Glasgow Corporation Bill read first time.

Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill passed through Committee.

Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 1), Bournemouth Corporation, and Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2) Bills read second time.

Reading Corporation Bill read third time.

Royal Assent given to Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure and a number of Acts.

House adjourned till June 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Newport Corporation (No. 2) Bill agreed to.

Darlington Corporation, Llanelly District Traction, Royal Exchange Assurance, and Sidmouth Electricity Bills read second time.

Education Money Resolution and Lancaster Corporation Bill agreed to on Report.

Birkenhead Corporation, Stockton Corporation, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Sutton Coldfield Corporation, East Kent District Water, and Mid-Kent Water Bills read third time.

Debate on Naval Treaty: motion to appoint Select Committee rejected by 282 votes to 201.

TUESDAY.—London Building, Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge), Shoreham Harbour, Ascot District Gas and Electricity, and Torquay and Paignton Traction Bills read first time.

Finance Bill considered in Committee.

Bristol Cattle Market and Glasgow Corporation Bills read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Land Drainage Bill read first time.

Lords' Amendments to Railways (Valuation for Rating), Coventry Corporation, Croydon Corporation, Tees (Newport) Bridge and London Electric, Metropolitan, District, Central London and City and South London Railway Companies Bills agreed to.

Coal Mines Bill: Lords' Amendments considered.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill passed through Committee.

London County Council (Money) Bill agreed to on Report.

THURSDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Reading Corporation Bill agreed to.

Finance Bill further considered in Committee.

Lancaster Corporation Bill read third time.

FRIDAY.—New Writ ordered to be issued for Shettleston Division of Glasgow.

Land Valuation Bill read first time.

Debate on Russia.

House adjourned till June 17.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

MOVE FROM PORTSMOUTH TO DEAL

The Lord Mayor of Portsmouth has received a letter from Mr. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, who states that the Admiralty have decided to move the Royal Naval School of Music from Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, to Deal.

"The main reason for the transfer is economy," writes Mr. Ammon. "The number of men stationed at Deal has decreased by approximately 500 during the last few years, whereas the numbers at Portsmouth have been increasing, and if the School of Music were to remain at Portsmouth would still further increase as a result of the concentration of land artillery training and other special work there. This extreme and constant shortage of accommodation at Portsmouth has been partially met by putting a large number of men on the lodging list, which involves a substantial annual expenditure. Moreover, unless the number of men at Portsmouth is reduced, a considerable capital expenditure will be required in the immediate future. In addition, the transfer of the School of Music to Deal will permit other savings to Navy Voters of something like £7,000 a year."

Mr. Ammon added that the Admiralty considered that the transfer to Deal would be for the ultimate good of the School of Music and the welfare of the band boys. The accommodation at Deal was more satisfactory, and the difficulty with regard to lack of a proper practice hall could be overcome. No difficulty was anticipated regarding recruiting. On the contrary, a new and wider recruiting area would be opened up. Recreation facilities at Deal were superior to those at Portsmouth, and the School of Music would be able to take engagements in Kent which were formerly undertaken by the Royal Marine Depôt band, which is to be abolished. There will still remain at Portsmouth the bands of the Portsmouth Division and of several ships and establishments.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

The following were yesterday's results at the Royal Tournament at Olympia:—

Tug-of-War (110st.).—Army Championship Semi-final.—The 2nd Light Brigade, R.A., beat the 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, by two pulls to nil. The first pull occupied 1min. 37sec., and the second 1min. 32sec.

Royal Naval Inter-Port Field Gun Competition.—H.M.S. Pembroke, 4min. 4sec.; H.M.S. Victory, 6min. 10 4-5sec.

Lady West Memorial Shield.—The Sixth Cadet Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, beat Sallesford School Cadet Corps by 189 points to 173 points.

Tug-of-War (120 stone) Army Championship.—Semi-final.—2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment beat the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders by two pulls to one. Times of pulls, 1min. 15sec. Cameron Highlanders; 2min. 5sec., East Surreys; 1min. 37sec., East Surreys. Royal Naval and Royal Marine Inter-Port Field Gun Competition.—H.M.S. Excellent, 5min. 7 2-5sec.; Royal Marines, 5min. 53sec.

During the window, ladder, and rope-climbing display by the P. and R.T. School, Portsmouth, Able-seaman G. Taylor, of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, lost his hold and fell 35ft. to the arena. He was taken to hospital with a large swelling on the jaw.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1830. Price 7d.

On the third reading of the forgery bill last night, or rather this morning, the clause proposed by Sir James Macintosh for the abolition of the punishment of death, was carried by a majority of 13; there being 151 for it and 138 against it. The result was, we believe, generally expected out of Parliament, though the language of Sir Robert Peel seems to imply that he did not anticipate it; he, however, with great fairness undertook to consider this decision as final, and disavowed any intention of attempting to rescind it. The experiment, therefore, which has been so earnestly called for, will probably now be fairly tried. The public will anxiously and steadily watch the effect.

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Mrs. Sadler, formerly housekeeper to the noble family of Powis, died worth 10,000*l*., 8,000*l*. of which, it is said, she handed over to a young woman, a stranger, to save legacy duty. The remainder was left to a person in this town and other individuals.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

MINERS AND MR. SHINWELL

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, made it known yesterday that the executive of the Federation is dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Shinwell to be secretary of the Mines Department. "On behalf of the Miners' Federation," he said, "I can only express regret that the Prime Minister, after our strong representations, has not seen the necessity, at this juncture especially, of placing at the head of the Mines Department a miners' representative who understands the technicalities of the industry. We believe that the Secretary for Mines should have had practical experience of mining, and not be dependent on the permanent officials or subject to outside influence—political or other."

Mr. Cook left yesterday to attend the International Labour Conference at Geneva, at which the question of hours of work in mines will be discussed. It is understood that Mr. Shinwell will also attend the conference.

ONE PARLIAMENTARY SALARY NOT DRAWN

In a written Parliamentary reply to Mr. McShane, who asked how many members of the present House had intimated that they did not desire to receive the Parliamentary salary, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states:—"One, Sir."

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

THE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

REASONS FOR REJECTION

The Prime Minister, in announcing in the House of Commons on Thursday that the decision of the Government was against the Channel Tunnel scheme, promised that the reasons upon which that decision was based would be made public in a White Paper which had been prepared. The White Paper was issued from the Stationery Office yesterday (Cmd. 3591, price 3d.).

The statement of policy begins by explaining that the recent comprehensive inquiry into the question of the Channel Tunnel was initiated by the late Prime Minister, after consultation with the leaders of the Opposition Parties, in April, 1929. It differed from the four previous inquiries undertaken during the present century in this respect, that whereas on those occasions the military and economic aspects were dealt with simultaneously—the latter rather perfunctorily—in the present instance the inquiry was begun by an exhaustive investigation of the economic and civil aspects of the project.

An expression of the Government's thanks to the Channel Tunnel Committee is made for the "thoroughness and impartiality" of their inquiry. (The conclusions of the Committee were set out in detail in *The Times* of March 15.) Their broad conclusion was that "the construction of a Channel Tunnel, by creating new traffic and thus increasing trade, would be of economic advantage to this country." One of the five signatories to the report, however, was opposed to the scheme on economic grounds. The statement proceeds:—

"The weight of the majority conclusion is diminished by the important qualifications and hesitations of the report, and supporters of the tunnel must be disappointed to find how many elements of doubt and uncertainty exist, and how lukewarm is the support to the project from trade and industry. If such a project is proceeded with it must command a backing which is sure of itself and is not only lukewarm.

"The main element of uncertainty is in regard to the feasibility of construction. The three great firms of engineers consulted by the Channel Tunnel Committee state in their report that 'no definite opinion can be given until the ground has been proved by the construction of the pilot tunnel. Difficulties would no doubt be encountered, but we hesitate to say that they would be insurmountable.'

COST OF THE WORK

"The Channel Tunnel Committee are rather more optimistic, and express the view that 'on the available evidence it appears probable that the geological and engineering difficulties likely to be encountered could be successfully overcome,' but they point out that there must 'remain an element of doubt regarding the practicability of constructing the tunnel until the proposed pilot tunnel, estimated to cost £5,600,000, has been successfully driven right across the Channel.'

"If this operation were successfully accomplished—and it is estimated to take five years—the main tunnel could then be constructed at a further cost estimated at £25,000,000. Even this large figure, however, does not include the cost of the exchange stations, the open approaches from the mouth of the tunnel to the exchange stations, the electric locomotives, the necessary rolling stock, the electric generating stations, and the land required. The total cost, therefore, would considerably exceed the £30,600,000 provided for in the Committee's report for the pilot and main tunnels. In addition, a considerable amount of capital invested in the existing cross-Channel system would be rendered unproductive.

"Nothing can be done unless the Government license the building of the tunnel, and to that extent they make themselves responsible for encouraging the public to subscribe to the funds required. If the completion of the work were delayed owing to a failure to get the public to provide the necessary sums the Government, however careful they may be to warn the promoters that in no circumstances will public money be provided to complete the work, cannot escape some moral obligation to see the project through. What justification is there for the Government to incur such serious responsibility on such an uncertain report?

"Once the Channel Tunnel is constructed, the Committee anticipate no difficulty in regard to its operation and upkeep. The Committee believe 'that the Channel Tunnel could be built, maintained and operated by private enterprise at a cost which would permit of the traffic through it being conveyed at rates not higher than those at present in force on the short cross-Channel route. There is no suggestion of lower rates.

NO ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

"A careful study of the report reveals a conspicuous absence of enthusiastic support to the scheme from any large trade, industry, or interest. The farming community, especially in the south and south-east, are reported to be apprehensive, though the Committee believe their apprehension to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, those apprehensions have not been allayed, for since the publication of the report the Government have received a strong representation from the National Farmers' Union in favour of the rejection of the tunnel proposal.

"The bodies representing industry and trade who were consulted by the Channel Tunnel Committee 'have in the main been reluctant to commit themselves to any definite view on the effect of a Channel Tunnel. Chambers of Commerce, with certain exceptions, are on general grounds in favour of its construction, but this is 'subject to a reservation on its possible adverse effect on trade.' Manufacturers are apprehensive that it might stimulate the import of foreign goods to the detriment of their own production. In fact, that part of the inquiry is reported as indecisive.

"Naturally the shipping 'companies engaged in running cargo boats on the cross-Channel short sea trades are alarmed at the prospect of a Channel Tunnel.' The general attitude of the railway company principally concerned is reported to be 'one of caution.' In short, nowhere in the report is there to be found any sign of a strong demand for the tunnel from any of the major industries or interests.

"That the tunnel would largely increase the number of passengers crossing the Channel is generally admitted, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this will prove an economic advantage to this country. In so far as the number of British passengers going abroad for purposes of pleasure is increased, there will be an economic loss to this country. It will require a substantial alteration in the proportion of foreign to British passengers, of which there is no evidence, if any appreciable benefit is to accrue.

EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT

"From the point of view of relief to unemployment, the results of the inquiry are especially disappointing in comparison with the expenditure involved. During the five years required for the construction of the pilot tunnel only 250 men would be employed directly and 750 indirectly. In this phase the men engaged in the tunnel workings would, owing to the peculiar character of the work, consist mainly of specialists, and could not be drawn from the general ranks of the unemployed. During the following three years, 1,550 men would be employed directly and 4,500 indirectly. It has been calculated that the total labour, direct and indirect, to be employed annually, for the first five years, on the English side, is only equivalent to that which could be provided by the expenditure of about £250,000 per annum on road construction in this country.

"Further, it seems probable that, from the start of the eight years of the construction period, and, indeed, during the preliminary period of negotiation and preparation, which must be considerable, there is no company likely to be affected but will restrict to the utmost expenditure on new steamers, landing facilities, and harbours and piers generally, and this is confirmed by a statement in the report that one railway company is already understood to have deferred a decision in regard to a proposed extension until it is known whether or not the Channel Tunnel scheme is to go forward. Thus the unemployment, direct and indirect, may go some way to counterbalance the employment created by the scheme.

"The question has been raised whether it is desirable that capital should be sunk in this enterprise at the present time, having regard to the small effect on employment, to the fact that the investment would not even begin to fructify for a decade, and to the body of opinion that when the rationalization and reconditioning of British industries (from which a speedier return can be secured) are seriously undertaken the subscription of this capital will have an adverse effect on our industrial requirements.

"The Government have received many other criticisms of this kind, but enough has been said to show that no overwhelming case in favour of the construction of the tunnel has been made out on economic grounds.

"The report has been examined in its economic aspects both by the Economic Advisory Council and by the Government Departments concerned. There is general agreement that the evidence in the report regarding the advantages of a Channel Tunnel to the country as a whole is not sufficient to justify his Majesty's Government either in itself constructing the tunnel or giving financial assistance to enable it to be constructed."

MILITARY OBJECTIONS

The military aspect is next discussed. Here "the Government consider that the military aspect has also its economic side." The statement continues:—

"If this island is to be connected with the Continent by a tunnel, the Government's advisers on defence matters have always insisted, and still insist, that it shall be adequately protected, and, as will now be seen, this would cost a great deal of money. The Government's first aim was to ascertain the nature and cost of the defences required. The investigation has been very thorough, and that is why it has not been possible to issue this statement earlier. The whole area has been reconnoitred on the spot by the General Staff and, besides the Service Departments, various scientific advisers of the Government have been consulted.

"In a short statement of this kind no attempt can be made to describe the multiplicity of the forms of attack to which the tunnel would be exposed under modern conditions, nor the ingenious means proposed for its protection. It may, however, be mentioned that the provision of an adequate defence to a tunnel, emerging, as contemplated in the report, near the coast, is so costly and so unsatisfactory that the military authorities press strongly for an alternative site farther inland, which, however, is understood to involve heavy additional expenditure on railway construction. Apart from this, it is estimated that the capital cost of the necessary defences would not be much less than from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, according to the site selected for the tunnel and its exchange stations. In addition, there would be a heavy annual charge for upkeep and maintenance of the garrison, including additional air forces. Moreover, Governments would be pressed to keep the defences abreast of the march of military progress, and that would entail from time to time additional expenditure.

"One thing to which the Government's advisers strongly object is the acceptance of a new and expensive military commitment at a time when our Imperial defence forces have been reduced to a level which leaves no margin beyond our existing commitments. So long as there are great military establishments in Europe, the tunnel, if not adequately defended, becomes a potential danger; if it is properly defended, a military commitment is incurred, in which considerable forces would be locked up and immobilized.

"The views of the Government's military advisers may be summed up in a phrase attributed to the late Lord Balfour: 'So long as the ocean remains our friend, do not let us deliberately destroy its power to help us.'

"Such, in bare outline, was the case as presented to a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence on May 29. As it is essential, in an enterprise where heavy preliminary expenditure would have to be incurred by the promoters on works of an exploratory character that as far as is humanly possible the highest previous total being 45 in 1928. Dangers otherwise notified, including 17 by the painful process of vessels striking on them, totalled 447, as compared with 279 in the previous year. The broadcasting of wireless navigational warnings during the year continued satisfactorily, the total issued being 668; these reports are telegraphed from the Admiralty to various wireless stations in the British Isles and broadcast thence according to the area affected.

A large and varied amount of surveying work was received in the Department from other sources—from Newport and Penarth docks, surveys of which came from the chief engineer of the Great Western Railway, to South Georgia in the Antarctic, plans of which were sent in by Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Chaplin, of the Discovery; or from Nassau, in the Bahamas, from which the harbour engineer sent information, to Karachi harbour, details of which were furnished by the Karachi Port Trust. Over 30 officials or authorities co-operated in this exchange of information. These were in addition to the hydrographic departments of foreign Governments who took part in the free exchange, in accordance with custom, of new charts and other documents of hydrographic interest.

George Henry Oakes, Banbury borough accountant, was remanded in custody by the local justices yesterday on a charge of embezzling £354, the money of the corporation.

ADMIRALTY SURVEYS

HYDROGRAPHER'S REPORT FOR 1929

The excellent work which is being done in an unobtrusive manner by the Royal Navy in charting the seas and making the oceans free of dangers and obstructions to all who use them, of whatever nationality, is emphasized by the report, issued to-day, on Admiralty Surveys for the year 1929. The Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Hen

Letters to the Editor

WOOLLEN TRADE PROFITS

FINDINGS OF TWO COMMITTEES

A FURTHER REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In answer to a question in the House of Commons, yesterday, as to whether he had received any information modifying the conclusions of the Committee which reported in 1920 on profits in the Yorkshire woollen trade (Cmd. 858), referred to in my letter to *The Times* of June 2, Mr. Snowden replied as follows :—

A sub-committee on the investigation of prices appointed under the Profiteering Acts reported in 1921 that in the case of five firms of woolcombers whose accounts had been investigated the average profit in pence per pound was multiplied between 1912 and 1919 about 15 times after deduction of excess profits duty. The Committee reported that :—

Their figures represented an increase in the average profit per pound for the five firms of approximately 22 times before deduction of excess profits duty and 15 times after deduction of excess profits duty, the highest increase being 58 times the pre-War profit before deduction of excess profits duty and 37 times after the deduction of excess profits duty, while the lowest increases were eight times before deduction and five times after deduction.

On this reply I would like to make two comments :—

1. It is an incomplete extract from the body of the Report referred to and is misleading so far as the conclusions of that Report are concerned.

2. The trade dealt with is the top-making trade which, as a Yorkshireman, Mr. Snowden knows, or should know, is a section of the worsted industry having absolutely nothing to do with the woollen industry to which the question addressed to him referred. I admit that this distinction is not generally appreciated, especially in the South, but, nevertheless, it is an elementary and not merely a technical one. It is referred to in the Yorkshire Woollen Trade Report (Cmd. 858) which anyone may buy in the Stationery Office for twopence. On the ground that china cups and glass tumblers are used for substantially the same purposes one might just as reasonably attempt to answer criticism of the pottery trade by reference to the facts of the glass industry.

May I examine Mr. Snowden's quotation more closely, especially in relation to his original charge that the present serious financial position of industry is due to the distribution in the days of prosperity of huge dividends and bonus shares from the "thousands per cent. increased profits made on the turnover of the trade." In dealing with pre-War and post-War percentages of net profits on total turnover in respect of the five firms who were dealt with in the top-making trade, the Committee sum up the position as follows (Report on the Top-making Trade, Cmd. 1192) ;—

FINDING 5.—That the percentage of net profits on total turnover had increased from an average of 2·19 per cent. in 1912 to 14·76 per cent. in 1919, before deduction of excess profits duty, and to 9·69 per cent. after deduction of excess profits duty.

This is the Committee's considered form of expressing what Mr. Snowden sums up in terms of thousands per cent. net profit increase on turnover. I attach to this letter a table drawn up by the Committee's accountant setting out the full percentage figures upon which their conclusion is based. An examination of their finding and the accountant's table will provide sufficient data to measure the degree of inaccuracy of Mr. Snowden's assertions.

Further, in his reply, Mr. Snowden omitted to refer to the following very important finding of the Committee :—

FINDING 2.—That the business of the topmaker . . . is highly speculative, and is subject to exceptional profits and exceptional losses during periods of rapidly fluctuating prices. We wish to draw special attention to the recommendation of our Chief Accountant that, owing to the abnormal conditions reflected in the figures of profits during the period under review, regard should be had to the average profits earned in the top-making industry over a period of years. Our information regarding such profits is, owing to circumstances beyond our control, not available.

The Report of the Woollen Industry Committee referred to this point in the following terms ;—

For a proper perspective the comparison of 12 monthly periods is totally inadequate. The matter must be viewed over a term of years, probably at least five, the high profit realized during the boom period being taken in relation to the cycle of the trade as a whole, which has always included years of declining values.

The profits given are not realized profits but profits dependent upon stock valuation at a given date. The catastrophic decline in wool values which took place even before the ink was dry on the Top-Making Report more than wiped out the profits shown on paper a few months previously. The alleged profits existed nowhere but on paper, but heavy taxation on them had, nevertheless, to be paid, and this has had a crippling effect on the industry. In another part of their Report, the Committee state that, since making their investigations

it has been represented to us that within the last year very serious losses have been incurred on the falling markets. We have not had access to evidence upon this fact but we see no reason to doubt that the losses are serious.

In fact, anyone who will take the trouble to investigate closely into the conditions of the worsted industry will find that the profits made during the years of prosperity were more than wiped out during the subsequent period of loss.

In last night's debate on the Finance Bill the Attorney-General made the very specious point that no reasonable man, whatever the period taken as the basis for taxation, would object to tax being paid in respect of profits made. The point that has to be borne in mind is that in any industry like the worsted industry, where profits depend very largely on stock valuation at a given date, paper profits, assessed for taxation, may within a matter of months from the end of the accounting period be more than entirely wiped out by a fall in the raw material market. Nevertheless, taxation has to be paid on these, in fact, non-existent profits. This process has taken place since the War to an alarming degree in both the woollen and the worsted trades, as a result of which capital has been drained from these industries into the National Exchequer. Mr. Snowden has conjured up an illusion. His evidence is really too slender for that of a responsible Minister to support.

I am, &c.,

ELDRED F. HITCHCOCK.

62, Cleveland-square, W.2, June 6.

Accountant's summary of percentage rates of net profits on total turnover of five firms in the top-making trade :—

Firm	1	2	3	4	5
	%	%	%	%	%
1909	3.31	4.06	—	—	—
1910	2.09	3.55	—	—	—
1911	1.85	—	1.89	1.52	—
1912	2.14	0.69	2.30	1.75	2.24
1913	—	1.62	—	0·57	2.50
1919 before deducting E.P.D. and super and income-tax ..	15.78	10.29	17.70	14.24	17.70
1919 after deducting E.P.D., but not super and income-tax	9.72	6.99	12.00	10.05	11.00

LONGER AT SCHOOL

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—More than 200 years ago the French philosopher Montesquieu drew clear distinction between education and instruction. He maintained that the true function of education was to *form* the head, that of instruction—to *fill* it.

In his letter of the 2nd inst. Sir Herbert Bryan declares that "no one would seriously contend that the curriculum . . . of an elementary school is, in itself, education." That, however, is precisely Montesquieu's doctrine. He held that the mental faculties of the young should be trained and developed by disciplined exercise in a limited range of subjects—say, the three R's. That course accomplished, the pupils should be ready for specific instruction in such subjects as may serve them most usefully in after-life.

I venture to think it unfortunate that far too many and various subjects are included in elementary education under the existing system.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT MAXWELL.

DESIGN OF SEAPLANES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of May 29 you published a description of a large twin-float seaplane built by the famous firm of Short Brothers. I am afraid that I do not agree with many of the statements of your Aeronautical Correspondent—as, for instance, the claim that because the fuselage takes no part of the landing loads a more conventional slab-sided body can be used, &c. The fuselage must absorb some of the landing shock ; also, surely the body form is designed mainly to offer a low resistance. Large flying-boats can have big-sized windows as well as large seaplanes without detracting from the strength of the structure.

There is one very important point as regards a float aircraft, and that is the distance between the floats, as if they are too far apart there are certain risks in alighting on and ascending from rough seas ; also handling troubles while manœuvring on the water. Another source of trouble is the risk of damage to the floats, whereby one float may spring a leak and thus cause the whole seaplane to have a list. A reference to the photographs of the seaplane, which were most kindly sent to me over a month ago by Mr. Oswald Short, show that the fuselage does absorb the landing shocks to a great extent.

I am personally greatly interested in seaplanes of this type, and, as several people know, I have for years advocated the advantages of them as against the modern craze for flying-boats. A great advantage, unmentioned by your Correspondent, is the advantage of water clearance of the planes. Through many years of struggling with seaplanes in all sorts of weather and in many parts of the world, I have always longed for a good margin in this particular. The engine mounting is a matter that your expert could have pointed out with advantage, as it is of very noteworthy design, and it will be interesting to see if good results are achieved in practice.

I am, &c.,

C. R. SAMSON, Air Commodore (retired).

The Red House, Cholderton, near Salisbury.

SILVER COINAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that silver is at a record low price would be a very opportune moment to restore our present debased silver coinage to the standard of purity at which it stood before the War for some hundreds of years.

The standard fineness of our silver has in recent historic times been departed from only in the reigns of Henry VIII. and James II., until it was lowered shortly after the War, partly because a very temporary rise in the price of silver made the metal value of our coinage greater than the face value; there is, however, no reasonable chance of such a rise taking place again. Owing to the present extraordinarily low price of silver, under 1s. 6d. an ounce, the standard of the silver coinage could be restored at very little cost, and there would still remain a very large profit to the Government on all new coinage. The advantages to be obtained from the change would, I submit, far outweigh the small cost; in fact, indirectly there would be a large financial gain to the country. The following are some of the reasons for the course suggested :—

(1) Coins of better appearance could be issued, free from the unsightly yellow tinge of the present coinage.

(2) The change should stop the fall and have a tendency to raise slightly the price of silver. This would be an advantage, because the present low price is a very serious handicap on our exports to the East, particularly to China, *i.e.*, China cannot afford to buy from us because of the high price of our exports to them, as measured in their currency, the value of which varies with the price of silver. Larger exports to China would reduce unemployment here, and the consequent saving to us would soon much more than repay the cost of getting rid of our present debased silver coinage.

(3) Although our silver is only a "token coinage," still our getting rid of the debased factor would have a tendency to increase confidence, particularly abroad. A token coinage of fair intrinsic value is, of course, in times of stress of more value in foreign countries than a very poor token coinage. The good metal in it may be regarded as a certain amount of backing to it. The chief reason why the change would increase confidence is that it is beneath the dignity of a great country to make a temporary paltry gain by debasing even its silver coinage; the doing so in the past has always been regarded as a poor and shifty financial expedient, and the fact of this country now abandoning such a course would be a move in the right direction. Lack of confidence is one of the present handicaps on trade, and bad trade, of course, entails unemployment.

Yours truly,

E. F. NEVILE.

CROSSWORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have received so many letters lately describing the pleasure and profit which your daily crossword puzzle has introduced into the domestic circles of your readers, that I feel it right that you should see the reverse side of the picture.

My husband has the crossword mentality. I have not. Formerly, after a week of tastes enjoyed in common, it was only on Sundays that domestic harmony was impaired—by "Torquemada." Now, every evening is one of silent protest on my part and of concentrated absorption (pencil poised) on his. Moreover, just when I have at last managed to filch a portion of *The Times* (how I hate to read it in bits!) and am deep in your inimitable third leader, he will appeal to me over a difficult solution—which I regret to say vanity sometimes constrains me to supply. What is to be done ? To give up *The Times*—that would be not only impossible, but unthinkable. My husband—best of husbands—offers to give up the crossword. But I—best of wives—can accept no such solution, for would not his silent hankering for it be between us every evening ? No! Only one thing, Sir, I can do—offer to you, as proof that I bear no malice, one more clue—and I hope that your talented puzzle-maker may be induced to use it. Here it is :—"The last infirmity of noble minds." And the solution :—"Crosswords."

I am, yours faithfully,

DOROTHEA BAGNALL.

Easton, Norwich.

TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

DAMAGE TO COLLEGE BUILDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have more than once drawn attention both in the House of Commons and in the Press to the intolerable condition of one of England's best known and most stately streets owing to the development of motor traffic to its present scale.

In the High-street of Oxford there are the fronts of five colleges, not to speak of two famous churches. I name the latter, though they are only sufferers in a minor degree, because I have personal experience that their Sunday services are often interrupted by transient, but deafening, noises from without.

But to the colleges a perpetual succession of charabancs and lorries, grunting and hooting all through the week-day hours, is a much greater affliction. It makes all rooms fronting on the street unsuitable for study ; but what is more vexatious is that it has of late led to serious trouble from vibration. In my own college of All Souls three projecting oriel-windows have had to be taken down, because their connexion with the walls behind them was giving way, and there was every sign that they would fall into the street within a few months. In addition, I may say that we have had to put out of use our old front-quadrangle lecture room.

While private cars and charabancs are often offenders in the way of noise, the main agents of destruction are, undoubtedly, the lorries, which may be seen conducting down our once quiet High-street all manner of material which, in my opinion, ought not to go through the main thoroughfare of a town at all—such as engines dragging three "trailers" laden with heavy timber, or with bricks or cumbrous machinery. The Librarian of the Bodleian is of opinion that it was lorries loaded with very weighty machinery or girders which during the last winter cracked the roof of his great cellar, and admitted water among his invaluable store of books. Surely there should be a limit to the size and weight of vehicles admitted into streets dedicated to study or normal urban traffic. My own view is that this heavy stuff would be far better treated if it were compelled to use the railway, or in many cases our much-neglected canal system, which of late years (owing to a mistaken policy on the part of the railways), has been most unfairly treated from the point of view of the public. By-pass roads may do something to help our congestion, but it would be far more effective if a stringent limit were placed on road-user by heavy traffic over a certain limit of weight and size. It ought to travel by rail or by canal, and not to shake down historic buildings.

I am yours faithfully,

C. W. C. OMAN,

House of Commons, June 5.

THE INDIAN POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to endorse every word said by Mr. Cocks in his letter published by you in *The Times* of June 4. Only those who have served in India can realize what the loyalty of the police means. Here are men, many of whom are only brought in immediate contact with their superior officers at long intervals, subjected to every kind of cajolery, temptation, and coercion by their own people, remaining true to their salt. People in England can have no conception of the pressure which can be brought to bear on individuals by their coreligionists and caste fellows. I cannot remember in my 30 years' service in the Indian police a single case of disloyalty on the part of any member of the force from the highest to the lowest rank.

Truly, as Mr. Cocks says, these men deserve the fullest acknowledgment from the Government of India, by which I mean something tangible. Words of praise they have had many times in the past, but little more, and that little grudgingly given, when the Government has found itself unable to resist the repeated representations of their officers.

It is now some 30 years ago that the Police Commission sat. That Commission was appointed by the Government of India, and was not an independent one. It was composed mainly of members of the Indian Civil Service, under the chairmanship of the late Sir Andrew Fraser. Now, as every one knows, the Indian Civil Service and the Government of India are synonymous terms, and it is not surprising, therefore, that though this Commission no doubt served its purpose to the satisfaction of the Government, it neither by its composition nor by its recommendations satisfied the Police Department.

What is now required is an inquiry into the conditions of service of all ranks, for it is no use disguising the fact that there is considerable discontent among the superior officers, and a general feeling that they are treated with scant sympathy and little generosity by the Government of India. The Commission should be appointed from England and should have among its members police experts, able to advise on such matters as numerical strength, equipment, communication, transport, training, pay, &c.—in fact, on all matters vital to the maintenance of an efficient Police Service.

From what it reads in the Press, the public at home may complacently congratulate itself that it possesses in India a thoroughly efficient police force. But can a force which is notoriously understaffed, insufficiently armed, lacking means of rapid communication and transport, and, in fact, generally financially starved be really said to be efficient ?

Yours, &c.,

C. HUGHES-HALLETT (late Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, India).

June 5.

ARMED FORCES IN AUSTRIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I relinquished last month a position of "lektor" in English at the Austrian University of Graz. During my two years' period of residence there I had ample opportunity of studying the political situation, which has for some time past been completely dominated by the stupendous conflict between the Heimwehr and the Socialists. I went to many meetings, read both Socialist and Conservative newspapers daily, and was intimate with people of all shades of opinion. Your Austrian Correspondent's article on the formation and growth of the Heimwehr was, I think, exceptionally well-informed and just. It is a reactionary, Nationalist affair, supported by the bulk of middle-class opinion, by the peasants, and, of course, by the students and schoolboys. It claims to constitute an invincible bulwark against the machinations of a semi-Bolshevist horde of irresponsible marauders, intent upon the destruction of everybody and everything. It was at first fanatically anti-Jewish, but has since changed its opinion, probably because of the influx of Jewish capital to its cause. Its Chauvinism makes a tremendous appeal to the young. Boys love to parade about in Heimwehr tunics, ardently admired by their female supporters.

The Socialists are, however, in many ways extremely undesirable. They are undoubtedly semi-Communist, and the demagogic ranting of their Jewish leaders is shallow and insincere. They profess to favour toleration and freedom in religious matters, but I have seen bands of their youthful working-class supporters insulting and spitting upon priests. They are grossly materialistic and are obsessed with the spirit of class warfare.

Nevertheless, although there is a body of Liberal opinion which is equally hostile to both Heimwehr and Social Democrats, there are many among the *élite* of the *intelligentsia* who prefer definitely to throw in their lot with the latter rather than countenance the narrow-minded, blustering brutality of the former. I had ample occasion to observe that the Heimwehr spirit is more dangerous than people imagine. It is tending to undermine the spirit of peaceful, constructive progress which has since the War been trying to gain ground among German-speaking peoples and to drive the youth of Austria back to the ignorant, aggressive nationalism with which the Central Powers were afflicted before the War.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

PETER SEDGWICK.

Hartwell, Aylesbury.

Points from Letters

ROAD WIDENING

Will you allow a protest from Scotland in sympathy with Mr. Percy Hurd's admirable letter of June 2 ? The Road Fund is at the root of all the appalling extravagance which is going on everywhere, and no county council appears able to resist the appeal of a 75 per cent. grant. Apart from the waste of money on unnecessary widening, the country is being laid waste by hideous roads, and no effort is being made by those responsible to ensure any amelioration of the ugliness they are creating. Hedges and trees are being swept away wholesale, and iron and wire fences are taking their place. There is no replanting of hedges and trees to hide and ultimately take the place of the fences ! The beauty of the old roads is destroyed for this generation, but surely some effort should be made to restore it for future ones.—M. F. YORKE, Green Craig, Aberlady, East Lothian.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

In face of the challenge to the National Mark scheme for beef thrown down by the Birmingham wholesale butchers, may I remind your readers that the last word on this issue rests, not with the dealers, but with the public ? The beef on my own table is, I admit, most frequently of the imported variety, since its lower price is an important consideration in the slender household budget. None the less, when the National Mark scheme was first adopted and reports appeared of hostility to it on the part of the trade, my wife at once called on her butcher and asked him: "Are you stocking the National Mark beef ? For if not I shall certainly have to take my custom away." Satisfactory assurances were forthcoming.—Mr. MALCOLM THOMSON, 27, Willow-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FARES ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The ordinary third class return fare between Wallington and Sutton is 6d.—not 3d., as mentioned in Mr. W. R. Bousfield's letter. A special cheap fare of 3d. (single fare for the double journey) is, however, available every week-day between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and on Sundays and Bank Holidays by all trains. On the occasion of Epsom races, however, with the intensive traffic arrangements which are necessary for dealing with the huge race crowds from London, it is essential that some restriction should be placed upon local traffic, and on these days the issue of cheap tickets is suspended. Ordinary tickets are, however, issued on these days, except between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., during which time the issue of ordinary local tickets is withdrawn.—Mr. C. GRASEMANN, Public Relations Officer, Southern Railway, Waterloo Station, S.E.1.

PSYCHIC EXPERIMENTS

After 40 years' close study of psychic manifestations, conducted in an impartial and philosophical spirit, I may fairly claim the right to speak with some authority on these occult phenomena. I have no hesitation in saying, therefore, that I firmly believe in the actual existence of such a spiritual power as is referred to by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ; but, unlike him, I am also equally convinced that the agency in question is both extremely unreliable and manifestly open to frustration by conscious human volition ; so that "the wonderful possibilities" promised us on the spiritistic hypothesis are destined to prove illusory !—DR. P. EUGENE GIUSEPPI, 28, Fawcett-street, West Brompton, S.W.10.

STAG-HUNTING

Mr. Crampton says that to abolish stag-hunting would cause injury to several people, including lodging-house keepers, ostlers, grooms, kennelmen, and many others. This may or may not happen in the event. But no evil practice can be abolished without inflicting injury on some one. When dogs were no longer allowed to drag vehicles about, no doubt some people suffered injury. When little children were no longer allowed to work in factories, no doubt some people suffered injury. We are condemning stag-hunting on the moral ground that it is very cruel. At present a market gardener may not use a lame pony or donkey, though his motive is the laudable one of earning an honest living. We think stags should not be treated even more cruelly merely to afford amusement to persons with nothing better to do. Our opponents have not yet bent the powers of their minds to this very simple moral issue.—The HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, The Ford, Chobham.

ORANGES IN ENGLAND

Oranges are still grown in England but not in sufficient quantities to keep our theatre galleries supplied. The obstacles in the way are mainly the fact that oranges require greenhouse culture and the cost is prohibitive, and that it is cheaper to send fruit from Spain to, say, Hull by boat than it would be to send it by rail from Kent to the same town. For this reason a quantity of fruit is imported into this country which might well be grown at home. It costs less for freight to send a ton of black currants from Rotterdam to Hull than from Kent to the same town by rail. In the days of the Regency when pines were sold for five guineas each large numbers were grown in England, but these days are gone, never to return.—Mr. EDWARD A. BUNYARD, Allington, Maidstone.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE

A suggestion has been recently made by an eminent divine that divorce should in future only be accorded to persons who have contracted a marriage before a registrar, and that those persons who have been married before an ecclesiastical authority should be denied the right. I am afraid this is another instance of clerical "impracticability." Very few persons know that they are going to be divorced, or, to put it more charitably, I am sure very few persons intend to be other than permanently faithful to each other. It is, of course, very difficult to believe that every marriage in church is "holy matrimony," unless one believes that the priest has power to sanctify the most unfitting union. One must, I think, give credit to those of the younger generation who say that they cannot solemnly promise to "be" something for ever; to swear to honour, obey, cherish and remain faithful to anyone is possible, because that involves some positive act; to swear to be in a certain frame of mind is difficult for some people. I cannot pretend to solve the problem. I only know that regular churchgoers somehow seem to make the best spouses.—Mr. HUGH J. GOOLDEN, 11, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

SELSDON WOOD

It is indeed good news that there is to be a Flower Sanctuary in Wanstead Park, where the flowers will not only bloom securely, but show, by their blooming, how much more decorative they are where Nature put them, than in an alien vase, or, worse still, the floor of a motor-coach. But Wanstead will not possess quite the first flower sanctuary. Here in Croydon we thought of it first! A year or two ago a little band of nature lovers started on the enterprise of securing part of the Selsdon Woods, which lie close to Addington, dear to Archbishops, as a sanctuary for flowers as well as birds. The greater part of the wood we have secured, but £1,100 still remains to be collected if we are to safeguard the whole, 168 acres, and that is none too large.—Miss A. M. BONUS, honorary treasurer, Selsdon Wood Preservation Scheme, 30, Dingwall-road, Croydon, Surrey.

KEEPING TO THE RIGHT

It has been suggested that pedestrians be compelled to walk to the left, but as the British nation has been keeping to the right for hundreds of years any attempt to alter the inborn custom of some 30,000,000 of people will indubitably result in greater chaos and is foredoomed to failure. Brighton and Hove are two contiguous towns. The borough council of the former request the public to "Keep to the left," whereas the Hove council leave the matter alone, the pedestrians walking to the right. If I meet a Brightonian crossing the King's-road, where many fancy speeds prevail, we shall obviously come into collision, and both will stand a very fair chance of a *post mortem*. The public is perfectly safe on the right side of the footway and thus has ample time to look both ways before crossing a street.—Mr. J. M. SPINKS, Hove.

"TOO MUCH SPENDING"

If Mr. George Lambert will refer to Cobden's Political Writings, volume I., page 157, he will find the remedy for which he is seeking. The following seems to be an appropriate extract. "If, as has lately been shown in England, at certain periods in the history of a nation, it becomes necessary to review its principles of domestic policy for the purpose of adapting the Government to the changing and improving condition of its people, it must be equally the part of a wise community to alter the maxims by which its foreign relations have, in past times, been regulated in conformity with the changes which have taken place over the entire globe." Obviously it is quite futile to protect workmen's wages and working conditions, unless at the same time the industries from which those wages are derived are also safeguarded.—H. C. TROLLOPE, 42, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

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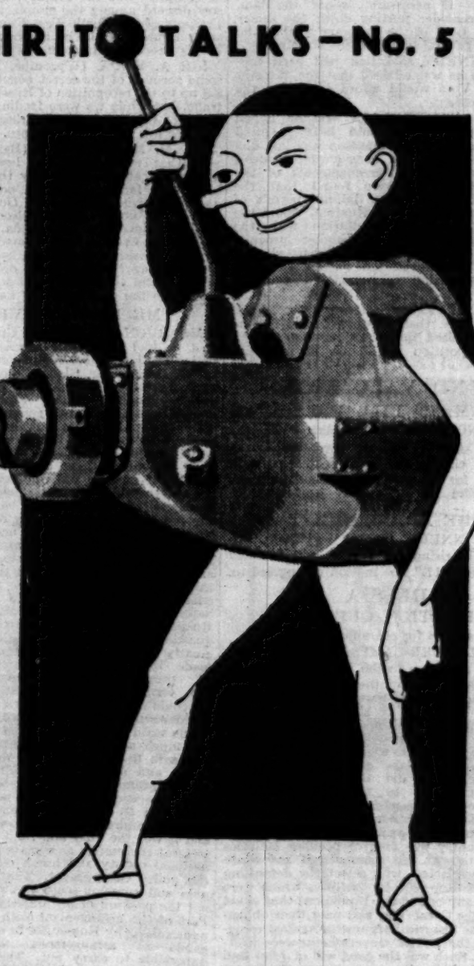

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THE CAMBRIDGE SHOOTING

INQUEST EVIDENCE

VERDICTS OF MURDER AND SUICIDE

The inquest on the bodies of the three men killed in the shooting at King's College, Cambridge, was opened at Cambridge yesterday by Mr. George Wootten, the Borough Coroner. The dead men were :—Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, 56, Fellow and tutor of King's College ; Detective-sergeant H. J. Willis, of the Cambridge Borough Police ; and Douglas Newton Potts, aged 19, an undergraduate.

Mr. Walter Potts, father of the dead undergraduate, was represented by Mr. G. Russell Vick. The only woman on the jury was appointed foreman.

Outlining the case, the CORONER said that at 1.30 on Tuesday Willis went to the rooms of Mr. Wollaston in Gibb's Buildings, King's College. He knew that Potts was there. Of Mr Wollaston's rooms the front one was a large ante-room, and the inner room, which Mr. Wollaston used as a study, was quite small and looked out on the river.

Sergeant Willis and Mr. Wollaston went together into the small study and there a conversation, not a very pleasant one, took place with Potts. Sergeant Willis had a warrant for the arrest of Potts. After he had read it Willis said, "Potts, you will have to come with me to the police station."

According to Sergeant Willis's statement Potts immediately took a revolver out of his side pocket and fired at Willis. Much to Willis's credit he made a bold effort to get at Potts, and tried his utmost to save Mr. Wollaston. But he was badly shot. After Potts had shot at him twice he turned his revolver upon Mr. Wollaston and shot him dead on the spot. Turning the revolver on himself he fired it, and the bullet penetrated his head.

That is a short story of the tragedy," the Coroner continued, "the like of which is without equal in the history of this old university of which we are all so proud. You will be told, and rightly, that Potts was not a typical member of this university or his colleagues, and that, in fact, he was an abnormal and unusual being. But I want you to consider that, though the university has lost the life of a brilliant scholar and the town an able and efficient member of the police, yet you may feel confident that these losses are not due to any want of discipline on the part of the university authorities, who will take full advantage of this occasion to alter and amend and tighten up its regulations if they think it necessary."

AN UNUSUAL BOY

The first witness was the Rev. Eric Milner-White, Fellow and Dean of King's College, who identified the body of Mr. Wollaston. He said that Potts was a distinctly abnormal boy—he thought it would be truer to say that he was unusual. He was unusual in his appearance rather than his behaviour. His dress was eccentric and grew more so.

The witness added, in reply to Mr. Vick, that he knew that Potts had a good character when at Lancing. So far as the college authorities knew, there was nothing at all against Potts.

The body of Detective-sergeant Willis was identified by his brother, James Frederick Willis, of Haverhill.

Mr. Walter Potts, father of the dead undergraduate, gave his address as Wilderness Farm, Seal, near Sevenoaks, and said that he was a company managing director. His son, who was reading for the Bar, was rather excitable and nervous. He was not very strong, and the witness thought he was highly strung.

Mr. Potts explained that he paid his son's college bills and used to give him so much money. He never paid any other bills. He never knew his son to get into financial difficulties, though he told his son, in his first term, that he had spent a little more money than he should have done. From the time the boy left his preparatory school until this incident he had never cost him a moment's anxiety or worry. He had no idea at all of the way his son was behaving at Cambridge, or of the people he was mixing with.

Mr. Vick.—Is it possible that your son, in an excitable moment or under great stress, or possibly faced with the shame of being taken to the police station and of having to confess to you, might have been tempted to lose his mental balance ?—Yes, I think that is the true story of this—that he was afraid to face me because he did not wish me to find out how he had been going on.

Mr. Potts added: "May I express my sorrow at this terrible tragedy, not only for my son, but for my family. At the same time, on behalf of the family, may I say that we strongly resent the newspapers' lack of humanity to those who are concerned in this matter ?"

WILLIS'S STATEMENT

Chief Inspector F. W. Bellamy produced a pistol found in the room, and said that there was a live cartridge in the breech and two in the magazine. He found five empty cartridge cases and two spent bullets. He read the following statement made by Willis, who was too ill to sign it :—

"I saw him outside Fitzwilliam House and I went to King's and inquired of Mr. Nightingale at 1.20. I went to the door and saw Mr. Wollaston alone. He said, 'You had better come and see him.' I went into his room and saw Potts with him. Mr. Wollaston was standing in front of the fireplace with his back to it. I cautioned him and next read the warrant. I said, 'You will have to go to the police station.' He whipped out a revolver and fired at me as I pushed Mr. Wollaston out of the way. I tried to protect him, but he fired at Mr. Wollaston and I tried to get at the man. I fell over the chair backwards and I felt another bullet hit me in the rear of the left thigh. Mr. Wollaston was on the ground against the fireplace. I knew that only four shots had been fired. I thought he had another for me, so I kept still. I gradually turned round and got up outside and called for help. Porters came to my assistance."

The inspector said that when the sergeant made his statement he was in a critical condition, but quite rational.

David Cyril George Gattiker, a first-year undergraduate of Christ's College, produced a firearm certificate issued by the Metropolitan Police on March 17, 1930, in respect of a Webley automatic. He purchased a Webley automatic on April 1 from a Cambridge firm of gunsmiths and with it 100 cartridges. He wanted it because he was going to South Africa. He last saw it on May 4 in a cupboard beside his fireplace. The following day it had gone, and he reported his loss to the police. He did not see it again until he identified it as the one found in Mr. Wollaston's study.

He was introduced to Potts in November and had visited Potts's room. Potts had also been to his. One night in November Potts came with about eight undergraduates. The majority were intoxicated or pretending to be so. They wanted something to drink. He thought that anything alcoholic would have satisfied them, but he told them he would give them nothing.

The CORONER.—Did Potts know you had a revolver ?—To the best of my knowledge he did not.

Answering Mr. Vick, Gattiker said that he made it clear to Potts that he did not want to see him again in that condition and in company with the friends he brought. In fact he did not see Potts again.

REVOLVER TAKEN FROM CUPBOARD

John FitzGerald Newman, an undergraduate of King's, said that he met Potts in his first term and became very friendly with him. To amuse themselves they started a jazz band. During the third week of the present term Potts suggested that they should go in for a career of crime. The witness assumed that he was merely "ragging."

Newman, continuing, said he remembered going with Potts to Gattiker's rooms. Potts said he was going to look up a friend, but Gattiker was out. Potts took the revolver from the top of the cupboard in the corner of the room. Later he gave the revolver to the witness, who gave it to a friend at Mildenhall. He did not mention it to Gattiker because he did not want to give Potts away.

The jazz band never took them to Histon or Mildenhall. They played at charity things in Cambridge. Potts suggested later that they should go abroad, and they filled in a form for passports. At that time the witness was summoned before his tutor for breaking a rule by going in a car to Mildenhall, but that was not in connexion with the jazz band. He told Potts that he was going away because he did not feel like facing his people and knew that his tutor would tell them. He was quite prepared to go away, but they gave up the idea of going abroad. They decided that they were going away for a month at first and then were going to get a job. They decided this about a fortnight ago.

TEN DAYS IN LONDON

"On Saturday, May 24," Newman went on, "we left Cambridge and went to London by motor-bike. We had no particular idea where we were going to. We sold the motor-bike in the evening and received a cheque for £22 10s. We did not sleep anywhere that night, but sat for half an hour on the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. We intended the £22 10s. to last as long as we could make it, and then get jobs. We had no intention of returning to Cambridge."

The CORONER.—Did you meet the girl named Madge Miller ?—Yes. We had not known her before, but a friend of mine told me to look her up.

She was kind to you ?—Yes, very.

Newman said that the £22 10s. went rather quickly and Potts sold some of his things. They were in London for 10 days. On the last day they met some Cambridge friends, who persuaded him to return, and he persuaded Potts. While they were in London Potts carried the pistol in his hip pocket. He produced it in front of people. He wanted to give the impression that he was desperate.

Mr. Vick.—Is it true that you went around the villages near Cambridge spending large sums of money ?—Not large sums.

Did you go round the villages bearing picturesque names for yourselves ?—There were occasions when different names were used, but never permanently to anyone who did not know our real names. It was all done by way of a joke. I got into trouble with my tutor for this. I told Potts I could not face my people, and was going to town, and he said he would come with me. He knew that he was likely to get into serious trouble himself.

Newman said he bought a revolver in Cambridge so that he could cover Potts with his licence.

In reply to the Chief Constable, Newman said that they borrowed the money to purchase the motor-cycle with. Potts had a grand piano in his rooms, which was hired.

Newman added that Potts used the name of Victor Morel. He said that it was his trade name. The witness's assumed name was Gordon Fraser.

The Chief Constable.—Were you a member of the O.T.C. ?—Yes, and my tutor was aware of it when I got permission for the revolver.

Frederick Bolton, another undergraduate, said that he saw Newman on May 24. Newman was very agitated, and showed him a letter from a man at Mildenhall demanding £5. He said that £2 10s. of it had been sent, and asked the witness to deal with it. Newman told him that he had been sent down, and that Potts was also going to be sent down. Later he went to King's and found Potts packing up. Some days afterwards the witness received a letter from Potts expressing thanks for what he had done and enclosing a pawn ticket for a gold watch.

The witness described how, in company with Mr. Myer, of Fitzwilliam House, he went to London in consequence of an interview he had had with the Censor, and persuaded Potts and Newman to go back to Cambridge, because Newman's father was dangerously ill.

MISS MILLER'S EVIDENCE

Miss Madge Miller, who gave an address in Shaftesbury-avenue and her age as 25, said she met Potts and Newman for the first time between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of May 29. Some friends of hers at Cambridge had given them her address. Potts told her they had spent the previous night walking about on the Embankment, and had not slept for several nights. They told her that they had no money at all. She gave them some Russian tea—she had no milk and had not any money either. They talked for awhile, and then they went to bed in the spare room and she in hers. On the following morning they left, saying they were going to meet a friend named Desmond for luncheon at the Savoy, and that he might let them have some money. They returned between 7 and 8 p.m., and said they had had no luck with Desmond.

Miss Miller then said that Potts pawned his onyx cuff-links. They went to a restaurant in Soho for dinner, Potts paying, and afterwards to a music hall, where he again paid. On their return to the flat, she made Russian tea again and they played poker for matches. She allowed them the use of her spare room again that night.

On the Friday night she noticed that they had guns. They said, "We are in trouble and before the police take us we have this"—referring to the guns. She said, "Don't be silly." During the night she took Newman's gun out of his pocket. Potts said something about a warrant being issued if he went back to Cambridge. They also told her about a smashed car and said that might mean another warrant.

She borrowed some money from a friend on Saturday and cooked them some dinner and took them to the pictures. She had not got any of the money back. They returned to the flat after the cinema and played cards again. They remained in the flat that night, and on the Sunday after luncheon they all went for a walk. On Monday Newman told her that he was going home, and she told Potts that she thought Newman would have a breakdown if he did not go back home. They left that day, and she never saw them again. Newman rang up to say that he was going home.

Miss Miller added that she did not take these two boys very seriously. They were absolutely penniless, and her impression was that they were in debt. She advised Potts to go back to his tutor and tell him all about it.

Mr. Vick, addressing Miss Miller, said: "I wish on behalf of Mr. Potts to thank you very much for all the kindness and shelter you gave to his son."

After a fairly long retirement the jury returned in the case of Potts a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, and in the cases of Mr. Wollaston and Sergeant Willis verdicts of murder by Potts during temporary insanity.

Mr. Vick, addressing the jury, said that no man could have suffered more terrible loss than Mr. Potts in losing a son, who, down to the time he came to the university, had a blameless record. Mr. Potts wished to make public how deeply he felt that his boy had taken with him into the unknown a distinguished scholar and a very brave policeman.

Canon A. E. Brooke, Provost of King's, associated himself on behalf of his colleagues in sympathy with the relatives of Sergeant Willis.

The foreman of the jury expressed particular sympathy with the university and the borough in their irreparable loss.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT CHARING CROSS

At Bow-street Police Court yesterday, SIDNEY WILLIAM THOMAS ANDERSON, 24, a ship's steward, of Powell-road, Clapton, was charged, before Mr. Fry, with attempting to murder Mr. Guy Doran, 47, of Holroyd-road, Putney, and Mr. Francis Reginald Salt, aged 56, of London-road, Hounslow, proprietors of King and Son's Rifle Range, Villiers-street, Strand.

Mr. Doran, who is in hospital with a bullet wound in the chest, is said to be in a somewhat serious condition. Mr. Salt was wounded in the knee.

Only evidence of arrest was given.

Anderson, who made no statement in Court, was remanded in custody.

THE CONWAY GOLD MEDALLIST

The annual ceremony of selecting the King's Gold Medallist, a custom which has now been observed for over 60 years, took place on board H.M.S. Conway in the Mersey yesterday. The cadets were drawn up on the main deck, while Captain F. A. Richardson, R.N., read out the regulations governing the prize, which is awarded for characteristics likely to make the finest sailor. At the close of the poll it was found that Cadet William Ronald Harley had the preponderance of votes, Cadet Henry Wylde Edwards Heath being second. The boys were then assembled on the upper deck and Cadet Harley was introduced to the committee as the King's Gold Medallist for 1929 and Cadet Heath as the winner of the Tate Prize.

ATTACK ON A DOCTOR

At the Carmarthenshire Assizes yesterday HAROLD WILLIAMS, 26, and LUTHER REES, 32, pleaded "Guilty" to unlawfully wounding Dr. Oscar Williams, of Llanelly, and were each sentenced by Mr. JUSTICE ROCHE to three months' imprisonment. It was stated that Dr. Williams was returning from an urgent call at midnight when his motor-car was held up in a deserted side road. A beer bottle was thrown at the windscreen and the shattered glass cut the doctor's hand, causing him to lose control of the car, which went into a ditch. When he alighted the doctor was set upon by the prisoners, one of whom gripped his throat. The doctor was rescued by two men who heard his cries.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Whitehouse (of Acocks Green) celebrate their diamond wedding at 41, The Drive, Edgware, to-day.

EDUCATION BILL

AWARD OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

EASTBOURNE, JUNE 6

When the conference of the Association of Education Committees of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland resumed this morning it at once considered the question of maintenance allowances under the Education Bill.

The subject came up on a resolution submitted by the Executive Committee, moved by CANON A. W. R. LITTLE, last year's president, and was made the occasion of a demonstration in force by the Socialists present. On a vote being taken the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution expressed approval of the general principles of the report of the committee representative of the local educational authorities in England and Wales, recommending a procedure for the award of maintenance allowances in respect of children between 14 and 15 years. Canon Little pointed out that they had been limited by their terms of reference, the Government having laid down a maximum figure for them to deal with, and they had had to decide how that could best be allocated. They had decided that if the maintenance allowances were to be of any value they must be limited to the more necessitous cases. In deciding that allowances should be paid where the average income per head in the home was 9s. and might be paid at the discretion of the authority where the average income was between 9s. and 12s. per head, he thought they had adopted the best course possible in view of the limitation imposed by the Government.

Mr. T. BOYCE (Bradford), who seconded the resolution, said that to insist on universal maintenance allowances was to assume that they were needed by all children in elementary schools. That might have been the case years ago, but it was not so to-day. They would never get the prestige they wanted for the elementary schools if they took any step to strengthen the idea that they were the schools of the poor.

Mr. J. SMETHURST (Blackburn) urged that the way to get the family income was to take that of the head of the family.

Mr. G. TOMLINSON (Farnworth) objected to the terms of reference and could not support the report. The only paragraph in the report with which he agreed was that which stated that a definite minimum level of income should be fixed below which the award of maintenance allowances should be automatic.

Mr. F. C. JEX (Norwich) thought the Committee had failed to realize the make-up of the working classes. Nine shillings a week was not sufficient to feed a child, much less an adult.

Mr. A. MORGAN (Mountain Ash) declared that in necessitous areas the Government must pay 100 per cent. of the maintenance grants.

Mr. F. H. TOYNE (Brighton) moved an amendment that the terms of the maintenance allowance should be set out in a schedule to the Bill in order to secure that whatever Parliament decided should be alterable only by Parliament and not by the President of the Board of Education.

This was defeated after a declaration by Mr. BOYCE that it would jeopardize the passing of the Bill.

A resolution, moved by Mr. W. H. SHAW (Dewsbury) and seconded by Mr. O. LEE (Chorley), instructing the Executive Committee to give notice before March 31 to terminate the Burnham Award on March 31, 1932, was killed by a striking speech by SIR GEORGE LUNN, its promoters immediately withdrawing it. Sir George argued that no one could tell what the state of industry or cost of living would be in nine months' time, and that any attempt to decide now what should be considered next March would involve them in considerable difficulties.

Next year's conference will be held at Scarborough, and the Executive Committee were instructed to see if arrangements could be made to extend it over three days.

FOOD RESEARCH

SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT TRADE

A review of the work carried out during 1929 by the Food Investigation Board is issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net).

The report records that in September a small expedition left for New Zealand, under the leadership of Dr. Ezer Griffiths, of the National Physical Laboratory, to make a scientific survey of the trade in frozen mutton and lamb from the abattoir in New Zealand to the wholesale market in London. The expedition was joined, on arrival in New Zealand, by members of the staffs of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Australian Commonwealth Research Council, who are participating in the survey. The New Zealand Department is cooperating in the arrangement of the programme to be carried out in New Zealand ; the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board is providing facilities and subscribing a substantial sum ; and the shipping companies concerned are providing free passages, in addition to making it possible for the necessary scientific observations to be made at sea. The Empire Marketing Board is also making a substantial contribution.

Dr. Zilva, of the Medical Research Council, working at the Lister Institute, has broken new ground in a systematic attack upon the relation between content of vitamin C and physiological state in fruit. Out of a large number of varieties of apples which have been tested, one stands out prominently as possessing a greater content of the vitamin than any other. This is the widely-grown English cooking variety known as Bramley's Seedling.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S RESIGNATION

HOME SECRETARY AND BRISTOL CASE

Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary) has written the following letter to Mr. J. H. Alpass, Labour member for Bristol (Central) :—

"Dear Mr. Allpass.—On May 29 you wrote to me forwarding a copy of a question about the case of J. H. Watson, ex-Chief Constable of Bristol, which was refused by the Clerk at the House of Commons Table, and asked me to let you have a reply in writing. I have seen a copy of the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate matters concerning the ex-Chief Constable. The initiation of proceedings is not a matter which comes within my province as Home Secretary, and I suggest that the question in the present case would be one for local decision.

"I have no objection to your publishing my reply."

A special committee appointed by Bristol City Council to investigate allegations against Mr. Watson, who resigned his position in March, reported last month that Mr. Watson was not justified in utilizing the services of policemen, firemen, and police vehicles for private purposes. The committee deprecated his conduct in this respect, and recommended that he should be required to compensate or reimburse the corporation in this respect to the extent of £1,516 11s. 11d. Mr. Watson's defence was that he was exercising the privileges attaching to his position, but the committee could not find that such privileges were authorized or exercised by former chief constables. The council adopted the recommendation that Mr. Watson be required to pay £1,516. A Labour amendment that he should be prosecuted was rejected by a large majority.

THE BUTTERMERE CHURCH SEATS

The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) has written to the vicar of Buttermere, Cumberland, the Rev. Aidan Hervey, about the suggested using of the seats recently taken out of the Buttermere church when it was re-seated, for visitors along the roadside and lakeside. He says:—"I have noticed the suggestion made by Mr. Size for the use of the old seats from the church. As I am one of the regular visitors to the valley, to whom the allusion is made, may I say that nothing would distress me more than to have seats placed about it for my convenience. If there were any kind of 'development' of this sort, many of those who are now the most regular visitors would probably cease to come. One of the great charms of that supremely beautiful valley is the almost entire absence of contrivances offered by human design to interfere with what nature has provided." Dr. Douglas Firth, of King's College Hospital, London, who is one of those responsible for some of the new seating in Buttermere Church, has also written to the vicar protesting strongly against the proposal to place some of the old seats along the roadside and footpaths of Buttermere.

COMING LAMBETH CONFERENCE

SCOPE OF THE WORK

OVER 300 BISHOPS TO ATTEND

The Bishop of Chichester, deputizing for the Archbishop of Canterbury, received representatives of the Press at Lambeth Palace yesterday, and addressed them on the arrangements for the forthcoming seventh conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion at Lambeth, which opens on July 7 and closes on August 9. He said that it would be a private conference, no report of which would be issued until the close. Lambeth had no legislative authority, nor was it a synod laying down definitions of doctrine. It simply expressed the judgment of the Bishops on a variety of subjects, which judgment might or might not be adopted by the churches concerned.

Rather more than 300 Bishops out of a possible 400 in the Anglican Communion will attend the conference. Of the 400, roughly 100 are home Bishops, 200 Colonial and missionary, and 100 American. Ninety years ago, apart from Bishops in America, there were only 10 Anglican Bishops outside the British Isles, and Australia was then an archdeaconry of Calcutta. The movement towards a Lambeth conference began in the sixties, on the initiative of Canadian Bishops, seconded by New Zealand. The English Bishops showed hesitation, fearing that a central body would be set up to prescribe laws. The Archbishop of York refused to attend that first conference, the Dean of Westminster refused it a service in Westminster Abbey, and the conference lasted only three days and broke up in confusion. The number of Bishops of the Anglican Communion and the number attending successive conferences is shown in the following table :—

	President	Possible attendance	Actual attendance
1867	Longley	144	76
1878	Tait	173	100
1888	Benson	209	145
1897	Temple	240	194
1908	Davidson	302	242
1920	Davidson	368	252

It is worthy of note that the late Archbishop Lord Davidson attended every conference except the first—the second and third as a secretary, the fourth as episcopal secretary, and the fifth and sixth as president. Among the Bishops attending on this occasion will be, for the first time, a native Chinese Bishop (Bishop Tsen), also (not for the first time) native Japanese, Indian, and West African Bishops.

The general subject of the conference is to be "The faith and witness of the Church in this day and generation," and it is divided into six sections. The first is "The Christian doctrine of God," which involves a discussion of present-day secularism and materialism. The second is "The life and witness of the Christian community," with special reference to the questions of marriage, sex, race, education, and governments, and peace and war.

SOUTH INDIA

The third section is "The unity of the Church," and here the proposals with regard to South India are expected to come forward. The Bishop of Chichester said that no one could tell how largely those proposals would bulk in the conference proceedings. The conference might go through the whole scheme in great detail, and make drastic alterations; it might approve the scheme wholeheartedly, or it might say that the future of the Church in India was a matter for the Indian Bishops, who had shown themselves to be wise men by the resolutions they had passed on the subject last February. He added that if the conference expressed strong disapproval of the South Indian scheme it would have no legislative effect, but it would do a great deal to damp the movement.

The fourth subject is "The Anglican Communion," which involves discussion on its ideal and future and its organization and authority. The Church of England has to ask itself whether it insists that the Churches in its communion shall be like itself, or whether it is content that they shall develop on their own lines in secondary respects. The fifth subject is "The Ministry," which will bring forward the problem of the scarcity of clergy. The final subject is "Youth and its Vocation." It has been strongly brought home to the Archbishop and his advisers that the young people's movements—the Students' Movement, the Scouts, the Guides, "Toc H," and others—have something to give to the life of the Church, as well as something to receive from it.

THE PRAYER-BOOK

In reply to questions, the Bishop of Chichester said that the revision of the Prayer-book would not come before the conference directly. Asked with regard to Church unity, he said that he himself had been entrusted with the compilation of a report on the replies to the previous Lambeth appeal. The report would set out the results with regard to the Roman Catholic Church (including the Malines conversations), also with regard to the Free Churches in England, the Church of Scotland, the Eastern Orthodox, the Old Catholics, and other communions.

Among the special delegations which will be received and will confer on Christian unity with the appropriate committee will be the Patriarch of Alexandria and others representing the Eastern Orthodox Church, together with Archbishop Kenninck of Utrecht (Old Catholics), the Bishop of Lund (Church of Sweden), and prominent leaders of the Church of Scotland and also of the English Free Churches.

The conference will begin with a service in Canterbury Cathedral on July 5, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will give an address of welcome, followed by a service in St. Paul's on July 6, when the sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of York, and will end with a service in Westminster Abbey on August 10, when the Bishop of Rhode Island (U.S.) will be the preacher. The conference will sit in full session from July 7 to 12, and again from July 28 to August 9, and in the interval there will be meetings of committees. A very large number of the bishops (160) will attend the re-opening of St. Paul's Cathedral on June 25, as well as the diocesan jubilee in Liverpool Cathedral on July 12 and 13 and the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the diocese of Norwich on August 13.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is broadcasting on June 30 in connexion with the Week of Prayer which will precede the conference. It was stated that there was every expectation that the Archbishop would be able to carry out all his onerous duties during July and August with his customary vigour.

BEAM WIRELESS AND THE POST OFFICE

It was inadvertently stated in the recent Empire Press Number in the description of a picture showing the Radio Room at the G.P.O. that this room was a centre for messages over the Beam system. The Beam service is, of course, distinct and under the management of Imperial and International Communications, Limited. The room shown was the operating room for messages to be transmitted from the Post Office high-power station at Rugby.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON THE CLASSICS

SIR JOHN SIMON, distributing the Beaufoy and Mortimer Prizes at the City of London School yesterday, said that he was an unrepentant believer in the classics. There was a time when a member of the House of Commons would indulge on suitable occasions in a classical quotation. To-day a situation had been reached in which one half of the House thought it ought to pretend not to understand, even though it did, and the other half to pretend to understand, even though it did not. He claimed that the education for which the City of London School stood laid the basis for a broader interest in life. The declamation prize was won by R. F. Wood.

OLD HARBOUR DEFENCE CHAIN OF PORTSMOUTH

The portion of the old defence chain which was once stretched across the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour and was recently found buried in the beach has been divided up by the Admiralty as follows :—One link to Portsmouth Museum, two links to Staffordshire Steel and Metallurgical Institute, where the steel will be subjected to metallurgical examination, one link to the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, one link to the Naval Museum at Greenwich, and the remaining links to Portsmouth Dockyard Museum.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. W. V. Mulcaster, 76, town clerk of Wallsend for 29 years.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

MACHINE ENTERED BY PRINCE OF WALES

The entries for the King's Cup race on July 5, which have now closed, number over 100 and constitute a record. The Prince of Wales and Prince George have both entered aeroplanes and pilots, and among other entries are those of Sir Hugh Trenchard, Sir Philip Sassoon, Lord Wakefield, Lord Wavertree, and Lord Rothermere. Details of the entries will be issued by the Royal Aero Club in a few days. The entries of the Prince of Wales and Prince George do not necessarily mean that their own machines will be flown in their names, though the Prince of Wales is the owner of a Moth.

It is understood that the pilot nominated by the Prince of Wales will be Squadron-Leader Don, who has been the Prince's pilot on most of his air journeys. Many other well-known pilots will take part in the race, which should be specially interesting this year owing to the elimination of the slower machines. A minimum of 80 miles an hour for handicapping purposes has been fixed by the Royal Aero Club, and this will be therefore a race largely of modern light aeroplanes.

HANDICAPPING

The restriction of entries to higher-powered machines has naturally resulted in the entry of more aeroplanes of the same type. This complicated the starting arrangements a little in last year's race, making it necessary to start machines with the same handicap at different times and to make adjustments in the times at the end of the race. This year the position will be still more difficult, and probably there will be several sections, having the same handicap, starting at intervals, with the result that from the spectacular point of view the outcome of the racing will be less easy to judge.

It is the intention of the Royal Aero Club to complete the race on the one day, however, and this, despite the large field, higher speeds will allow it to do. The start will be made at Hanworth, the London air park of National Flying Services, and the course will be thence to Hamble, Bristol, Castle Bromwich, Hooton Park, Manchester, Woodford, Sherburn, near Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leicester, and back to London.

BRONDESBURY SCHOOL

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

The Jubilee of Brondesbury School, Manor House, Brondesbury Park, was celebrated on Thursday. There was first a Thanksgiving Service in the School Chapel, which was attended by many old girls and present pupils. The REV. H. N. ASMAN, the Headmaster of Dame Alice Owens School, and Chaplain of Brondesbury School from 1910 to 1929, delivered the address, and the REV. W. O'CONNOR, the present Chaplain, read prayers and the lessons; Mr. Hudson was at the organ.

In the afternoon, in beautiful surroundings, the visitors watched a pageant of the Manor House, which portrayed six episodes in Brondesbury from A.D. 947 to 1930. The pageant was written by Miss K. Forbes-Dunlop.

Among those present were :—

Lord Inchiquin, Baroness Peter Gravenitz, Lady Acland, Lady Romilly, Lady Rosemary Brudenell-Bruce, Lady Joan Fletcher, Mrs. Eric Chenevix-Trench, Miss Sylvia Fox-Strangways, Miss Elsie Cutcliffe-Hyne, Miss Elsie Trevelyan, and Mrs. G. Bromley Martin.

Miss Abbott, the Head Mistress, was congratulated upon her organization of the pageant.

Speech day at Benenden School, Cranbrook, Kent, was held on Thursday. The DEAN of ST. ALBANS preached in the Parish Church in the morning, and SIR CHARLES GRANT ROBERTSON, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University, was the chief speaker in the afternoon. The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Roscoe, referred to the near prospect of bringing the numbers in the school up to the final total of about 300 girls. The proposed building scheme included two new boarding houses, dining-rooms, and form rooms, a plan of which was displayed.

SIR CHARLES ROBERTSON said the growth of the school had been so rapid and its foundations were already so firmly established, that the council were justified in initiating one of those bold schemes of advance which were always in reality so much sounder than a tentative programme.

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC FACILITIES

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMMES

The holiday movement from London to the coast and countryside is not as a rule so extensive at Whitsuntide as at Easter, but since both festivals fall three weeks later this year than in 1929, the inducement to spend this Whitsuntide away from towns is strengthened by the near approach of summer. In fact, if not in name, it has been full summer for these last two days in London, and with a reasonable prospect of its continuance there will be a great mass movement into the open air this week-end. The beginnings of a heavy holiday traffic were visible at the main railway stations yesterday.

The traffic companies which operate round London have made comprehensive plans for the entertainment of those who cannot go far away for Whitsuntide. The Underground Railways offer excursions, at cheap return fares, to Eastcote, Edgware, Golders Green, Hampstead, Hounslow, Kew Gardens, Morden, Richmond, Ruislip, South Harrow, Uxbridge, Watford, Bricket Wood, and Southend. The "General" omnibuses will serve over 100 country routes. To mention only a few, there will be services to Hainault Forest, Epping Forest, Potters Bar, St. Albans, Harrow Weald, Windsor, Virginia Water, Leatherhead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Westerham Hill, Knockholt Pound, and Farningham. Among new services through attractive country for to-morrow and Whit Monday there are these :—

No. 72, Rye House (Hoddesdon), from Finsbury Park Station, every 15 minutes; 128, Lower Kingswood (via Belmont), from Elephant and Castle, every 8 minutes; 137, Welwyn, from Golders Green Station, every 30 minutes; 228, Lower Kingswood (via Epsom), from Morden Station, every 15 minutes; 619, Leatherhead, from Putney Bridge Station, every 30 minutes.

The L.C.C. tramways also offer a variety of attractive journeys, none of which will cost more than 1s.—or 6d. for a child—if a ride-at-will ticket is taken for the day. By this agency one can travel to Dulwich Park to see the rhododendrons, or to the fairs on Hampstead Heath and at Blackheath, or the trial for the Dunmow Flitch at Ilford. The tramway companies associated with the Underground will run special holiday services to Waltham Cross, the Alexandra Palace, Canons Park, Sudbury, Uxbridge, Kew, Hampton Court, and the Crystal Palace. For the greyhound racing at Harringay, Wembley, the White City, and Wimbledon there will be additional tramcar services. The Underground group will also run express motor-coaches to Windsor from the Underground station at Charing Cross, to Watford from Charing Cross and Golders Green, and half-day motor-coach tours from many suburban centres to such outlying places as Bishop's Stortford, Hertford, Great Gaddesden, Ivinghoe, Newlands Corner, and Hindhead. The private motor-coach proprietors and the services they will offer are too numerous to mention.

London itself will no doubt claim a great many visitors from the provinces. For them and for the Londoners who stay in their own city there will be first-class cricket at Lord's and Leyton, or the Zoo, or the annual cart-horse parade on Monday morning in Regent's Park, to name a few of the more obvious attractions. At the Crystal Palace on Monday there will be swimming galas, dirt-track racing, an open-air boxing tournament, and at 6.30 a concert by the massed bands and drums, fifes, and pipers of the Brigade of Guards.

The Southern Railway Company announces for Whit Monday a series of 41 combined rail-road and rail-road-river tours, arranged in conjunction with the Devon General and the Southern National Omnibus Companies. The programme affords opportunities of visiting many beautiful places in the West of England, and is stated to be only a foretaste of numerous additional facilities which cooperation between the railway and omnibus companies will make possible.

A party of 20 members of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland left Victoria last night for Liége, where they will take part in an international camping rally for the next fortnight. The club expects a large attendance during Whitsuntide at its permanent camps at Chertsey, Walton-on-Thames, and Rickmansworth.

The Guildhall Library, newspaper room, and museum will be closed on Monday.

News in Brief

The National Savings Committee announce that sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended May 24 were 1,105,386, making a grand total sold of 966,387,405.

John Edward Parker, 82, was found dead in bed yesterday, the bedclothes being on fire, at his home in Hardwick-street, Barking, Essex. It is not known how the fire was caused.

Trevor and Harold Evans, aged five, twin sons of John Evans, fish hawker, of Pistyll Garth, Glyn-Ceiriog, near Oswestry, were found drowned yesterday in a sewage tank about a mile from their home.

H.M.S. Rodney, one of the biggest battleships of the British Navy, will visit Portrush, Northern Ireland, on Monday and will lie off that resort for a week. Opportunities will be afforded to visitors to inspect the ship.

On behalf of The Dickens Fellowship throughout the world, Sir Alfred Robbins, president, will place a wreath on the grave of Charles Dickens in Westminster Abbey on Monday, the sixtieth anniversary of his death.

Ernest Pittaway, 16, of Worcester, was drowned when attempting to swim across the Severn for the first time on Thursday night. He went to bathe near his home after leaving work, and was swimming across the river when he disappeared.

The secretary of the National Library for the Blind states that during last month the number of volumes circulated from London alone was 15,209, which is the highest figure yet reached. These books were sent to blind readers in all parts of the Empire.

On Friday next week the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Andrew Thorne, will change quarters from the Tower of London to Wellington Barracks, and in exercise of an ancient privilege will march through the City with fixed bayonets, colours flying, and band playing. The Lord Mayor on the balcony at the Mansion House will be saluted as the battalion passes about 10 a.m.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The Senate of the University of London invites applications for the post of University Readership in History. (p. 3)

A man and woman named Walsh, formerly of Glasgow, are asked to communicate with a firm at Perth to find "something to their advantage." (p. 1)

The Holborn Borough Council is seeking a music and dancing licence for swimming baths in Broad-street, W.C.2. (p. 3)

The Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, London, has a vacancy for a pathologist. (p. 3)

A reward is offered for the recovery of a parcel of photographic proofs which were left in a taxicab. (p. 1)

The Surrey Agricultural Committee requires two assistants. (p. 3)

Lady Cadogan's street collection in aid of St. John the Baptist Home realized a net sum of £50. (p. 1)

ELECTRICITY CONSUMED IN 1929

INCREASE OF 13 P.C. ON 1928

Returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that the amount of electricity sold to consumers by authorized undertakers in Great Britain in the year 1929 was 8,596,000,000 units, representing an increase of 993,000,000 units, or about 13 per cent., on the figure for the previous year.

Comparative figures for the period 1922 to 1929 are set out below. They represent the amount of electricity retailed direct to consumers and are exclusive of inter-sales in bulk between authorized undertakers :—

Year	Units sold to consumers	Increase on prev. year	
		Actual	Per cent.
	Million	Million	
1922	3,845	—	—
1923	4,339	494	19·0
1924	4,998	659	15·2
1925	5,515	517	10·3
1926	5,724	209	3·8
1927	6,850	1,126	19·6
1928	7,602	752	10·9
1929	8,596	993	13·0

Geographically the increase is accounted for as under :—

England—889,000,000 units, or 13·6 per cent.
Scotland—60,000,000 units, or 7·5 per cent.
Wales (including sales in England by the North Wales Power Company), 44,000,000 units, or 18·1 per cent.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE BUILDERS

By CALLISTHENES

Some of us in this House if we were not engaged in creating a great Store would like to be among those who create great buildings. Of all the arts we think that architecture is the most noble and satisfying. There is none whose works can do so much to spread abroad the beauty and the strength that are in the spirit of man.

The many thousands who have been reading the poetry of John Masefield since he was made Poet Laureate must have been grateful to him for the beauty and vision in his writing about fine buildings. Other poets may sing as well as he about the loveliness of the English fields in Spring. A few may sometimes equal him in his praise of ships: "'They built great ships and sailed them' sounds most brave, whatever arts we have or fail to have." But there is none whose words about building seem to have the same authentic ring of deep insight and true romance.

Saul Kane looked out on the centuries-old church and wondered if the men who could build like that were not happier than his village companions in these days who do not put such glories into stone:

> "For they'd the skill to draw their plan,
> And skill's a joy to any man;
> And they'd the strength, not skill alone,
> To build it beautiful in stone."

"The delicate men who built the tower" looked on it with exultation:

> "It had been stone, earth's body, hidden deep,
> Lightless and shapeless, where it cooled and hardened,
> Now it was as the banner on man's keep."

His intense admiration for the glories of Gothic architecture most of us will share. But we hope we will not appear to differ too abruptly with a lover of beauty if we say that we believe that in these days also the spirit of the English people is sometimes expressed in its architecture.

With a few conspicuous exceptions we do not build great churches. We built no great castles. But into the commercial architecture of this country there occasionally go a force, a sincerity and a dignity which make the buildings a worthy expression of the creative impulse, a triumph of culture, an addition to the works which turn the earth from an emptiness into a place furnished for the spirit of man.

London has a few of such buildings. We wish it had more. We would like to see more truth to type, truth to school, truth to beauty. We have done the best we know to make our own Building worthy of its position in such a City, in such an age. We trust that the generation to come will look on our Building and on others of our time and praise them for their sincerity, their dignity, their strength, and their beauty.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ULSTER FOR HOLIDAYS

The new Guide for 1930 free on application to the

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CONCERT

MISS AUDREY COOK

At her recital in the Aeolian Hall on Thursday Miss Audrey Cook played, with Mr. Gerald Moore, César Franck's Sonata in A major, and, with a string orchestra conducted by Mr. Joseph Pessach, Bach's Violin Concerto in E major and Vitali's Chaconne as arranged by Respighi. Miss Cook produced a full and pleasing tone, which sounded well in the broad phrases of Franck's Sonata. There was a certain hesitancy in bringing the bow on to the string, which deprived her playing of the boldness it should have had. The same lack of assurance, due perhaps to a natural nervousness at a first appearance in London, also resulted in faulty intonation, especially in the quick figuration of Bach's concerto, the accompaniment to which was somewhat roughly played. But these faults are corrigible, and Miss Cook showed clearly enough that she has in her the makings of a good violinist.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

Entertainments

CECIL SHARP HOUSE

FOLK MUSIC AND DANCE

The fine building in Regent's Park-road which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher will formally open this afternoon is a memorial to Cecil Sharp, and will bear his name. Thus six years after his death will be realized a project long ago conceived by his enthusiasms, the founding of a national home for English folk music and dance.

Cecil Sharp House, it is hoped, will become something more than the headquarters of the English Folk Dance Society. There is a growing feeling all over Europe that the many national societies which are engaged in preserving the traditional art of their countries ought to affiliate to some international body, so as to facilitate the comparative study which is essential in any anthropological research. A congress is to be held at Liége this summer to form an International Society of Folk Music; about the same time the second plenary session of the International Commission of Folk Art will be held in Antwerp. These international conferences are the outcome of suggestions made by the League of Nations itself to promote intellectual cooperation among the nations. The importance of having a central authority for Great Britain is therefore apparent, and though the English Folk Dance Society is deliberately careful not to usurp the functions of other bodies (such as the Folk Song Societies of England, Ireland, and Wales, and the Scottish Folk Dance Society), it is able through its nation-wide organization to cooperate with these bodies and speak nationally for Great Britain.

The claim of Cecil Sharp House to be a national headquarters depends, however, not on this new sphere of usefulness, which is only now opening out to it, but on the work which the movement started by Cecil Sharp has already done. Sharp did a good deal for the spread of a knowledge of folk-song, though here he was building on foundations laid by others; the revival of folk-dancing was his work alone, and it is to him that thousands of persons to-day owe a pleasurable and healthy pastime, which brings to them the mysterious, sub-conscious well-being conferred on the mind by rhythm alone. The germ was planted in his mind more than 30 years ago, when he learned from the older folk-song movement the vitalizing power of folk-art. The revelation made him a missionary. "Perhaps it was the theory he held," Mrs. Shuldham-Shore writes, "that every man and woman had artistic feeling latent within them and ready to respond the moment it was touched, that made him work so hard to put these songs and dances into their possession. Certain it is that he set thousands of people singing and dancing, and gave them a new experience of personal artistic enjoyment." To set people singing and dancing was Sharp's part in the folk-music revival, which has grown from small and remote origins to be a fertilizing force in British musical composition, a powerful element in British musical life, and a social phenomenon of national importance.

Away back in the forties of last century an uncle of Miss Lucy Broadwood, the late president of the Folk Song Society, who died last summer, began to take an interest in rustic songs in the scientific spirit of to-day, which is quite different from the literary attitude of the ballad collectors, Percy, Scott, and the rest, who published the ballads with "corrected" texts and without music. Miss Broadwood, whose memorial shortly to be placed in Rusper Church—a medallion portrait—has been on view this week in Walker's Galleries, published some of her uncle's collection and in 1893 issued "English County Songs" in conjunction with Mr. Fuller-Maitland. Contemporaneously with these workers in the same field the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould had published "Songs of the West," which was a powerful influence in directing Cecil Sharp to the study of folk-song. In 1892 Sharp returned to England from Australia, whither he had gone on leaving Cambridge, and took up various musical activities, including teaching at Ludgrove Preparatory School. He found that there were no songs suitable for boys until he came upon the collections of folk-songs which had just been issued. Their immense value for educational purposes thus revealed led him to take a deeper interest in folk-song itself and implanted the desire to spread the enjoyment of it in other schools and institutions. He began to collect himself, beginning with the 1,500 songs he found in Somerset alone, and he began to feel that if these songs of the people could be restored to the people their influence socially and musically would be far-reaching.

In the meantime he chanced to see the Morris dancing of a team at Headington, near Oxford, on Boxing Day, 1899: he took down the tune, but had no means of recording the steps of the dance. The whole inspiring experience germinated in his memory, and finding a clue in Arbeau's famous "Orchésographie" he was able to evolve a suitable notation of the dance. At once he began to collect as many Morris, Sword and Country dances as he could find in rural England. But he was not content merely to collect, though he continued to pursue the scholarly and scientific side of the work, and in 1911 he founded the English Folk Dance Society in order to encourage the practice of folk-dancing. The immense success that has followed his efforts was crowned by official recognition from the Board of Education during Mr. Fisher's régime there. When Sharp died in 1924 Mr. Douglas Kennedy succeeded him as director of the E.F.D.S., and the work of training teachers, holding classes and examinations, arranging lectures and demonstrations, and publishing a learned journal, has continued to grow and prosper. The E.F.D.S. holds the balance between two tendencies: it teaches these English dances as a living art, not as an antiquarian curiosity, and so aids the development of new styles to suit different dancers, and even tries new dances, and on the other hand it preserves strictly the purity of tradition. It has grown into a great national institution.

Sharp, then, did two big things: he rescued folk-dancing from decay, and he restored their own traditional songs to a forgetful people. But he also, by his romantic discovery of British traditional ballads, songs, and dances in the Appalachian Mountains of America, contributed to British scholarship, and gave an impetus to American research. Those who have built Cecil Sharp House to be a solid and tangible memorial to a public benefactor hope that a central home will aid the cultivation of music and gymnastic, of art and of scholarship, even as Sharp himself wished, and dreamed, and planned.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

The Director and Secretary of the Science Museum, Colonel Sir Henry G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S., has been reappointed to hold his present office until October, 1933. Sir Henry Lyons was originally due to retire last October, on attaining the age of 65, but was invited by the Board of Education to retain his post for a further year.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"OTELLO"

Desdemona	IVA PACETTI
Emilia	TAMARA BELTACCHI
Otello	RENATO ZANELLI
Iago	MARIANO STABILE
Cassio	LUIGI CILLA
Lodovico	FERNANDO AUTORI
Roderigo	OCTAVE DUA
Montano	MICHELE SAMPIERI
Un Araldo	ARISTIDE BARACCHI

Conductor.—VINCENZO BELLEZZA

In the first act of *Otello* after the brawl when the victorious Otello himself comes on to stop the uproar, there was last night a quiver of fury in his rebuke quite foreign to the detachment of governing-class mentality. Here was the true touch of the Moor with the inferiority complex that ruined him and makes the story true to life. From this point onwards Signor Zanelli built up the character by gesture, facial expression, and by increasingly full-blooded acting of high dramatic quality. His voice is warm and ample, his presence is commanding, his conception of the character is all of a piece, and his delineation is magnificent. Last night's Iago, too, was a consistent character-study by Signor Stabile. Here was no smooth and oily intriguer, but a man of robust instincts with a cynical but crafty mind—the "Credo," not ranted but sung acidly, was consistent with this interpretation. Signor Stabile had a tone of voice for each characteristic: his drinking song was sonorous, his "Credo" dry, and his "Dream" betrayed his craftiness in a smooth *mezza voce*.

Had Mme. Iva Pacetti been the equal of the male principals, and had Signor Bellezza been a more sensitive accompanist, this performance of *Otello* would have been a very great one indeed. Mme. Pacetti's singing is unequal. She has a voice of good quality and she has artistic sense, but she lacks the technical control to put the one into the other. In quiet singing she is apt to leave the tone unsupported, and it gets no farther than her mouth. There were moments of beautiful singing, and the psychological part of her work was well done, but her throat and her intellect are not perfectly co-ordinated. The rest of the cast are known to Covent Garden audiences, and sang more than competently.

Otello is a masterpiece because in it the vocal line is not an end in itself but bears the drama upon it; here is character in melody. The orchestra provides the atmosphere, especially the violoncellos—mark how the tune descends still lower to the contrabasses with their pinched tone when the crisis is reached; and the action is unimpeded by the swift music. But the voice remains the dominant partner and should be treated with respect by the conductor, who is not charged, as in Wagner, with the symphonic direction of the whole. Some general control he must exert, but Signor Bellezza was inconsiderate to the singers and encouraged some coarse tone from the orchestra. Nothing, however, could destroy the strength of last night's performance, borne along, as it was, by the double art of Signor Zanelli.

DRAGON FISH AT THE ZOO

SEA-HORSES AND SALMON SMOLTS

The cool and dim recesses of the Aquarium at the Zoo are unusually attractive in bright and hot weather, and at present the display is even more interesting than usual. Among the more recent arrivals are two dragon fish from the seas off Tropical Africa.

These fish are nearly 10 inches long, and are almost the most brilliantly coloured and curiously shaped of existing fishes. They are striped and barred with brown and pink. The pectoral fins are very large, and can be expanded to form huge "wings." For this reason at one time it was believed that they could leave the water like their allies, the flying-fish. Two long feelers rise from the head, and along the back the dorsal fin is produced into a series of sharp spines, wounds from which are very poisonous.

In an adjoining small tank of the Sea-water Hall are some beautiful "Roman" eels, so-called because they were known to the ancients. The examples in the Gardens came from Madeira, but they are found not only in the Mediterranean, but in the Indian Ocean and on the coast of Australia.

A consignment of sea-horses, caught off Arcachon, sent by night train to Paris and from Paris to London by aeroplane, has replenished the projecting tank in the Sea-water Hall. The males captured at this time of the year, which have come into shallow water to breed, appear unusually large and stout, as the external pouches in which they carry and protect their young are now distended with recently hatched larvae. It is an odd circumstance that the males of many small fishes, both marine and fresh-water, take possession of the fertilized eggs and carry them about, sometimes in special pouches, sometimes in an enlargement of the mouth-cavity.

The salmon smolts recently presented by the Duke of Bedford from his hatchery at Tavistock are being transferred to sea-water rather more rapidly than was intended, as they were showing signs of a parasitic disease which disappears in salt water. The small tanks on the inner side of the Tropical Hall have been supplied with a new form of lighting, by which the rays illumine the fishes horizontally, with the result that the iridescent colouring is more vividly seen. A tank containing young angel fish from the Amazon is worth a special visit, as the silvery spots on the fish reflect the light almost as if they had an internal electric fitting.

FESTIVAL OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC

1,200 CHORISTERS AT ALBERT HALL

A Festival of English Church Music will be held in the Albert Hall on the evening of June 27, in which 1,200 singers from parish church choirs all over the country will be conducted by Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson, Warden of St. Nicolas College, Chislehurst. The festival will take the form of an Evensong to which groups of hymns and anthems drawn from all periods of English Church music are added. The Bishop of Winchester will deliver an address.

All the singers are drawn from choirs affiliated to the School of English Church Music, and the object is to give those choirs the encouragement of corporate work together, to provide them with a repertory of good music for use in their own churches, and to improve their singing of it.

The undertaking has been made possible by the action of the *Daily Mail*, which provides for the transport of the singers and other expenses. Applications from members of the public for tickets of admission should be made to the *Daily Mail*, and not to St. Nicolas College.

RECITAL IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

A recital of choral and instrumental music will be given in Chichester Cathedral tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Gustav Holst, who has organized a choir and orchestra of 250 people, will conduct the programme. The recital is being given in aid of the Chichester Cathedral Reparations Fund.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programme of to-day's recital by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial carillon in Hyde Park is as follows:—

6.15 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.—"Will ye no come back again?" "When Other Lips," "Come, Lassee and Lads." "Passing By" (Purcell). "Andantino" (Lemare). "Humoreske" (Dvorak). "Sweet and Low" (Barnby). "Ave Maria" (Schubert). "Londonderry Air." "Somewhere a Voice is Calling."

To-morrow's programme is appended:—

7.15 to 8.0 p.m.—"The Church's one Foundation." "Land of Hope and Glory." "He shall feed His Flock" (Handel). "Intermezzo" (*Cavalleria Rusticana*). "The Lass with the Delicate Air" (Arne). "Softly Awakes my Heart" (Saint Saëns). "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart). "Serenade" (Schubert). "Absent" (Metcalfe). "The day Thou Gavest."

Five dilapidated churches in Bedfordshire have recently been restored under the care of Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., of London University, and the work of restoring the ruinous church at Sundon will shortly be begun.

ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW

HACKNEY WINNERS

A VETERAN ON VIEW

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

READING, JUNE 6

The association of the Hackney Horse Society with the Royal Counties Agricultural Society in their Reading show has made the meeting of particular interest in that it has provided an exhibition of harness horses of a quality that is not always found at a general show of this description. The change from Doncaster, which was the Hackney Show centre for seven years, has been welcomed by northern exhibitors, who find that the Royal Counties Show is a convenient "stepping-stone" to Richmond and Olympia. To-day, the third day of the show, was brilliantly fine, and thousands of visitors thronged the showyard. There were one or two popular events, including a particularly well organized parade of prize cattle, but apart from these the day was devoted to the hackney horse.

Although the entries of young stock were not numerous, quality was of a good standard. Salford City, a promising four-year-old chestnut stallion, shown by Mr. Walter Briggs, Borwick, Carnforth, Lancs, headed his class and also won the silver medal for the best young stallion. In the section for young females the silver medal went to Amberley Pillykin, a yearling exhibited by Mr. Sidney Allen, Stroud. The challenge cup for the best mare in the show was carried off by Creake Lady, a 16-year-old chestnut shown by Mr. Walter Briggs. Her win was particularly interesting, as it meant the defeat of the same exhibitor's 17-year-old Slashing Dorothy, many times champion at Doncaster. The mares are old opponents. Slashing Dorothy has the advantage of the champion in size, but her performance to-day was not up to her usual form.

THIRTY-YEAR-OLD CHAMPION

The open harness class for mares or geldings of any age, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, was a most attractive one. There were 15 entries, and visitors were able to compare the quality and conformation of the Hackney of to-day with the more solid and powerful type of pre-War years. This was made possible by the appearance in the ring of the thirty-year-old gelding Authority, exhibited by Mr. Nigel C. Colman, M.P., who also showed Modern Maid, a fine-moving four-year-old bay, which took the first place and beat Dr. Alex. Bowie's bay gelding A.1's Conquest. Authority, a Yorkshire-bred horse (sire Ganymede, dam Family Pride, by Lord Derby 2nd), made a fairly good show, notwithstanding his years. He was driven by Mr. Colman, who entered him as a matter of interest rather than with any idea of securing an award.

In his time Authority won over 200 first prize and championship awards. His last championship was gained at the Hackney Show in 1909. He was retired from the show ring in 1914, and to-day he made his first show appearance since then.

The open class for mares or geldings of any age exceeding 15.2 hands was also a strong one. Mrs. Hartley Batt's Field Adjutant, a well-known winner in harness, headed a fine group, which included Mr. George McDonald's Spellbinder and Mrs. Raymond Phillips's Gentleman Go Bang. In the class for harness pony stallions not exceeding 14 hands, Mr. D. R. Blair's Bricket Fusilier, a 12-year-old bay, was the leading winner, and in the open class for harness ponies of any age over 13 and not exceeding 13.2 hands, Mr. John Highet, Ayr, won the first prize, with Hilda Southworth, a six-year-old bay.

The champion trophy for the best mare or gelding in harness in the novice class was won by Mr. Nigel C. Colman, M.P., with his four-year-old mare Modern Maid.

AWARDS

HACKNEY MARES

Yearling Fillies, shown in hand (four entries).—1, Sidney Allen (Amberley Pillykin); 2, H. J. Colebrook (Overdraft); 3, T. M. Stephenson (Modern Lady).

Two-year-old Mares, exceeding 13.2 hands, shown in hand (five entries).—1, J. Tibbett (Halloo Lofty Girl); 2, H. O. Holloway (Lavington Poly Flinders); 3, R. E. Hutton and R. Howell (Maidstone Quality); r., Sidney Allen (Amberley Piffer).

Three-year-old Mares, exceeding 13.2 hands, shown in hand (five entries).—1, Enoch Glen (Broompark Ophelia); 2, J. L. Parkinson (Norbury Mazurka); 3, T. M. Stephenson (Modern Miss); r., Mrs. A. N. Garland (Signorina).

Mares, four-year-old and over, exceeding 14 hands, in foal or with foal at foot (three entries).—1, Walter Briggs (Creake Lady); 2, Walter Briggs (Slashing Dorothy).

Silver Medal and £10 for the best mare in young stock classes.—Sidney Allen (Amberley Pillykin); r., Enoch Glen (Broompark Ophelia).

Challenge Cup for the best Mare.—Walter Briggs (Creake Lady); r., Sidney Allen (Amberley Pillykin).

HACKNEY STALLIONS

Yearling Colts, shown in hand (four entries).—1, H. T. Holloway (Lavington Cinder); 2, Thomas Evans (Valiant Knight); 3, Sidney Mogridge (Court Endeavour); r., H. T. Holloway (Lavington Centurion).

Two-year-old Stallions, exceeding 13.2 hands, shown in hand (three entries).—1, H. T. Holloway (Lavington Forester); 2, Thomas Evans (Golden Knight); 3, Dr. Alex. Bowie (Crucifix).

Stallions three or four years old, shown in hand (five entries).—1, Walter Briggs (Salford City); 2, George McDonald (Glenavon Ornamentation); 3, H. T. Holloway (Lavington Sirius); r., Sidney Allen (Cambridge Stage).

Stallions five years old and over, exceeding 14 hands, shown in hand (one entry).—Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Bugby Courage).

Silver medal for the best young stallion.—Walter Briggs (Salford City); r., George McDonald (Glenavon Ornamentation).

HARNESS CLASSES

Ponies (open).—Mares or geldings, any age, over 13.2 and not exceeding 14 hands (11 entries).—1, Robert H. McColl (Braishfield Sonnet); 2, William S. Miller (Fuse Junior); 3, Richard Belcher (La La Success); 4, Walter Macmillan (Clyde Masque); r., Paul Hoffman (Orford Cossette).

Amateur Harness Mares or geldings, any age, exceeding 15 hands (16 entries).—1, Alex Morton (Golden Wonder); 2, J. W. G. Smith (Wensleydale Echo); 3, Nigel C. Colman, M.P. (Nork Harlequin); 4, E. Griffin (Lavington Cleopatra); r., Randolph Boycott (Habrough Black Prince).

Pony Stallions, any age, not exceeding 14 hands (10 entries).—1, D. R. Blair (Bricket Fusilier); 2, Mrs. A. C. King (Braishfield True Blue); 3, A. R. Fish (Penwortham Swell).

Amateur harness mares or geldings, any age, over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands (10 entries).—1, Mrs. A. C. King (The Raider); 2, H. Haydon (Ninon of Braishfield); 3, J. L. Elliott (Knockholt Butterscotch); 4, H. J. Colebrook (Netherfield Argentesu); r., Walter Macmillan (Dumbreck Gold Flake).

Ponies (amateur).—Mares or geldings, any age, not exceeding 14 hands (13 entries).—1, Robert H. McColl (Braishfield Sonnet); 2, J. E. Tweedale (My Dear); 3, Richard Belcher (La La Success); 4, Walter Macmillan (Clyde Masque); r., S. E. Moss (Habrough Princess).

Harness mares or geldings, any age (open), exceeding 15.2 hands (15 entries).—1, Mrs. Hartley Batt (Field Adjutant); 2, George McDonald (Spellbinder); 3, Mrs. Raymond Phillips (Gentleman Go Bang); 4, Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Fleetwood Crusader); r., F. C. Minoprio (Nottingham Princess).

Harness mares or geldings any age (open) over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands (22 entries).—1, F. W. Buttle (Glenavon Debutante); 2, William S. Miller (Warwick Valencia); 3, Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Fleetwood Nanette); 4, James Monks (Shuttleworth Excelsior); r., Baron Goetz of Okocim, Poland.

Four-in-hands.—Teams driven in private, road, or regimental coach.—1, Claud F. Goddard (blacks); 2, H. J. Colebrook (brown bays); 3, Sir Leonard Powell (bays); r., Sir Edward D. Stern.

Special prize for best road coach.—Claud F. Goddard and H. J. Colebrook (" Tally Ho " Stage Coach).

Special prize for best regimental coach.—Royal Army Service Corps, Aldershot (Chestnuts); r., Royal Engineers Brake Club, Aldershot (Chestnuts).

Pony mares or geldings, any age (open), not exceeding 13 hands (14 entries).—1, W. S. Miller (Easterside); 2, Nigel C. Colman, M.P. (Nork Magnet); 3, J. E. Tweedale (My Dear); 4, Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Vortex); r., Eli Griffin (Glenavon Cockade).

Mares or geldings, any age (open), over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands (15 entries).—1, Nigel C. Colman, M.P. (Modern Maid); 2, Dr. Alex. Bowie (A.1's Conquest); 3, W. S. Miller (Knight of the Thistle); 4, J. W. G. Smith (Wensleydale Echo); r., H. T. Holloway (Lavington Cleopatra).

Ponies (open).—Mare or gelding, any age, over 13 and not exceeding 13.2 hands (13 entries).—1, John Highet (Hilda Southworth); 2, W. S. Miller (Jip); 3, Thomas Evans (Habrough Fairway); 4, J. E. Tweedale (Barcroft Swell); r., Mrs. Raymond Phillips (Gipsy Princess).

DOG SHOW WINNERS

The Prince of Wales was a successful exhibitor in the dog section of the Royal Counties Show, the judging taking place yesterday. His Alsatian limit dog, Claus of Seale, was first in its class, and with its daughter, Cloudy Cleo of Seale, Mrs. H. Howard, who bred the Prince's prizewinner, took a first in the class for puppy bitches and a third in the class for junior bitches. Miss M. H. Osborn led in the class for Great Danes with Bedina of Blendon, which took three firsts. Miss M. Richmond's Scottish deerhound, Bryan of Bridge Sollus, had two firsts. Mr. F. U. Groom, in the retriever class, secured the premier awards with Marksman of Prestwood, and the leader in the spaniels, English Springer, was Mr. H. Owen, with Shelback Shade and Shelback Shagreen. Cocker spaniels were a strong entry, and firsts went to Mr. H. S. Lloyd, Miss F. J. Dickson, Miss D. J. Cushion, and Mrs. L. Childs. The three winning Irish setters were Mrs. E. Bastin's Beauty of Newrie, Mrs. R. G. Selwyn's Shaun of Matsonhouse, and Mrs. M. Ingle Belper's Rheola Boniface. Mrs. C. M. Townsend had three firsts in Chow Chows, and Miss D. White had the premier award in Airedale terriers. The Pekingese classes were filled, and the most successful exhibitor was Miss M. S. Allen, who won two firsts in both classes with Fuh Tu of Sherhill and Wi Ti Fuh of Sherhill.

ART EXHIBITION

OPEN-AIR SCULPTURE

Since sculpture is a good deal under discussion just now, it was a happy thought of the London Group to arrange an exhibition of open-air sculpture by its members in the roof gardens at Selfridge's. The exhibition will run until August 30, so that there is plenty of opportunity for people to clear up their ideas on the subject in pleasant surroundings. Broadly, the effect—if it is not the intention—of the exhibition should be to wean them from the appreciation of sculpture for what it happens to illustrate or represent to the appreciation of sculpture itself. The best approach, perhaps, would be to take the birds and animals—such as "Owl," by Mr. Rupert Lee; "Cat," by Mr. John Skeaping; "Cats on Chimney Cowl" and "Squirrels," by Mr. Arnrid Johnstone, and "Pigeon," by Miss Barbara Hepworth—first. It should not be difficult to see that the departures from Nature in these works are decided partly by the nature of the materials in which they are carved and partly by the desire to present harmoniously related masses and surfaces to the light, and so the transition to human figures would be made easier.

As a matter of fact there is nothing very extreme in the exhibition, though the range from the more to the less naturalistic in treatment is fairly wide. One would be surprised if, after the leisurely comparison to which the setting lends itself, most people do not come to the conclusion that "Standing Girl," in stone, by Mr. Henry Moore, is a finer piece of sculpture than some of the figures which are more superficially "like" flesh and blood. Other works that deserve particular attention are "Torso," by Mr. John Skeaping; "Child with Fawn," by Miss Elizabeth Muntz; "Bather," by Mr. Maurice Lambert; and "Eve," by Mr. Adrian Allinson.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

SIGHT READING SPECIALIST. — Miss PENROSE, 11, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Also Aeolian Studios, New Bond-street, W.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. WHIT MONDAY. Colossal holiday programme. Continuous amusement 10-10. MASSED BANDS CONCERT, assisted by Drums, Fifes and Pipers of H.M. BRIGADE OF GUARDS. Three hours' BOXING TOURNAMENT. DIRT TRACK RACING, SWIMMING GALAS. DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS, &c. Adm. 1s., plus tax. Children 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-night, 7 p.m., COLOSSAL CARNIVAL MEETING. Prize Money £300. R. JOHNSON, R. FROGLEY, T. SHARP, G. BAXTER, G. WATSON, W. KILMINSTER, T. CROOMBS, A. FOULDS. Adm. 1s. 6d., inc. Tax. After the Meeting: Free Cabaret and Carnival Dance.

EXHIBITIONS

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA.
JUNE 19 to 28. Seats booked from 2s. 4d. upwards at 12, Hanover-square (Mayfair 0593) and at usual libraries.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly. 10-10. Sun., 2-10. Latest Additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also Amy Johnson. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Whit Monday, Adults 1s., children 6d. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d.; other days, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge for Aquarium: Whit Monday, Adults 1s., Children 6d.; Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d.; other days, Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sunday, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

EXHIBITION OF POTTERY PAINTING by Miss Clarice Cliff, the famous Pottery artist, Monday, June 2nd, to Saturday, June 7th. Admission free. From 10.30 to 5.30 p.m., Saturday 10.30 to 12 noon, at Lawleys, Ltd., Glass and China Specialists, 154, Regent-street, London, W.1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION. ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS. *1750 to 1930.*

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by W. G. DE GLEHN, A.R.A., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., to 1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Paintings by MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

THE BODLEY HEAD EXHIBITION of Original Paintings and Drawings by FRANK C. PAPE, ALASTAIR, JOHN AUSTEN, DONALD MAXWELL, E. H. SHEPARD, CHARLES SIMPSON, —. FISH, E. H. NEW, GEORGE SHERINGHAM, and other artists. THE NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, 5, Burlington-gardens, W.1. 10 to 5.

M. KNOEDLER and Co., Inc. 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. *THE MADONNA AND CHILD* and some Drawings by *EPSTEIN.* Daily 10-6 (Sats. 10-1) until June 14th.

EXHIBITION of HISTORIC WEDGWOOD WARES, including pieces lent by H.M. The Queen. Also reproductions and modern pieces, which are for Sale. May 29 to June 27. Admission free.

HEAL'S MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

OLD ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES On Exhibition at LOEWENTHAL'S, 4, St. James's-street, London, S.W.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st., (1) ITALY, SPAIN, ISLE of SKYE. Etchings by Wilfred Hugging. (2) CLIPPER SHIP PAINTINGS by R. MACGREGOR.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. Two big Talking Pictures, CARL BRISSON in "SONG OF SOHO," and DOROTHY MACKAILL in "STRICTLY MODERN." Cont. from 1 p.m. Reduced prices until 2.30.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous 1-11. Norma Talmadge in "NEW YORK NIGHTS" (All-Talking); at 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Also "HOUSE OF THE ARROW" (All-Talking). Gaumont Sound News, &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-av. Gerr. 3981. Con. perf., 2-11. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, and Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking). At 2.30, 4.45, 7, and 9.15.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Ralph Graves and Barbara Stanwyck in "LADIES OF LEISURE" (All-Talking); showing daily at 12, 3, 6, and 9. Also Gaumont Sound News. Comedy, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Suns., 6, 8.45. The Wonder Show of the Year. "THE VAGABOND KING," with Dennis King, Jeanette MacDonald. Mighty Cast. All-Talking, Colour, Music! Capitol Entertainment. Dupont V. King's starts 3.20, 6.30, 9.15. All Bkble. from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2311.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square, 12-12. Jules Verne's "THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND," a Spectacular drama in colour, with CONRAD NAGEL, BARRYMORE. Also LAUREL and HARDY, ALL-TALKING Comedy scream. From 11.30-12, any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. "The GREENE MURDER CASE." with William Powell (Talking). Ed. Everett Horton in "The SAP."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous 2-11. "THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA." Powerful ALL-TALKING film of Zweig's famous novel; showing daily at 3.30, 6.30, and 9.30. &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. NOAH BEERY in "MURDER WILL OUT" (All-Talking). Also Ford Sterling, Bernice Claire in "Spring is Here" (All-Talking). British Movietone News.

PLAZA. Extra Special Holiday Programme. CLIVE BROOK, Evelyn Brent, in "SLIGHTLY SCARLET," with Paul Lukas. All-Talking! Spell-binding Romantic Drama! Richard Arlen, Mary Brian in "Burning Up." All-Talking Thrilling. Stage: Musical Extravaganza. Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC, Regent-st. Lang. 1744. "SEA HAWKS," with Capt. C. W. R. KNIGHT, M.C., and "Mr. Ramshaw." Also Talkie News and "Mickey Mouse." Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last weeks.

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton and Greek Streets (just off Cambridge-circus). TWICE DAILY, at 2.40 and 8.40. Sundays, 6.0 and 8.40. *JOHN McCORMACK* in "SONG O' MY HEART." A Singing, Talking, Movietone Romance. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE. 2/4: 3/6: 5/9: 8/6. Box-office: Reg. 1927.

REGAL, Marble Arch. "THE WHITE HELL OF PITZ PALU" daily at 2.35, 6.15, 9.30, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., and Loretta Young in "LOOSE ANKLES" at 1.0, 4.25, 7.45. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.15. 'Phone, Holborn 3702. Two Talkies: WILLIAM POWELL in "THE GREENE MURDER CASE"; George O'Brien in "The Lone Star Ranger"; Derby Film. MANGAN TILLER GIRLS.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Noah Beery, Bernice Claire in "SONG OF THE FLAME" (All-Talking Spectacle Drama). 1.50, 4.30, 7.5, 9.40. Sessions: 12.30, 3.5, 5.45, 8.25. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd. SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA. *TOSCA.* MONDAY, at 8.30. Iva Pacetti, Gladys Palmer; Aristide Baracchi, Alfred Barrett, Octave Dua, Angelo Minghetti, Michele Sampieri, Mariano Stabile.

Imperial and Foreign News

NEW PERSIAN RAILWAY

PLANS IN SUSPENSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN PERSIA)

The future of the great trans-Persian railway scheme is rather uncertain. Designed to run from Bandar Shapur on the Khor Musa leading to the Persian Gulf to Bendergaz on Ashurada Bay at the south-eastern corner of the Caspian Sea, the easiest parts only, at each end, have so far been built by a German-American syndicate. The syndicate stopped work on May 1 because the Persian Government was £600,000 in arrears in its payments, and now, as a counter-move in the dispute, the Government has denounced the contract.

In November last the northern section from the Caspian to Sari, about 80 miles, was opened for traffic and is in service. In January the Shah went to Dizful to open the southern section of 156 miles from the Persian Gulf to Ahwaz to a point north of the Dizful-Khurramabad road, 25 miles south of the mountains. The special train in which he "inaugurated" the line was twice derailed owing to floods after heavy rains and finally the engine caught fire.

The rest of the projected line in between, linking north to south, is in abeyance. The Persian Government may feel an—for

it—unwonted reluctance to incur the heavy expenditure of £40,000,000 or so needed to carry the line on the same scale through the varied mountainous country between Dizful and Aliabad. The southern section has been built partly by a group of four German firms and partly by an American firm with 20 per cent. British and 20 per cent. French participation.

Up till now, the work on both sections has been done in flat and comparatively easy country. There has been a lot of bridging, but the chief problems have been the supply of materials, the control of organization of labour and the maintenance of health. In the northern section the task of the German engineers was aggravated by the remoteness of their base and by the difficult nature of the harbour. One quarter of their material was purchased in Russia, but the rest had to be transported overland from Germany to Baku, and thence by Russian ships. The Bay of Ashurada, at the edge of the sandy Turkoman Steppe, is surrounded by marshes and is so shallow that a wooden jetty more than a mile long had to be built so that the largest ships of the Soviet-owned Caspar line could come alongside.

BRITISH STEEL BRIDGE

The American engineers in the south have been able to bring most of their materials directly by sea to their base on a protected deep-water inlet. The new port—the Persian Government decided to ignore Mohammerah, probably because Iraq still claims control over the Shatt-al-Arab River up to the Persian shore—will have to be built on land reclaimed from the tidal mud flats, which will be very costly. From Bandar Shapur the line runs due north to Ahwaz and crosses the Karun River by an imposing bridge, more than 1,100 yards long, of steel lattice work on concrete piers. The entire superstructure of this bridge was made of British steel and is so designed that an irrigation dam could be fitted into it. From Ahwaz the line runs northwards on the edge of the desert to the west of the Ab-i-diz River.

All further construction must involve penetration into difficult mountainous regions. From Aliabad the northern line must run southwards across the Elburz range by way of the Firuzkuh Pass (7,380ft.). In the 300 miles to Teheran, nearly 100 miles of railway will pass through high mountains, involving 25 miles of tunnels. From Dizful in the south the projected line runs northward for 120 miles to Bahrein, across several parallel ranges of rugged limestone mountains, inhabited only by nomadic Lur tribes. There are 18 miles of easier country from Bahrein to Burujird, and then there is a choice of two routes—either through Daulatabad, Hamadan, Kazvin to Teheran. 374 miles altogether, or, branching off half-way between Daulatabad and Hamadan, direct to Teheran, saving 55 miles but necessitating branch lines to towns west of the route.

RUSSIAN DOMINATION

The Persian Government might save as much as £10,000,000 on the £40,000,000 by building the remainder less expensively, but it does not seem inclined to abandon the grand manner. The revenues available for railway construction are insufficient to finance a work of this magnitude. In May, 1925, legislation was passed imposing a heavy additional tax on imported tea and sugar in the form of a "monopoly." This monopoly produces more than £1,000,000 a year, which is being devoted to the railways.

One of the chief objects in building this railway is to break the economic domination of the Russians on exports from the Caspian provinces. Agricultural products could be carried to the Persian Gulf, but it hardly seems likely that such produce would be able to bear the heavy land transport charges. The northern section of the line would in any case have to struggle hard against the competition of Soviet trading organizations on the coast and Soviet steamers in the Caspian. The prospects for the southern section are more favourable. It will help the Government in dealing with western and south-western tribes, and the pipe line which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company contemplates laying from Abadan would give an impetus to the new port.

Before this railway began to be built in 1928 there were only 271 miles of railway in Persia. This scantiness of communication in a large and undeveloped country (more than three times the size of France) is due to the configuration of Persia, which is an elevated plateau 3,000ft. to 4,000ft. high, surrounded by mountain ranges. Every railway coming inland from the coasts or across from east to west must traverse these great ranges to reach the plateau. Also every projected railway must cross large tracts of desert country, whose future development would depend on large and costly irrigation works, or on the slow increase of agricultural population.

ECONOMIC FUTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

SIR JOSIAH STAMP'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 6

In an address to the Bond Club, New York, yesterday, on the economic outlook in Great Britain, Sir Josiah Stamp said there were three distinct aspects giving anxiety at present: the physical equipment of capital and the maintenance of a new supply of funds; unemployment in different industries; and the nature and competence of the thinking machine being relied upon for guidance at the present time.

The ultimate accuracy of the direction now to be taken, he said, was of even more importance than the actual speed of recovery. The business of government was now so vast, particularly having regard to Imperial responsibilities, that Parliament and Ministers were overwhelmed with new problems. While certain matters, such as the coal industry, received minute attention, in some of their details there were large fields of business life which were very sketchily treated at present. Most of our modern problems were so deeply and subtly economic that it could not be said that the House of Commons was an ideal body for arriving at the best solution; the truth being that the more adequate solution was generally the more unpleasant and unpopular politically and therefore less practicable at the moment.

The new Economic Advisory Council was beginning to assist the Governmental machine by independent expert advice. It was too early to say whether it would achieve this object or whether its composition was of the right kind. Many of its members were highly representative of particular aspects of industrial financial life, without being particularly experienced in that kind of synthesis of diverse effects which alone was of value now. Such a synthesis was being attempted by the Macmillan Committee, which was obliged to review the whole field of the effects of the monetary policy on employment and industrial expansion, although primarily concerned with currency and finance.

Sir Josiah went on to describe the progress made in rationalization, adding that although it was recognized that obsolete and redundant machinery was a trouble independent of monetary causes, recent monetary movements, both international and national, had aggravated them. Great Britain had experienced difficulties in working the gold standard during the last four years. The direction of new capital, owing to high taxation and the mobility of a short money market, as well as the Empire claims, was causing much embarrassment to those who felt that a supply of abundant capital in home industries was the only remedy for trade depression. While the immediate outlook was very depressing there were some fundamental conditions of cheap money which, if maintained, would gradually work that revival which both history and theory would lead one to expect.

POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER AFFRAY

NO AGREED REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 6

The result of the investigation of the Polish-German Joint Commission into the circumstances of the frontier affray at Neuhofen, near Marienwerder, in East Prussia, on May 24, is issued in a *communiqué* to-night. It is explained in the official German statement that the members of the Commission were unable to present an agreed report to the two Governments. It has apparently been agreed between the two Governments to publish the divergent versions.

The German statement declares that the German Government has received the reports of the German and Polish members of the Commission and the full evidence collected. It has examined this evidence and has come to the conclusion that the account contained in the German Report is correct.

According to this report Polish frontier officials have been trying since last autumn to suborn German frontier officials to hand over secret documents. The German officials thought it their duty in order effectively to counter such endeavours to pretend to agree to do so. The result was that on the evening of May 24 two Polish officials crossed the frontier and proceeded to the passport control hut at Neuhofen to receive the secret documents. They were armed with revolvers and a hand grenade, and armed frontier guards accompanied them to the frontier to cover them.

When the German officials in the hut tried to arrest them the Polish officials resisted and wounded a German, who in his turn wounded a Pole. The Polish official unfortunately died of his wounds. Almost simultaneously with the events in the hut, the Polish frontier guards mentioned above crossed the border and fired a number of shots in German territory.

On the basis of these facts, the German statement concludes, the German Minister in Warsaw has been instructed to present a Note of protest to the Polish Government against the unlawful intrusion of the Polish officials. The Note will be published as soon as it has been presented.

The Polish Government, it will be recalled, presented a protest in the opposite sense through its Minister in Berlin immediately after the affray and at the same time proposed the joint inquiry.

NEW SWEDISH CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6

The following is the list of the members of the new Cabinet which is to be submitted to the King by the leader of the People's Party:—

M. EKMAN	Prime Minister and Defence.
M. RAMEL	Foreign Affairs.
M. GARDE	Justice.
M. NAM LARRSOM ..	Interior.
M. GETTSON	Communications.
M. HAMRIN	Finance.
BISHOP STADENER ..	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.
M. VON STOCKENSTROM	Agriculture.
M. HANSEN	Commerce.
MM. HOLMBACK, GYLLENSWARD and OSTERBERG	Ministers without Portfolio.

MISS JOHNSON IN SYDNEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JUNE 6

Miss Johnson this morning visited Mascot Town Hall and was received by the Mayor. Among the presentations made her was a scrap of Baron von Richthofen's aeroplane, the gift of Captain Nigel Love, of the Australian Air Force, who had secured it when von Richthofen was brought down. Miss Johnson was entertained at luncheon by the United Association of Women, Mr. Bavin (the Premier), being among the guests. She attends an Aero Club dinner this evening, and to-morrow will go to a mountain resort for the week-end.

FLOODS IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 6

Several days of torrential rains in Castile and Andalusia have caused much damage to property and some loss of life. The river Arlanzon has overflowed its banks at Burgos and inundated several streets of that city. Shops are closed, and the local newspapers have temporarily stopped publication. Near Jerez a man and three children were drowned. In the provinces of Avila, Malaga, and Cadiz crops have been destroyed. Bad weather at this season of the year is most unusual and extremely injurious to the wheat and barley crops, in many regions now beginning to ripen.

THE WAR IN CHINA

THREAT TO HANKOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 6

War news from Hunan is grave. Three divisions of Kwangsi troops are advancing from Changsha towards Wuchang and Hankow. The "Ironsides" have apparently turned off to Nanchang in the hope of capturing Kiukiang and cutting the Government's communications with Hankow. Official reports admit the evacuation of Changsha but state that strong lines of defence are maintained south-west of Wuchang.

The British and American Consuls have warned their nationals that Kuling, a mountain resort to the south of Kiukiang, is unsafe.

The Chinese Press recounts appalling stories of Communist destruction in Kiangsi since last July. The provincial officials sent a *questionnaire* to 53 *hsien* [counties]. Ten of the most southerly have not replied, and they are probably controlled by Communists. The remaining 43 estimated loss of property at over $214,000,000 (£21,400,000), 37,712 houses have been burnt, and over 82,000 persons have been killed. Wherever the Communists go they leave a trail of fire and murder, and by violent propaganda incite the distressed peasants to rise and pillage. The general disorder in Kiangsi is already quite beyond the powers of the provincial officials to control.

NO JAPANESE INTERVENTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JUNE 6

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, Japanese officials do not consider that Japanese residents at Tsinan [the capital of Shantung] are in sufficient danger to necessitate the sending of troops or financial aid for their withdrawal. So far only a few Japanese subjects have left Tsinan for Tsingtao, this move being purely voluntary. If necessary, Tokyo would offer facilities for their evacuation, but an explanation of the term "facilities" is not forthcoming. In view of the fact that the Minseito bitterly attacked the Seiyukai for the Tsinan expedition in 1928, it is considered that the authorities in Tokyo will not take military measures in any circumstances.

LOSSES IN THE BURMA EARTHQUAKE

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JUNE 6

Mr. Booth-Gravely, Commissioner of Pegu, who has taken a leading part in alleviating the distress caused by the earthquake at that town, said to-day that the total number of deaths, so far as was officially known, was 500, but he thought that this figure was too low. For days after the earthquake and the fire which followed, corpses were found, and were still being found and cremated where they lay. One girl was rescued after being 60 hours under débris. The total number injured was 122; 362 houses were destroyed, and 578 families were homeless. It is estimated that the value of the property destroyed was 35 lakhs of rupees [£262,500], but it was probably nearer 60 lakhs [£450,000], a big loss for a town the size of Pegu.

Private help had been freely forthcoming, Mr. Booth-Gravely continued, and about 5,000 persons were receiving daily relief. A camp of sanitary huts had been opened for the relief of 237 distressed families; water had been laid on and nurses were in attendance. The relief fund now totalled over £20,000, some of it being used to place small traders on their feet again.

In Rangoon about 50 people lost their lives and 200 were injured. Apart from the serious damage done to large buildings, such as the Secretariat, 77 houses collapsed and about 400 houses were damaged. The total damage to property in Rangoon is estimated at about one crore of rupees [£750,000].

JAPAN AND NAVAL TREATY

PROBABLE DELAY IN CONSIDERATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JUNE 6

It is unofficially stated that it is extremely probable that the Privy Council will not take up the London Naval Treaty before the middle of September. The Government is most anxious that the Council should give the Treaty its consideration immediately after Mr. Wakatsuki's return, which will be not later than June 20, but the Privy Councillors object, not wishing to work through the summer heat. It is pointed out, moreover, that such consideration would be limited to three weeks, as the Privy Council will in any case adjourn on July 10 for the summer vacation, reconvening in the middle of September. The Government is not altogether averse to this procedure, as it would allow the present quarrel in Navy circles to cool.

REPLACEMENT CLAUSE

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The State Department has issued the text of its Note to London and Tokyo on the Naval Treaty and the British and Japanese replies. The replacement clause had been challenged by Senators, who feared its provisions would permit Great Britain and Japan to substitute 8in.-gun cruisers for vessels armed with 6in. guns becoming obsolete during the life of the treaty.

The Japanese Note was an unqualified acceptance of the United States theory that 6in.-gun cruisers can be replaced only by 6in.-gun cruisers. The British Note also accepted this, but "without prejudice" to another section of the treaty, which is interpreted by Great Britain to mean that she could replace the 7.5in.-gun cruisers Frobisher and Effingham with cruisers of similar armament in 1936.—*Exchange.*

KRAKATOA AGAIN ACTIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BATAVIA, JUNE 6

The activity of the volcano Krakatoa is increasing. In the past 24 hours there have been 16,000 eruptions, the highest of which reached 800ft. Anak Krakatoa ["baby Krakatoa"] the small island which was formed during the eruption in January, 1928, only to disappear later, has once more been thrust above sea level.

Krakatoa Island is in Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java. Here, in 1883, occurred the greatest volcanic eruption of modern times when two-thirds of the island were blown away and a gigantic wave formed which caused the loss of 20,000 lives. The sound of the explosion was heard in Australia, 2,000 miles away. Early in January, 1928, an expedition was sent to the island in connexion with the eruption of the volcano. It was then reported as being under water and throwing up lava and ashes, with columns of steam and water 250ft. to 650ft. high, rising from the surface of the sea. When the disturbances settled somewhat, a smaller volcanic crater had been pushed up beside the original volcano, but it sank again in a few days.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCES

PARIS AWAITING NEW MOVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 6

Although direct conversations on the naval question between the French and Italian Foreign Ministers are temporarily suspended, negotiations are being actively pursued on other questions. On the naval question it is considered here that the next move rests with Italy, which must do something to dispel the effect of Signor Mussolini's speeches before direct conversations can be resumed. The French Government feels that there must be a pause to allow excited feeling to subside before the problem can safely be discussed again, but every responsible politician is anxious to resume conversations with Italy as soon as possible and to bring them to a successful end. Signor Mussolini's attitude, however, has created a state of mind in which no French statesman cares to make the first move for fear of being accused by popular opinion, the Press, and his political opponents of yielding to a threat. He can only wait and hope for a change of heart on the other side of the Alps.

The conversations which began at Geneva and were recently interrupted include Great Britain as well as France and Italy, and the British Government is still ready and anxious to help in them. But it cannot depart from its own policy as settled at the Naval Conference in London. Frenchmen are apt to believe that if only the British Government would intervene boldly in Rome the Italians would cease to press "unreasonable" claims. They forget that an exactly similar but contrary view is held in Rome, where it is believed that if only the British Government would use its influence in Paris the French would cease to oppose the Italian demand for parity. On one point, however, French and Italian opinion agrees: both believe that the British Government holds the key to a solution in its hand. It has only to make up its mind to take part in a pact of mutual guarantee in the Mediterranean, and the Franco-Italian dispute falls to the ground. Neither France nor Italy would be likely to disturb the *status quo* in the Mediterranean (with which both countries have really good reason to be satisfied) if it was the object of an international convention.

But the British Government has refused so far to put the key into the lock. It has declared that Great Britain, by the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty, has already shouldered as much responsibility as she can bear for the possible disagreements of other States, and cannot add to her commitments. The view that a Mediterranean Pact would materially add to British commitments is one which is disputed by various French authorities who believe that they have expert opinion on their side. They claim that the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty commit Great Britain to the hilt in any general conflict which is likely to occur in Europe. And, they add, the extension of the system to include the Mediterranean would not fundamentally add to British responsibilities in Europe.

The French Government is fully alive to this view, and may be expected to take an early opportunity of asking the British Government exactly how it interprets the League Covenant and to what it considers itself committed by that instrument.

TWO FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JUNE 6

M. de Beaumarchais, the French Ambassador to the Quirinal and Senator de Michelis have now concluded the first part of the negotiations which have been going on in Rome during the last year, and have signed two conventions. The first of these two conventions, terminating the *modus vivendi*, settles the juridical position of the citizens and societies of each country in the territory of the other. The second convention provides for the execution of judgments in civil and commercial affairs.

TRAFFIC IN PARIS

HORNS OF INDIGNATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 5

A scene as amusing to the spectator as it was evidently exasperating to the actors occurred in the Place de l'Alma this evening. At 7.15 its wide spaces were filled with an inextricably locked mass of vehicles of all sizes and shapes; as six important thoroughfares, in four of which there are tramlines, lead into the Place, additions were constantly running in, and the block extended farther and farther back.

It was not to be expected that the French chauffeur could take his troubles quietly, and at one moment there seemed to be considerably more than a thousand drivers blowing their horns; those behind were shouting to those in front to go on, while those in front were shouting to those behind to back out so as to enable them to escape. Pedestrians gathered along the pavements in laughing groups.

This extraordinary scene continued for 20 minutes. Meanwhile, two policemen, presumably on traffic duty on the Pont de l'Alma, were taking particulars of a minor accident which had obviously nothing to do with the jam. No one appeared to know the cause of the trouble, unless it was that the strange and totem-like monument to a Polish poet in the middle of the Place had cast a baneful spell over the drivers. At 7.45 the block had disappeared as magically as it had formed, and the Place presented its usual busy but unruffled self.

THE REPORT OF A FOX-GAUMONT FUSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 6

Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, English manager of the Fox Film Corporation, this afternoon denied persistent rumours that the Fox company was about to take over the management of the Gaumont Company. No important change in the relations of the Fox Corporation and the Gaumont Company, he said, had taken place or was contemplated.

Other officials of the Fox Film Corporation said they were unable to make any definite statement in the absence of the general manager, who is in California. They seemed to think it not out of the question that the Fox company may take the opportunity to increase its holdings in the Gaumont Company if opportunity offered, and spoke of the possibility of increased participation of the Fox representatives in the actual management of the Gaumont Company. The Fox company already has a large interest in Gaumont, which, if not nominally a majority interest, in fact probably amounts to control.

The nineteenth congress of the International Football Confederation opened yesterday in BUDAPEST.

YOUNG PLAN BONDS

DRAFTING COMMITTEE'S WORK ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 6

The Drafting Committee of bankers, who have been preparing the agreements for the issue of bonds under the Young Plan, finished their work last night. The agreements, as already announced, will be submitted to a plenary meeting of the banking, jurist, and Treasury experts on Tuesday.

The fact that the written agreements have now reached a definite form does not necessarily mean that a complete settlement has been arrived at, but it presumably indicates that all serious obstacles have been removed. The agreements include a reciprocal contract between all the issuing banks and the International Bank, which governs the issue of bonds to the national banks; a general contract between the German Government, the creditor Governments, the International Bank, and the national banks; a prospectus for each country of issue; and a statement by the German Minister of Finance, annexed to each prospectus.

It is stated unofficially that the loan has been distributed as follows:—£10,000,000 to Great Britain; £16,800,000 each to the United States and France; £1,400,000 to £1,600,000 to Germany; £1,000,000 to Italy; £800,000 to Belgium; and the balance between Switzerland, Holland, and Sweden.

A formula by which the German Government recognizes the unconditional nature of its obligation is understood to be included in the general contract.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OPPOSITION SPIRIT ACTIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JUNE 6

Stalin has sent to all Communist organizations in Soviet Russia a notification that the congress of the Communist Party will be postponed from June 15 until June 25, because the unfavourable weather in some districts has delayed preparations.

The preliminary district conferences, which are taking place throughout Russia, all lay emphasis on the resurgence of the opposition spirit, particularly in connexion with the recent mistaken rural policy. Some opposition speakers declare that the Central Committee's violent spring campaign made the real Socialization of the countryside during the present generation impossible.

The Stalinists, who have entire control of the party machinery, have spent the last few weeks in preparing a packed assembly, and are now weeding out undesirable delegates.

CANADIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JUNE 6

Mr. Lapointe opened the Liberal [Government] campaign for the coming election in Toronto yesterday, at the inaugural banquet of the Ontario Federation of Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

The most important question to be decided by the election, Mr. Lapointe said, was whether Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference were to be men who would carry on the work of developing the British Empire on the principle of equality of status, or men who were still suffering from an inferiority complex and had not grown with the country and the times. Canada's trade and manufacturing industries had grown under Liberal rule, while the fiscal policy of the Conservatives, who would trade neither with the United States nor with Great Britain, was a blind-alley policy. Mr. Dunning's Budget was based on the policy of British preference, which the Liberal party had begun and developed.

MORE RIOTING IN INDO-CHINA

ATTACK ON FRENCH POSTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 6

Further outbreaks of disorder, with loss of life, are reported in a dispatch from Saigon. Early on Wednesday morning a mob of 2,000 people, bearing red banners with the hammer and sickle device, attacked a small police post at the village of Phu-Lam, Cho-lon province. The police opened fire, killing one and wounding five of the demonstrators. Another party destroyed a Government building before being dispersed.

About the same time a crowd of 900 men, also bearing Soviet emblems, entered the village of Hoc-Mon, in Gia-Dink province, and invaded the grounds of the French Commissioner's house. He held them at bay for two hours by making a long speech, but the mob finally attempted to disarm the nine guards on duty, who fired on them, killing two men and wounding seven.

The *Petit Parisien* to-day publishes an account of the bombing of the rebel headquarters at Coam on February 16, immediately after the risings at Yen Bay and elsewhere. Five aeroplanes dropped 57 20lb. bombs and fired on the village with machine-guns, killing 21 of the inhabitants, including five women and six children. The inhabitants claim that none of the killed was engaged in the rebellion, and say that, although it is true that some of the rebels were hiding in the village, nobody dared to turn them out.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 6

The debate in the Chamber on the Government's policy in Indo-China was begun to-day. After some five hours' discussion the debate was adjourned until Friday. Interpellations had been put down in the names of MM. Moutet, Taittinger, Outrey, Doriot, and Berthon.

In his opening speech M. Moutet laid stress on to-day's reports of further disturbances. The situation, he said, was grave, and increasing in gravity as time went on. What was the explanation? The Government issued optimistic *communiqués* that had no relation to facts, and it was time that the country was more fully informed. The whole trouble, in his opinion, was due to the Government's slowness in giving a fuller measure of responsibility to the natives themselves. Since the Yen Bay outbreak, the Government had been acting with undue severity. In two hours the Hanoi Court had condemned 13 people to death; altogether 57 capital sentences had been passed, and executions had already begun. As for the bombing of Coam, with its murder of women and children, the Government had added to its crimes by warning others that their villages would share the same fate if they were guilty of the same offence.

M. Taittinger replied by pointing out that everywhere in the East to-day Moscow was engaged in fomenting sedition and violence. Whether it was in Sumatra, Java, British India, or Indo-China, the tale was ever the same.

THE TUTANKHAMEN TOMB

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JUNE 6

The Chamber to-day adopted the Report of its Financial Commission recommending the payment of £E34,971 to the heirs of the late Earl of Carnarvon in reimbursement of the sums spent by him in connexion with the discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen.

Telegrams in Brief

M. Henri Ponsot, High Commissioner for SYRIA, left Beirut for France yesterday.

The last session of the present NORWEGIAN Storting ended yesterday. A general election will be held in the autumn.

The eighth quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which has been held in VIENNA, ended yesterday.

The final list of results shows that the Wafd, or Ministerial party, has won seats throughout EGYPT in the recent senatorial elections.

President Hoover has signed the Bill authorizing the appointment of a UNITED STATES Minister to the Union of South Africa.—*Reuter.*

General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, was received by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, in ANGORA on Thursday.

The AUSTRIAN National Council has ratified the agreement with Great Britain for the suspension of the liquidation of Austrian property.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Kipling, who arrived in Montreal some days ago after a holiday in the West Indies and Bermuda, sailed yesterday for England.

The NEW ZEALAND Government has now withdrawn its refusal to assist in financing the expedition to Tonga Island in September to observe the solar eclipse.—*Reuter.*

A parcel addressed to the Baroness de Rothschild in PARIS exploded yesterday morning while being handled by an employee at the Louvre Post Office. No one was hurt.

Miss L. W. Clarke, who has just passed her examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law at ALLAHABAD, will be the first European woman to practise as a lawyer in India.—*Reuter.*

Captain Oscar Schwamberger, of the HAMBURG-Amerika liner Hamburg, dropped dead when going on board his ship a few hours before she was due to sail for New York.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Scullin, the AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister, stated in the House of Representatives yesterday that the number of unemployed persons in Australia at the end of March was estimated at 194,000, of whom 64,000 were members of trade unions.

M. Erik Colban, Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations, has been appointed NORWEGIAN Minister in Paris, in succession to Baron Wedel-Jarlsberg, who is retiring. The Counsellor of the Legation in Paris, M. Bentzon, has been appointed Norwegian Minister to Turkey.

A large party of Canadians and Americans, mostly of Icelandic descent, left Montreal yesterday for Iceland, where they will attend the millenary celebrations. Among the party is Mr. W. J. Major, Attorney-General of Manitoba, in which Province there is a substantial Icelandic population.

Reuter's BUCHAREST correspondent reports that the Rumanian Cabinet has agreed to grant to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, of the United States, a 20-year concession for the modernization of Rumanian telephone and telegraph services, and the linking up of the country with all European centres.

A SUPPOSED RUBENS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JUNE 6

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, it is now considered probable that a portrait in a Vienna gallery, which was recently hung in a position in which it could be more carefully examined, was done by Rubens in his early years.

The portrait, which is dated 1604, is of Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles of Styria and wife of King Philip III. of Spain.

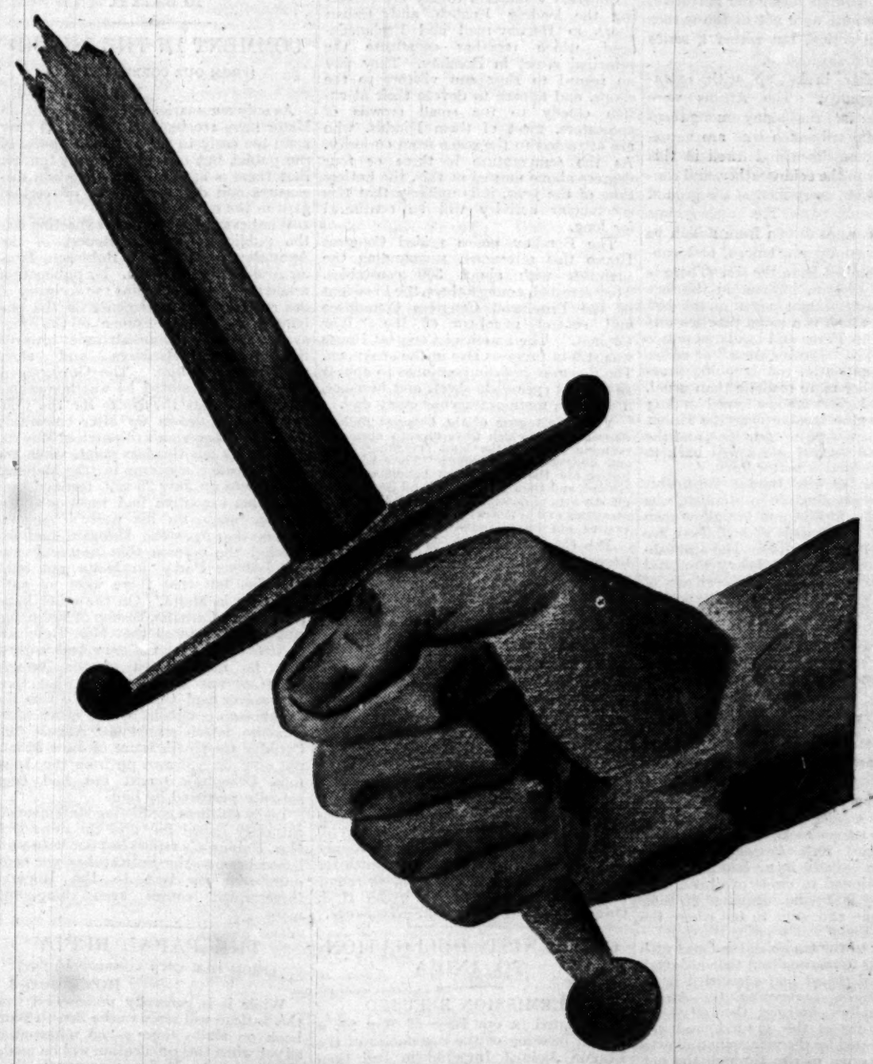
THE GRAF ZEPPELIN AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 6

The airship Graf Zeppelin arrived back at Friedrichshafen at 7.23 this evening from her long cruise to South and North America.

Other Foreign News on following page



WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

IS FIGHTING FOR LIFE!

£50,000 is needed immediately. Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Hospital and addressed to the Hon. Treasurers (E. H. Hoare, Esq., and the Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.), Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London, S.W.1

THE AFRIDI RAID

FULL STORY

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF TRIBESMEN

BRITISH PLATOON AMBUSHED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, JUNE 6

Fighting between British troops and the Afridi *lashkar* [force] that descended on Peshawar yesterday was continued early this morning. The city awoke to a sound like thunder from the South, where the Royal Air Force, converging from its aerodromes both on the outskirts of Peshawar and at Kohat, were bombing parties of raiders along the Kohat road. It is believed that the Afridis suffered considerable losses.

Meanwhile troops advanced in a sweeping movement from a line running between Peshawar and Jamrud Fort, which stands guard over the entrance to the Khyber Pass. Their objective was to mop up the triangle between the Peshawar-Jamrud road and the road running south-west from Peshawar to Bara Fort. The next stage will be to sweep the Afridis back across the Kajuri Plain into the rugged hills whence they came down.

The situation this morning may be summed up as follows. As the result of the advance of our column yesterday, followed by a village-to-village patrolling of three cavalry regiments, a howitzer bombardment of nullahs, and continued activity on the part of the Royal Air Force, the *lashkar* has been broken up into small isolated groups of raiders. At the same time the broken ground, the shelter of the villages, and the thick orchards round the city give ample opportunity for cover, and there is no doubt that there are still a large number of Afridis within two or three miles of the cantonment wires. It will not be an easy task to comb them out, and it is likely to

be some little while before the district is rid of parties of snipers awaiting their opportunity.

HOWITZERS IN ACTION

That, in brief, is the position as it appears to an observer this morning, and it is now possible to return to the story of yesterday's fighting. It must of necessity be a somewhat disjointed narrative, as the operations were not in the nature of a general action, but rather a series of patrols and skirmishes.

The *lashkar* broke up with extraordinary rapidity. The Afridis were helped by the fact that many among them were nomadic tribesmen who are accustomed to come down and dwell in this very district in the cold weather, and consequently know every inch of the ground and every hiding-place. The larger groups among them were driven from nullah to nullah, harried by the troops, and continuously bombed from the air. There is an element of grim humour in the fact that one party sought cover in the bed of a nullah which is a usual practice target for the Air Force and has large notice boards marked "Danger Area" at either end. Consequently, the bombing practice was rather more realistic than usual. One Bristol Fighter made a forced landing owing to engine trouble near the Kohat road, but there were no casualties, and the machine was rescued and towed back to Peshawar behind a motor-lorry.

A platoon of the Border Regiment, making a reconnaissance in a nullah, was ambushed by Afridis, and lost three men killed; but, so far as is known, these are the only British casualties. The ambushing party maintained a heavy fire, and was not dislodged until 3.7 howitzers of a pack battery were brought into action. The operations were rendered more difficult by the fact that the Afridis cut the telephone wires to Bara Fort and along the Kohat road, but the Royal Corps of Signals rendered splendid service in maintaining communications.

R.A.F. NIGHT VIGIL

It was late before the weary troops marched back into Peshawar. A hot day ended with a blinding dust-storm, and dark thunder clouds hung over the hills. First came a pack battery, with infantry close on their heels, the 15th/19th Hussars, the 20th Cavalry, and the Guides, the cavalry being last in. Aeroplanes continued to circle overhead, and long after dark the droning of their engines came and went to tell where the Royal Air Force was keeping its vigil.

The task of the troops did not end with the day, for it was realized that although our outward thrust had succeeded in its primary object—preventing the Afridis from actually entering the city—the broken nature of the ground and the shelter afforded by the villages had allowed many tribesmen to slip through the net. Information brought in by villagers within three miles of the "perimeter wire" suggested that the raiders were still determined to attack the cantonments. The troops, therefore, prepared for a troubled night after their heavy day.

At 10 o'clock the few European women who remain here were collected in motor-cars and brought to the Peshawar Club, where they slept in the ball-room. A strong infantry guard surrounded the club compound. The night, however, passed peacefully, the only incident being shortly after 11 o'clock, when a sharp burst of rifle fire out of the darkness told us of trouble on the Bara road. A cavalry patrol had been fired on, but there were no casualties.

The troops taking part in the operations are under the command of Brigadier Milward, the cavalry being led by Colonel Hartley, formerly commanding officer of Probyn's Horse, and now in charge of the Cavalry Brigade at Risalpur. Owing to the present fighting both the Khyber Pass and the Kohat road have been closed, but the tribesmen have not succeeded in damaging either the Khyber railway, which is usually one of the first objectives, or the source of the Peshawar water supply at Fort Bara. So far there are no signs of increased activity in the Mohmand country, both the Haji of Turangzai and Badshah Gul, his eldest son, continuing to lie low.

FLEEING TRIBESMEN

HARRIED BY CAVALRY AND AEROPLANES

LATER

Late this afternoon I went some distance out along the Bara road, and met several detachments of troops returning. They all have most encouraging reports. The Afridis are rapidly clearing out of the district and fleeing across the Kajuri Plain. A few parties are still taking refuge on the Besai Spur, a long ridge of rising ground which juts out from the hills near the entrance to the Khyber Pass. The diehards are no doubt hiding in villages and orchards nearer Peshawar, but these are only isolated groups, and the *lashkar* seems to have been definitely dispersed, the cavalry and Air Force both dealing fairly with the retreating tribesmen.

The Afridis have been taught a stern lesson, and there is no doubt they are going back to their hills disappointed by the lack of support from the villages and disillusioned as to the end of the British Raj. It is impossible to estimate their casualties as yet, but they are known to have been heavy.

The intense heat made active service conditions out on the plains uncomfortable, but the British troops, who, for the most part, are a conspicuously youthful looking lot, are very fit. Young Yorkshire countrymen, dressed in grey shirt, big quilted helmet, and khaki shorts, have gone into the show with great zest. As for the Indian troops, it is most important to note that their behaviour, moral, and courage are all admirable. The local command has arranged an augmented scale of rations for both British and Indian troops, the extra comforts including lime juice, soda water, ice, tinned fruit, and cigarettes.

All the troops are coming into the city again to-night.

THE AFRIDI MOVEMENT AT PESHAWAR

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

On the eve of the Whitsun Recess, MR. BENN was able to tell the House that, in the opinion of the Government, the forces in India were sufficient to assure both internal and external peace.

He added some details of the Afridi movement against the North-West Frontier. A *lashkar*, estimated to number 4,000 at most and consisting mainly of young tribesmen, had been collecting for some time in the Bara valley. According to a telegram dated yesterday, a party of this *lashkar* had entered a village within a mile of the Peshawar cantonments and called for aid in an attack on the cantonments. The villagers refused, and the Afridis thereupon retired south and south-west in small parties. They had covered their retirement by blocking the roads, but the obstacles had been cleared.

Mr. Benn added that the retirement was being watched by the Royal Air Force. He had not learned, however, that any actual contact between rival forces had taken place beyond the bombing of a more permanent Afridi camp on the night of June 4-5.

SHOPS PICKETED IN BOMBAY

CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 6

Congress volunteers to-day are picketing the leading English and Indian shops in Hornby-road and Esplanade-road, which together constitute the principal street in Bombay. They pay no regard to European visitors to the shops, and appear to devote their attention chiefly to the small crowds of spectators, most of them Hindus, who are attracted to the scene from curiosity. As the temperature is three or four degrees above normal at this, the hottest time of the year, it is unlikely that this spectacular activity will be continued for long.

The Bombay police raided Congress House this afternoon, surrounding the premises with about 300 constables. They arrested, among others, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and several members of the "War Council." The search of Congress House was still in progress late in the afternoon. The *Congress Bulletin* continues to appear as a daily cyclostyle sheet, and becomes, if possible, more outrageous every day.

Yesterday's issue of the *Congress Bulletin* describes the British Government's agents as roaming through the land spreading death and destruction, and says: "Their law and justice are the rule of the bandit and the coward, and their protecting hand is alone the ghostly arm of death." It proceeds to describe atrocities and tortures which it alleges were carried out on prisoners at Dharasana.

The *Congress Bulletin* is not the only literature with which Bombay revolutionaries are being regaled. The Communist newspaper *Worker's Weekly* also appears in cyclostyle form in language which suggests that it is edited by an Englishman.

It naturally denounces the Gandhi movement, and says the national revolution will proceed in its course in spite of Gandhi and Congress leadership. "The working classes, peasantry, revolutionary youth, and poor population of the cities generally are forces that will carry the struggle forward under the leadership of the working class and its Communist Party. In this struggle the Indian national movement will have the ever-growing support of the world proletariat and of the revolutionary movement in the colonies, among them our nearest ally, the working class of England and its Communist Party."

BOMBAY, June 6.—At Sholapur to-day four persons were sentenced to death for the murder of constables during the recent riots. The cases were heard by Mr. N. J. Owadia (I.C.S.), an Indian.—*Exchange.*

COMMUNIST DELEGATION TO INDIA

PERMISSION REFUSED

As stated in our issue of May 27, a special meeting of the secretariat of the League Against Imperialism had been held in Berlin to organize "international support for the great Indian struggle for emancipation and the practical measures connected therewith." It was decided to send a delegation to India comprising two members (Mr. J. R. Campbell and Mr. R. Bridgeman) from Britain, and one each from Germany, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkan League. In the words of the daily London organ of the Communist Party, the design was to support "the revolutionary struggle for Indian independence."

Application for permission for the delegation to go to India was made by a letter to the India Office from the secretariat of the League in Berlin. A letter has been sent in reply refusing the application. While no reasons were given, it may be assumed that they had relation to the present disturbed state of the country.

AFGHAN BORDER OUTRAGE

BRITISH OFFICERS KIDNAPPED

WOMAN CARRIED OFF

QUETTA, June 6.—Two British officers—Major E. L. Farley, M.C., of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and Captain Frere (Western Command)—and Mrs. Frere were kidnapped last Wednesday by a band of trans-Border Achakzai raiders at a point seven miles from Chaman on the main Quetta-Chaman road.

The officers and Mrs. Frere were motoring along the road in two cars driven by Indians when, at 3.30 in the afternoon,

they were held up by a barricade of rocks. Hardly had the cars stopped when the raiders fell upon the occupants, seized the two officers and Mrs. Frere, and carried them across the frontier. The first news of the outrage was received in Chaman from the driver of a train which passed close to the spot shortly after the incident. Seeing the barricade of rocks, and the two cars with no one in them, he stopped his train and made a rapid investigation. Having learned all the information he could, he drove at full speed to Chaman. Levies of police and troops were sent to the spot, but were unable to overtake the gang before it crossed the border, some six miles distant.

Further information shows that the kidnapped party were placed on camels and taken to a nomad village near Kunchai, about 20 miles south-west of Chaman, in Afghan territory, where they spent the nights of Wednesday and Thursday. A *jirga* (tribal gathering) of local *maliks* (chiefs) was promptly dispatched after the raiders, and one of the chiefs, Hakim Spin Baldak, was told to take immediate steps to effect the return of the kidnapped persons and that their safety should be regarded as the primary consideration.

Yesterday Hakim sent a small body of men with certain trans-Border Achakzai *maliks* by motor-car to Kunchai, where they negotiated with the raiders. This morning Hakim is reported to have proceeded to Kunchai in person with a body of Afghan troops in six lorries, and it is hoped that the release of the party will be effected very shortly.

It is reported that the prisoners are being treated with consideration, and there seems to be no reason at present to entertain any anxiety regarding their safety. It has not yet been possible to ascertain definitely the motive for the outrage, but it is thought to have been perpetrated in retaliation for the arrest of certain offenders who are members of a section of the Achakzai tribe resident in British territory.—*Reuter.*

THE BLUE-BOOK ON MALTA

COMMENT IN THE ISLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JUNE 6

As only summaries of the Blue-book on Malta have reached here so far, it may seem too early to try to feel the pulse of the public, but one can already gather that there is appreciation of certain disclosures and disappointment at certain gaps in the correspondence.

What every one had been expecting was the publication of the Report of the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Robinson, Titular Archbishop of Tyana. Its publication would definitely determine the accuracy of the ecclesiastical statements on the one hand and of the Government on the other as to Mgr. Robinson's attitude towards the Maltese Ministers and their submissions to him. The Government has repeatedly stated he was favourable to it, and that the Notes for the Concordat were drawn up after consulting him. The Governor's dispatch of May 29, 1929, bears out this last point, while the Labour leader, speaking in [the Maltese] Parliament on July 25 last, testified that when his executive had mentioned the attacks made on his party's religious beliefs the Apostolic Delegate had expressed the opinion that not only was the Labour Party in Malta not anti-Catholic, but that there were no anti-Catholics in Malta. On the other hand Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of Malta, has emphatically stated that Mgr. Robinson had told him that the very bad impression he had formed of the Maltese Ministers was the result of what they themselves had told him. In this the Archbishop is upheld by the *Osservatore Romano*, which stated last August that Cardinal Gasparri's letter of June 30 had not only been drawn up from the Apostolic Delegate's report but had been actually prepared by him.

Light on these conflicting statements is earnestly hoped for, and the news that Mgr. Robinson's report has not been published because the Vatican has not communicated its text to the Imperial Government causes keen disappointment.

THE PAPAL REPLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JUNE 6

While it is generally understood that the Vatican will reply to the British Blue-book on Malta there is no information as yet when this publication will be made. Certain of the Italian newspapers have assumed that the Holy See will reply within a day or two. I am, however, assured that the Blue-book will first be subjected to a careful study, and consequently reports that all the material of the Vatican reply is already prepared and merely waiting release are inaccurate.

ROYAL MAIL REPORT

The report of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the year 1929 was issued last evening, and is dealt with in our City columns. The directors state that while in the first part of the year the results showed some improvement over the corresponding period of 1928, the subsequent acute depression which prevailed, particularly in South America, more than offset the improvement, and for the whole year the results were less favourable than for 1928.

WORKLESS IN GERMANY

DIFFICULTIES OF INSURANCE

CABINET'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 6

After deliberations lasting several weeks with all-day, and on occasions all-night, sittings, the Brüning Cabinet has produced a drastic programme of legislation designed to put the finances of the Reich in order and keep them in order, despite increasing difficulties.

As in almost every country, unemployment is the principal cause of trouble. It has already outrun the provision made for it in the legislation pressed through with such energy before Easter. As Herr Stegerwald, the Minister of Labour, pointed out to-day, it was immediately after a strenuous meeting of the German People's Party, in which the industrialist opposition to an increase of ½ per cent. in the insurance contributions was manifested, that Herr Stresemann died. A few months ago the Grand Coalition went to pieces over a proposal to increase the contributions by ½ per cent. Now a Government in which the employers are more strongly represented is proposing as the only possible solution a 1 per cent. increase, with little tightening-up of the regulations.

The provision made before Easter was sufficient to cover benefit and extended benefit for an average of some 1,400,000 unemployed. The seasonal improvement has been so slight that provision must now be made for about 1,800,000 recipients of ordinary benefit and 400,000 recipients of extended benefit. The deficit amounts to 850,000,000 marks [£47,500,000], including funds for productive employment schemes. The Government has drafted legislation designed to produce the necessary revenue between July 1 and March 31, 1931, by the following means:—

(1) An increase of the unemployment insurance contributions (borne half by the employers and half by the employees) from 3½ to 4½ per cent. of wage rates, estimated to bring in 230,000,000 marks [£11,000,000].

(2) A tightening-up of the insurance system estimated to save 115,000,000 marks [£5,750,000]. Conditions are so abnormal that far-reaching reforms, such as the introduction of separate insurance for clerical employees, seasonal trades, agriculture, and so on, have to be postponed. In a year when hundreds of thousands of skilled workers in the building trade cannot even find employment in June, the term "seasonal worker," according to Herr Stegerwald, defies definition. The reforms contemplated provide that better-paid workers and salaried clerical employees, if they have not paid the full 52 weeks' contributions, shall receive less than the normal benefit, and that all unmarried workers, and not merely those under 21, shall be subject to the fortnight on the waiting list before becoming eligible for benefit.

(3) An "emergency sacrifice" in the form of extra income-tax to be levied not only as originally proposed on officials and private salaried employees with firm contracts outside the insurance system, but also on directors' fees and on bachelors. The German income-tax is 10 per cent. of the taxable income. The emergency levy will amount to another 4 per cent. and for bachelors 6 per cent. The total revenue from this measure is estimated at 350,000,000 marks [£17,500,000].

(4) Sale by the Reich of 100,000,000 marks of Railway Company debentures.

(5) Readjustment of the dates of payment of the cigarette tax, so as to bring in 50,000,000 marks [£2,500,000] by next March in return for slower collection.

The remaining 15,000,000 marks are to be saved on the Budget estimates.

RELIEF SCHEMES

In order to accelerate the alarmingly low rate at which unemployed are being reabsorbed by the labour market, the Post Office (which is to receive a share of the Reparation Loan under The Hague agreements) is to begin a 120,000,000 marks expansion programme—telegraph and telephone lines, new railway mail coaches, delivery vans, motor coaches and lorries—and a building scheme is being worked out to produce 35,000 to 40,000 new working-class dwellings and employ 150,000 workers. A road construction scheme will be considered after Whitsuntide.

The Government has also approved the general lines of a Bill for the reduction of administrative expenditure, involving among other things a gradual decrease in the number of officials employed, an increase of the retiring age, and possibly a reduction of the number of deputies in legislative bodies.

Parallel with the Government's efforts, negotiations are proceeding under semi-official patronage between the national employers' and labour organizations with a view to agreement on a means of attaining a general reduction of price and wage levels. It is denied that these negotiations betoken a revival of the joint council of 1918, and, indeed, the dissensions in both camps hitherto bear this out. Nevertheless, progress is apparently being made, and the negotiations will be resumed after the Whitsuntide holiday. The main idea is that prices should be reduced through the cartels and that wage reductions should follow in such a way as to leave the real purchasing value of wages unchanged. The alternative is a fierce battle all along the line. Skirmishes have already begun in the north-western heavy industry, in which the trade unions have rejected an award and the employers applied for it to be made binding, and at the Mansfeld copper mines, in Central Germany, where a bitter strike is in progress against wage reductions. Trouble is smouldering in the textile trade.

In working out this programme the Cabinet has continued its policy of taking the initiative. The group leaders have, of course, kept in touch with the Government, but the old type of dictation in the initial stages has not been allowed. The Government is presenting its Bills to Parliament with the observation that it does not want to put them through by decree nor to dissolve the Reichstag. The matter is urgent and must be settled by July 1. It is too much to expect that it will get them through untouched, even by its own parties, but if it carries the bulk of them it will have to its credit a remarkable achievement in German political life.

THE INVALIDS

The Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to his health in a letter in the Canterbury *Diocesan Gazette*, says:—

There is no occasion for any apprehension. I have simply been compelled by orders, so imperative that it would have been wrong to resist them, to take this measure of precaution in view of the heavy responsibilities of the Lambeth Conference. I have every hope that, if I keep the prescription of quiet and diet for a month, I shall be able to face these responsibilities with full strength. But it is a real trial for a man who, until the end of 1928, and since then, has enjoyed unbroken health, to be compelled to stand aside for a month full of important work, and to inflict upon so many people so much disturbance and disappointment.

Sir Frederick Eckstein was last night stated to have maintained the recent slight improvement in his condition.

RUSSIAN TRADE

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON PROPAGANDA

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The House of Commons adjourned to-day for the Whitsun Recess until Tuesday, June 17. Before business started it was arranged to have a general debate on unemployment on the day after the resumption.

Meanwhile a debate on Russia proved troublesome to a rather jaded House. MR. OLIVER LOCKER-LAMPSON made a good platform speech, alleging that "a defaulting and robber Republic" was being granted greater facilities for trade than our own Dominions. This, he said, was the more extraordinary when it was remembered that the experiment of recognizing the Soviet Government undertaken by the Coalition Government in 1921 had cost this country hundreds of millions of pounds in strikes and other troubles fomented by a Communist clearing-house masquerading as a trading organization. The result of renewing recognition had been an outburst of abuse of the British Government by the Moscow Press, the spread of trouble throughout the Empire, and the renewed prominence of Communists in industrial disputes at home.

MR. R. A. TAYLOR denied the facts of his case, from the murder of Captain Crombie to the favouritism of trade with Russia and the Communist instigation of disorders. In 1911 and 1912 there had been industrial troubles before Bolshevism was invented. In modern times the Soviet Government—apart from their treatment of concessionnaires—had shown impeccable commercial honesty. They had never repudiated even pre-Revolution trading debts. Mr. Taylor frankly admitted that debts must be acknowledged, but said that they must be acknowledged on both sides, and Russia had large counter-claims.

WARNING TO TRADERS

DR. BURGIN set the tone for the later debate by claiming that recognition was the corollary of agreement that the character of the Soviet Government was no concern of ours. Some other Governments were just as counter to British ideas. It was foolish to cut off a market especially suitable for the goods we wanted to supply, notably materials for the improvement of the Russian transport system. Russia would buy in the West; and she might as well buy here as in Germany. But he warned British traders that they ran a definite risk that the Soviet Government might render impossible the carrying out of contracts by Russian nationals, and that this would deprive them of redress even at English law. The Liberal Party did not wish to be too sensitive on the matter of propaganda; but they would not tolerate for a moment, if proved, such instances as Soviet interference on the North-West Frontier of India.

MR. BUCHAN took much the same line. He thought that the question of recognition was of very little importance, and that, *ceteris paribus*, we might as well recognize the Soviet Government as not. Propaganda in this country was also of little importance, because it was addressed to those who could detect nonsense. But propaganda in some parts of the Empire might be poisonous, and he asked the Government to review the whole of the arrangements that they had made to check it.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN, equally moderately, pointed out that seven months ago Mr. Henderson had promised that the sort of propaganda now going on would be considered intolerable. He realized that the Government, by foolish election promises, had committed themselves to the experiment of recognition, but they must surely already admit that it had failed. Trifling or temporary breaches of the agreement could be passed over, but not the ceaseless, continuous boasting by the Soviet Government about those very incidents of which we had a right to complain. The attitude of the Soviet Government was humiliating to the British Government even where it was not dangerous to the Empire. He, himself, when in office, had realized that if Russia could be made friendly, it would be a great contribution to world peace, and had resisted a breach with Russia until it was proved that friendliness was impossible. Mr. Henderson must be in much the same position. The time had come to tell the Soviet Government that they must stop their calculated misbehaviour.

MR. HENDERSON was clearly not ready to accept this advice. He said that he had answered about 700 questions since last October, and could really add nothing to his replies. Relations with Russia had been resumed for giving greater security to the peace of the world and a greater chance to British trade. The breaking off of relations would not alter the position of propaganda and would only affect trade.

PLEA FOR PATIENCE

Mr. Henderson did not deny that there was a good deal to be dissatisfied with, but he asked the House to continue to be patient and await the results of the working of the unspecified machinery which the Government had set in motion. The essential thing, before action could be taken, was to bring the propaganda, or the financing of the propaganda, home to the Soviet Government. Proof of this, he indicated, would be followed by one of two things—"We shall either tell the House that we are going to break with the position, or we shall ask the House to release us from the statements we made in the earlier debates on this subject."

Members generally were indisposed to prolong a discussion which had been carried on without much enthusiasm. Soon after 3 o'clock, while MR. W. J. BROWN was calling attention to the position of temporary Civil servants, the House was counted out.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

In fulfilment of the Prime Minister's promise to the House of Commons on Thursday, a White Paper has been issued giving the reasons which induced the Government to decide against the Channel Tunnel scheme.

A report of the Government's statement appears on page 7.

LORD JELLICOE AND EMPIRE DAY

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe has accepted the position of president of the Empire Day Movement, in succession to the late Lord Meath.

THE OAKS

The race for the Oaks Stakes was won at Epsom yesterday by Lord Glanely's Rose of England, from Lord Howard de Walden's Wedding Favour, with Lord Beaverbrook's Micmac third. A full report appears on page 5.

WHITSUNTIDE WEATHER

FAIR AND COOLER

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Temperature reached 80deg. in Hampshire yesterday, this figure being reported from South Farnborough as well as from the neighbourhood of Winchester. It was equally hot at Cranwell (Lincolnshire) and at Shrewsbury, while 79deg. was registered over a wide area in the west of England, and 78deg. in London (Kensington). Nothing to equal this has occurred since the abnormally hot days of the early autumn of last year. Cloudless skies prevailed throughout the day over nearly the whole of southern England.

While England was enjoying brilliant weather, a shallow trough of relatively low pressure connected with a depression in the far north was moving slowly eastwards across the British Isles and was bringing rain to Scotland.

Behind the trough, cool north-westerly winds in front of a new anti-cyclone out on the Atlantic began to spread across the country. They are expected to end the hot weather in even the most easterly and southerly districts to-day. At the same time there is a good prospect of fair weather becoming general again after a few local showers to-day, and sunshine will be abundant enough to prevent temperature from being below the June normal, except in coastal districts exposed to winds from between north-west and north.

Mainly fair weather should predominate throughout Whitsuntide in all districts, but especially in the south.

THE PRINCE TO FLY TO CARDIFF

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LEGION

The annual conference of the British Legion will be held at Cardiff to-morrow and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday. In addition to about 3,000 delegates hundreds of visitors are expected, the West of England contingent having chartered a pleasure boat to bring them over from Weston-super-Mare to Cardiff. The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the Legion, will fly to Cardiff, and is expected to be present at the inaugural session at the Empire Theatre and also at the memorial parade and service at the Welsh National War Memorial in Cathays Park in the afternoon, when an attendance of 10,000 legionaries is expected. The Prince will fly from Hendon Aerodrome in a R.A.F. machine piloted by Squadron-Leader Don, and will arrive at Cardiff about noon.

The conference agenda embraces 209 resolutions covering an enormous variety of subjects of prime importance to ex-Servicemen and to serving members of the Forces. Every area in the kingdom has nominated the Prince of Wales for re-election as patron, and a similar unanimity marks the nomination of Admiral Lord Jellicoe for re-election as president and of Colonel John Brown and Major J. B. Cohen, M.P., for the positions of chairman and vice-chairman respectively. There are two nominations for the treasurership—Mr. S. Kelly, a member of the Metropolitan Area Council, and Major-General Sir F. Maurice.

The report of the National Executive Council for the year ended September 30 last records an increase of nearly 100,000 in membership, there being 25,000 new members in the women's section. The year was notable for the great advance made in connexion with finding employment for ex-Servicemen, as well as a continuance of the training scheme for migration to Canada. The year also saw the completion of the Legion's housing scheme for England and Wales; the success of the experiment for co-ordinating the marketing of goods made in various disabled ex-Servicemen's factories by means of the Central Sales depôt in London; and there had been a great revival of national interest in matters pertaining to the ex-Service cause, culminating in an increased enthusiasm for the solemn observance of Armistice Day throughout the country. The collection made on "Poppy Day" established yet another record, while the generous and unselfish spirit in which the work of relief was carried out was attested by the fact that nearly 90 per cent. of those assisted during the year were not, at the time of receiving help, members of the organization.

In a message issued on the eve of the conference Lord Jellicoe states that the efforts of the British Legion during the year had been devoted in a large measure to the finding of employment for ex-Servicemen both in this country and in the Dominions oversea, and the organizations dealing with the matter had met with a very considerable measure of success, although there were thousands and thousands of men who fought and suffered for their country during the Great War who were in urgent need of both relief and employment. Nearly £20,000 was spent during the year in setting men up in business by the aid of small loans and grants, and a sum of £18,000 was expended in assisting 3,473 men, women, and children of the ex-Service community to settle in the Dominions oversea.

SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

"THE TIMES" BOOK ON INDIA

The first part of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission will be made public on Tuesday, and a certain number of copies of *The Times Book of India* are still available for those who wish to furnish themselves with the necessary background for an intelligent study of the Report itself.

The survey of India and Indian life made in *The Times* book is the work of a large number of eminent authorities. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," Lord Zetland writes a masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, and there are chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. deals with the structure of Indian Government and the complicated land revenue system; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force; Part IV. with the administrative services; Part V. with the peoples and religions, and includes articles by the late Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir William Marris; Part VI. is geographical and descriptive, and contains an inset map; Part VII. deals with monuments; Part VIII. with railways and roads; Part IX. contains contributions by Lord Inchcape and Sir Philip Sassoon; Part X. deals with trade and industry; and Part XI. with sport.

The book is fully illustrated. The price is 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s. Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

Thirteen players have been invited to be present at Nottingham next Friday for the first Test Match against the Australians. The players are:—A. P. F. Chapman, K. S. Duleepsinhji, R. W. V. Robins, J. C. White, Duckworth, Hammond, Hendren, Hobbs, Larwood, Sutcliffe, Tate, Tyldesley (R.), and Woolley. Comment on the team will be found on page 6.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE EDUCATION BILL

CRITICS IN ALL THREE PARTIES

So far no arrangement has been made for the Committee stage of the Education Bill, which is to be taken on the floor of the House of Commons, and the feeling that the Bill may not, after all, become law this Session has grown considerably in the past week. The Government's principal difficulty is that it finds critics of the Bill in all the three parties. The Conservatives are definitely opposed to it because of the provision of maintenance grants; many Liberals regret that the religious question has been raised again and that a lively controversy is threatened; while the Left wing of the Labour Party resent the fact that there is to be a means test for claimants of the maintenance grant. Seven Labour members have handed in an amendment declaring that maintenance grants shall be payable in the case of all children whose parents or guardians have an income not exceeding £3 a week.

On the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Scurr, a Roman Catholic Labour member, intimated that unless alterations were made in it he would be compelled to vote against the third reading. Some indication of the Government's problem is given by the fact that 21 other Labour members support Mr. Scurr in an amendment which strikes at the root of the concordat by proposing that the transfer of the control of the teachers in non-provided schools from the religious body to the local authority shall be optional on the latter body instead of compulsory. Mr. Scurr also suggests that in any school receiving a grant under the concordat a prior right of admission to the school shall be reserved for one week from the beginning of each term for the children of parents who desire for them the religious instruction hitherto provided in the school. Amendments handed in by Conservative members propose that the raising of the school leaving age shall not come into operation until the Board of Education is satisfied that the accommodation provided by the local authority is adequate for the education of children over 14, and that there is a sufficient supply of teachers available.

Although it is probable that there will be a debate on the Channel Tunnel scheme after Whitsun, it is generally agreed that the White Paper which was issued yesterday, and which is published elsewhere, seals the fate of the project for the lifetime of the present Parliament. It is known that the Cabinet's decision not to proceed further with the proposal has the support of the majority of the members of the Conservative Party. A meeting of the Parliamentary Channel Tunnel Committee will be held directly the House of Commons meets after the Recess, and a statement will be prepared dealing with the reasons which have apparently induced the Government to refuse its sanction to the scheme.

R.A.F. OFFICER KILLED

AEROPLANES IN COLLISION

Flight Lieutenant Henry Leonard Drake, an instructor, was killed at Cranwell R.A.F. camp yesterday in a collision between his machine and another aeroplane. Flight Lieutenant Drake, who had Flight Cadet Francis Beresford-Peirse as passenger, was about to land when his machine, at a low altitude, crashed into an aeroplane piloted by Flight Cadet Montague, which was taking off.

Flight Lieutenant Drake was killed instantly and Flight Cadets Beresford-Peirse and Montague were injured. The inquest will be held to-day.

A pilot officer and two mechanics belonging to the R.A.F. station at Tangmere, Sussex, had a narrow escape yesterday morning, when the propeller of their machine snapped and became entangled in the wings at an altitude of 4,000ft. The machine nose-dived and crashed into a field, but the occupants made a safe descent by parachute.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	8.30
Embassy	THE MERCHANT OF VENICE	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	THE BLUE COAST	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	HAMLET	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	THE SEARCHER	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	LIBERTY HALL	2.30 & 8.15
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	2.30 & 8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	HAMLET	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	MOLOCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	ROYAL TOURNAMENT	2.30 & 8
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	SONG OF SOHO	1 to 11
Astoria	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROOKERY NOOK	2 to 11
Capitol	LADIES OF LEISURE	12 to 11
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING	2 to 11
Empire	MYSTERIOUS ISLAND	12 to 12
Kensington	THE GREENE MURDER CASE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
New Gallery	MURDER WILL OUT	2 to 11
Plaza	SLIGHTLY SCARLET	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.40 & 8.40
Regal	THE WHITE HELL OF PITZ PALU	1 to 11.30
Rialto	WHAT PRICE MELODY	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE GREENE MURDER CASE	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SONG OF THE FLAME

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh northerly wind; mainly fair ; much cooler.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Mainly fair, but much cooler than of late. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Imperial Press Conference in London yesterday. (p. 14)

At Reading yesterday exhibits in the annual show of the Hackney Horse Society, held in association with the Royal Counties Agricultural Society, were judged. (p. 10)

A White Paper was issued yesterday containing the reasons which led the Government to reject the Channel Tunnel Scheme. (p. 7)

Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Shinwell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department, have been appointed Government delegates to the fourteenth General Conference of the International Labour Organization at Geneva next week. (p. 14)

At the inquest yesterday on the bodies of the three victims of the Cambridge shooting affair the jury found that Potts committed suicide during temporary insanity and that Mr. Wollaston and Detective-Sergeant Willis were murdered by him during temporary insanity. (p. 9)

Orford Castle, which has been given by Sir Arthur Churchman to the Orford Town Trust, was yesterday opened to the public by Sir Courtenay Warner, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk. (p. 14)

Mr. C. G. Ammon, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth, states that the Admiralty have decided to move the Royal Naval School of Music to Deal. (p. 7)

Over 300 Bishops of the Anglican Communion will arrive in London shortly to attend the seventh Lambeth Conference. (p. 9)

At the R.A.F. rifle meeting at Bisley yesterday the Inland Area won the Command Challenge Cup and Oxford won the Universities Inter-Squadron match. (p. 14)

The conference of the Association of Education Committees of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland concluded yesterday at Eastbourne. (p. 9)

Among the more recent arrivals at the Aquarium at the Zoo are two dragon fish from the seas off Tropical Africa. (p. 10)

POLITICS

Our Political Correspondent states that the feeling that the Education Bill may not, after all, become law this Session has grown considerably in the past week. The Government's principal difficulty is that it finds critics of the Bill in all three parties. (p. 12)

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Benn made a statement on the position on the North-West Frontier. The Government's Land Valuation Bill was presented. On the motion for the adjournment of the House till June 17 a debate arose on relations with Russia. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent on the North-West Frontier telegraphs a detailed account of the attempted Afridi raid on Peshawar. Fighting between British troops and raiders continued yesterday morning. As a result of firm military action, in which the Royal Air Force took an important part, the Afridi force was broken up, and is in flight. A platoon of the Border Regiment was ambushed, and had three men killed. These are stated to be the only British casualties. (p. 12)

In defiance of the recent Ordinance, Congress volunteers picketed the principal English and Indian shops in Bombay yesterday. Three hundred police took part in a raid on the Congress headquarters, and several arrests were made. (p. 12)

Major Farley and Captain and Mrs. Frere were kidnapped on the Quetta-Chaman road last Wednesday, and carried off across the frontier into Afghanistan. It is stated that the prisoners are being well treated. Steps have been taken to effect their release. (p. 12)

The German Government has drawn up, and will shortly present to the Reichstag, a series of drastic proposals designed to cover the deficit on unemployment insurance, including an increase in contributions and a temporary increase in tax on certain incomes. (p. 12)

News from Hunan indicates that three divisions of Kwangsi troops have left Changsha and are advancing on Wuchang and Hankow. The Chinese Press gives appalling stories of Communist destruction in the province of Kiangsi. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales is to fly from Hendon to Cardiff to-morrow to attend the annual conference of the British Legion. (p. 12)

SPORT

The 13 players from whom the English Eleven to meet the Australians at Trent Bridge on June 13 will be selected were announced yesterday; the Australians beat Middlesex at Lord's yesterday. (p. 6)

Lord Glanely's Rose of England, ridden by G. Richards and trained by Hogg, won the Oaks Stakes at Epsom yesterday. (p. 5)

At the end of the first day's play in the third-round Davis Cup match between Great Britain and Australia at Eastbourne yesterday Australia were leading by two matches to none, having won the two Singles played; the University match was begun at Fenner's, Cambridge, yesterday, and at the end of the day's play Cambridge were leading by eight matches to three. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Royal Mail Company's Report ; Lower Hudson's Bay Dividend ; Burmah Oil Meeting ; The Oil Output in 1929 ; Witan Investment Accounts ; Life Assurance Tax Rebates ; and Single Premium Policies. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street loan rates were unaltered but discount rates hardened slightly. Foreign Exchanges showed small irregular movements. The French rate fell to 123.90f. and Spanish pesetas depreciated. Silver declined ½d. to 16½d. per oz. (p. 19)

The Stock Markets were quiet yesterday. British Funds advanced. A firmer tendency prevailed in the South American Railway market. Cables and Wireless stocks were weak. Rhodesian Mining shares declined. (p. 18)

PRESS MEN IN COUNCIL

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S address to the Imperial Press Conference yesterday was wisely devoted to the great common problem which faces all the statesmen of the Empire. After tracing the story of the evolution of the Dominions, he went on to warn the delegates that, if things remained merely where they were, the ultimate result would be disintegration. Equality and independence were now accomplished facts. The next step after equality was effective unity. Let them make unity as effective as they had made equality ; otherwise the Empire would not remain. The solution of the problem is for the Imperial Conference of Governments to attempt when it meets in September ; but, in making his appeal to the journalists of the Empire, MR. LLOYD GEORGE paid no more than due recognition to the importance of the part which they have to play in preparing the ground for that Conference. The Imperial Press Conference is not concerned solely, or even mainly, with questions of purely newspaper interest. The delegates have now settled down to the business which has brought them together, and, it will be noticed, the committee responsible for their agenda has divided the subjects which they are to discuss almost equally between the technical and the general, between the questions which interest them as business men engaged in the work of newspaper production and the questions which interest them as journalists engaged in the study of public affairs and the moulding and interpreting of public opinion. And they will discuss all these questions—as the record of previous conferences is there to show—not in any narrow professional spirit, but in a spirit of patriotic citizenship, anxious that all their debates and decisions shall conduce to the unity and prosperity of the Empire. In the many welcomes which have already been extended to them, all the speakers, from the PRIME MINISTER onwards, have emphasized the importance of the functions of the Press in our modern organization, and the more efficiently it is enabled to discharge those functions the greater the service it can render the community. Even the technical newspaper questions which the delegates are to discuss together are therefore not without their bearing on the public welfare ; but the delegates themselves—and certainly the public—will be more interested in the discussions that have been arranged on subjects of wider interest, notably, perhaps, in that on Empire trade, which has been fixed for the fourth session on June 27, and is to be initiated by an address from the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE.

These discussions have a twofold value. The delegates hope to derive profit themselves—and to pass on the profit to the wide constituencies which they serve—from learning at first hand what are the views of Ministers, of party leaders, and of other public men in Britain on questions that concern the whole Empire. At last Tuesday's session MR. WEDGWOOD BENN delivered a most useful address in which he described to the Conference the situation in India as he sees it to-day and his hopes and fears for the future; on Thursday the POSTMASTER-GENERAL and SIR BASIL BLACKETT gave an account of recent developments in Empire communications; and at future sessions other equally qualified speakers are expected to render similar service. But the delegates are here to teach as well as to learn, and, with the special knowledge that they possess as the guides and interpreters of public opinion in their own communities, they have each his own valuable contribution to make to the discussion of the questions that interest us all. Yet more important and more useful than any of the discussions in which they will engage, or any of the business which they will transact, are the personal contacts which the oversea delegates will establish both with their hosts and—not less important—with one another during their stay among us; the information and the impressions they will gather and take back with them, and the information and the impressions which they will impart and which will remain with us after they have gone. As is inevitable on such occasions, they will be overworked with attendance at receptions, luncheons, dinners, and public functions of all kinds. Where so many desire to do them honour, and where there is so much that one is anxious to show them, it is impossible to devise a programme that will not put a heavy strain on their powers of endurance. But, like their predecessors, the delegates to the first Conference in 1909—so many of whom are happily among us again—they will go through it all cheerfully and appreciatively, and, again like their predecessors, they will find time and opportunity, even if it means occasionally playing truant from the official programme, for making those personal friendships which are among the most valuable fruits of the Conferences. When the test of war came in 1914, it meant much that in almost every newspaper office throughout the Empire there was someone in high authority who had taken part in the Conference of 1909, who had heard from the lips of LORD ROSEBERY and SIR EDWARD GREY of the storm that was brewing in Europe, and who, through intercourse with people of all classes in Great Britain, was convinced that the storm when it burst would be faced with confidence and resolution. It meant much, too, that they had left behind them in Great Britain a better appreciation of the diversified strength of the Empire and of its essential unity.

Great Britain is not preoccupied in 1930, as she was in 1909, with the danger of foreign aggression, nor straining her resources, as she then was, in building Dreadnought upon Dreadnought to resist that aggression. But the times, if more peaceful, are almost equally critical. By common consent it is recognized that, if the unity of the Empire is to endure—and without that unity the storm of 1914 would have brought calamity to all its component communities—if the Empire is to hold together, as we are all concerned that it should hold together, we shall have to set to work at once on a task of reconstruction. The old links have been discarded. They became obsolete when the Dominions became nations with their own national Governments and national policies. In their place new links have to be created and means devised by which the cooperation between these Governments may be made so constant and so intimate that the old unity of action may be preserved, and, if possible, strengthened. That is an end which cannot be achieved without the cooperation of the Press of the Empire, for no machinery for cooperation and consultation can produce the desired effect unless all parts of the Empire are inspired by a common sentiment of Imperial unity and informed by a mutual understanding of each other's interests and sentiments. It is for the Imperial Conference of Governments, which meets in September, to create the machinery for cooperation, but it is for the newspapers represented at the Press Conference to foster the spirit and promote the understanding that alone can make cooperation effective. Last week's Conference of the Empire Chambers of Commerce did valuable work in preparation for the meeting of the Imperial Conference. This month's Conference of the Empire Press has an opportunity to do work just as valuable to the same great end.

A Miserable Ending

The dispute in the wool textile industry of the West Riding is ending miserably. Beaten, dispirited, and virtually abandoned by the federation that has led them in the struggle, the individual unions are left to make their own settlements. That is to say, they are set free from the common undertaking to resist the application of the wage recommendations of the Macmillan Court of inquiry. The federation of the unions is rendered helpless by dissensions; its controlling body has virtually abdicated, and its final advice to the textile unions is seen to mean, when interpreted, that their members should not return to work at any mill unless they can also oblige the members of what are distinguished as the craft unions to accept the Macmillan terms. If the textile unions can prevent it there will, therefore, be no preferential treatment of the "key" men, relatively few in number, who are reported to be still unwilling to have any terms but their own. The employers are no doubt of the same opinion as the unions on this particular issue, and combined action ought to ensure that those who are largely responsible for prolonging an unjustifiable struggle, and causing much unnecessary hardship, should not be allowed to boast of personal gains at the finish. The dispute has been disastrous. It has ended not only in a surrender of the unions, but in a defeat of trade unionism.

The fact is that the unions have done themselves a great and avoidable injury. There would have been no discredit, no loss of prestige, no renunciation of their rightful functions or duty to their members if they had accepted with good grace the findings of the Macmillan inquiry. That inquiry was of the precise kind that they had desired. It was thorough and impartial, and because the arguments and the trading figures of the employers were entirely convincing—and only for that reason—LORD MACMILLAN decided that large reductions of wages were inevitable. It is well to recall also that LORD MACMILLAN went beyond the evidence tendered. With the cordial agreement of both parties he made a personal test of the financial position of the industry by calling for and examining the accounts for five years of firms that he himself selected. In addition he obtained from two eminent chartered accountants their experience of the recent financial history of the industry. These facts of months ago are brought to mind again as showing that the findings of the Court were the result of exact inquiry and precise knowledge sifted by the judicial ability which LORD MACMILLAN himself supplied. Nevertheless the unions corporately refused to accept the Court's findings as they had refused to accept the arguments of the employers. It has been costly folly—costly to the industry, costly to the workpeople, and costly to the country. The unions have spent the comparatively little money they had ; they have reduced their numbers as well as their resources, and probably many more than a majority of the textile operatives are no longer in their ranks. Even more serious is their loss of moral authority. The faults of leadership have been egregious. The explanation of both the folly and the loss, which will not be made good for many years, is that the leadership came from below and not from the top ; and the strength of this leadership from below was in proportion to its ignorance.

England for Sun Baths

The English climate has been abused so often and with such lack of restraint, even by Englishmen, that the address which SIR HENRY GAUVAIN delivered on Thursday at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Portsmouth deserves universal attention. SIR HENRY speaks on the subject of heliotherapy with an authority which none will dispute; he declared deliberately that no climate is better suited to the needs of the individual seeking sun baths and treatment by sunlight than that of the southern portion of this island. Not only so, but he was able to give reasons of manifest weight in support of his claim. Treatment by sunlight, he pointed out, is a form of stimulation which, like other forms of stimulation, loses its effectiveness after a time, or, if applied in too great strength, inflicts injury. The English climate—with its swift alternations of light and shade, its tempered warmth, its clouds, even its rains—affords at once protection against danger and such interruptions in the process of stimulation as are calculated to increase its power. Darkness, as SIR HENRY insisted, is as necessary to successful heliotherapy as light. Indeed, the contrast between night and day and between rain and shine is in all probability a most important element in treatment. The patient regains his sensitiveness in the darkness, and hence reacts more effectively when the sun once again emerges.

This view of the effect of light on the organism led SIR HENRY to some interesting observations on the advantages which England possesses as an island of relatively small size. The patient kept in the country for light treatment might improve rapidly, but there came a period when further response could not be obtained. If, however, this patient was transferred to the seaside after the inland resort had conferred its benefit, a fresh benefit was likely to be obtained. At the seaside, "under different conditions, with "a new type of stimulus, notable acceleration "of improvement" was often seen. Variety, in other words, plays as great a part as light itself, the effective agent being "the shock of varying "stimuli" and the responses evoked by that shock. Many sunny climates fail because they lack variety, and so very soon cease to stimulate, or because the stimulation afforded by them is so great in the first instance that no response can be made. For that reason, perhaps, tuberculosis is more prevalent in certain tropical and sub-tropical areas than in Europe. The conclusion appears to be fully justified that this country is better adapted to the needs of those seeking treatment by sunlight than almost any other. Englishmen who go abroad to obtain such treatment commit a serious error. They should stay at home, and by that example induce their foreign neighbours to take advantage of the special benefits which the healthiest island in the world is able to offer.

Brickbats

The place of abuse in public life is a much-debated question. Everybody likes to see other people quarrelling and the insults flying about. Many symptoms show that it is increasingly difficult to interest the public in politics unaccompanied by apt and lively vituperation. The Blue-book and statistical side of politics cannot hold its own unaided. It might be expected that politicians, all of whom have a common interest in not being crowded to the back of the stage, would do all they could to keep the epithets warm and stinging. Yet it cannot be pretended that the standard of abuse is high. There is a natural tendency for men who are constantly seeing each other at close quarters, and who share common sufferings and interests, to strike a tacit bargain not to call each other hard names—or at any rate not the really hard names which hurt, and which are the only kind that third parties really care to hear. This tendency, aided by the power of compelling politeness which the Speaker enjoys, is defended as an aid to business, but it keeps Hansard among the duller books. The truth is that much that is defended as good manners is in fact incapacity, and that a genuine mastery of flouts and jeers is not common. Words too often fail angry men in politics as in golf, and spluttering rage, while it is physically risky, does not win the admiration of the populace. The Anthology of Invective and Abuse recently brought out by MESSRS. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, publishers hitherto better known for some of their other publications, was no doubt intended as a help to inarticulate wrath and as a home remedy for foaming at the mouth. Anybody who has read the controversies conducted by LUTHER and MILTON will put a high value on the study of the classics of disagreement, but it may be questioned whether the real trouble does not lie deeper. It is not so much that modern imaginations are so impoverished, or that there is any less native ingenuity for devising unflattering animal parallels, but that the idea that opponents mean well has spread like a blight through political life. It is largely the complexity of public questions. Dogmatic certainty is the privilege of only a few in each political party on any particular question, and people who are not quite clear that their opponents are talking nonsense only too easily give credit for good intentions, and slip into that tea-party style which makes such dull reading or hearing. There is the further reason for the decline of abuse in the high price that now has to be paid for the habiliments of a public man. The country must pay much more than £400 a year to its Parliamentarians if it wants to see them cheerfully bringing eggs and blows upon themselves through allowing their secretaries, to borrow a rebuke recently used by GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG to GENERAL WU CHIH-LIEU, to use poorly selected words.

When it is remembered how many people can enjoy a public insult, and how comparatively few can enjoy private ones, be they passed round never so busily, it must seem all wrong that the choicest denigration should be going on in private. There is a great deal to be said for politeness in private life, but a country needs a very full-blooded life before it can go to the lengths of adopting the proposal, recently made by a resident in Kenya Colony, to form a society for the suppression of scandal, whose members would never go out without wearing a badge with S.S.S. upon it. It is well known that the presence of eager ears does as much as anything to provoke a flow of anecdote and invention about the absent, and it is thought that many things would cease to be invented if a warning badge showed that the higher nature, at any rate, of the listener was against unholy tit-bits. The scandalmonger would certainly be deprived of his best argument about the amount of pleasure he gives, and how he, or she, livens up the humdrum world. "Pooh," said DR. JOHNSON, "who is the worse for being "spoken of uncharitably ?" and certainly absence is an admirable anaesthetic enabling men to undergo clumsy dissection without feeling anything at all. But a greater charitableness in private life has a good deal in its favour, for much of the monotony of which scandalmongers complain comes from timidity and the repression of eccentricity from a fear of wagging tongues. If that fear went the world would be lively enough without political brickbats to enliven the day for demure and well-bred people. Only it must not be said by a more robust posterity that ours was the age in which the possibilities of the tongue ceased to be understood. There are many ways in which a Government can save the public men of whom it consists by promoting unfriendliness among the mass of the citizens. But few devices take higher rank than that now being employed by the Magyar Government, which has asked all patriotic parents to give their sons, twins and all, the same name Arpad. In a few years the fun will begin.

REYNOLDS'S FADING COLOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The story connected with the charming picture of little Miss Bowles, painted by Sir Joshua in 1775, now in the Wallace Collection, is another example of the knowledge of the tendency of his colours to fade. Her father and mother had intended to ask Romney to paint her, but Sir George Beaumont suggested Sir Joshua. "But his colours fade," said they. "No matter, take the chance; even a faded picture from Reynolds will be the finest thing you can have." So the little girl was placed beside Reynolds at dessert when he dined with her parents, and charmed her with the stories he told her and the fun he had with her. Next day she was taken to his studio, the painter caught the happy expression on her face, and gave us the picture which had the older title "Love Me, Love My Dog." And the picture did not fade, as we can see to-day.

I am, Sir, &c.,
C. SPARROW SIMPSON.

37, Fitzroy-road, N.W.1.

MR. THOMAS'S NEW POST

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SETTLEMENT

A DUAL POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Population pressure increases in almost every part of the world, and the millions of able-bodied men and women out of work are a standing menace to the civilized world in the East as well as the West. The challenge is probably more serious to our Western civilization, and the older countries of Europe are looking to see what the British Empire with its vast, undeveloped natural resources is going to do in the matter. The appalling total of unemployed in the British Isles may well cause our statesmen to pause and think.

In a leading article of *The Times* of June 4, reference is made to the warm approval to Mr. Thomas's return to the Dominions Office, and it will be a matter of deep interest to many of your readers at home and abroad to learn that while "he remains a 'Minister of Employment' . . . his duties are now more definitely pointed to the opportunities which will confront the Empire Governments in council in the autumn." At last we are evidently to have the two problems of unemployment and emigration jointly considered. For a long time politicians have been telling us that we must not even mention these problems together, lest we should give offence in some way to our fellow-citizens oversea. The Salvation Army has always held that the two problems should be dealt with on parallel lines, and that the Army Founder's dictum of over 40 years ago, that "of all the remedies propounded for the immediate and permanent relief of distress arising from unemployment emigration holds the field," is still true. Then again, we have every confidence in the common sense of the people oversea and their ability to distinguish between unemployables and unemployed, and we know their natural and very sincere desire to help the Old Country. Happily, in some quarters they are more likely to be influenced by humanitarian considerations than by economic and political aspects of the problem.

Incidentally, they know that the unemployables are the last of all the people who want to leave these shores: it is the strong and virile who want to get away—first-rate human material: in fact, such material as the oversea Dominions require and would welcome. The report of the Industrial Transference Board (Cmd. 3156), published nearly two years ago, calls attention to the fine quality of the prospective migrants to the oversea Dominions, and their ability to make good settlers is rightly stressed. The distinguished investigators (Sir Warren Fisher, Sir John Cadman, and Sir David Shackleton) gave it as their opinion that emigration on a large scale was a solution to a most baffling problem. Surely it is time that that opinion was acted upon.

The Guildhall Conference of Local Authorities which the Prime Minister has called is obviously but the first step to the larger and bolder policy of Empire transplantation, which I think is inevitable. Let the next step be the establishment of an Empire Development Board, with adequate financial appropriations. The moral results of prolonged unemployment are devastating: the financial and economic effects must be a considerable handicap on industry: while human, spiritual, racial, and Empire considerations cry aloud for an immediate, generous, definite, and forward policy. Transplantation within the Empire is not a political matter, but just a great human business proposition.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD J. HIGGINS.

The Salvation Army, International Headquarters, E.C.4, June 6.

THE HARROW O.T.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As *The Times* is perhaps the only daily paper that has contained no reference to a recent incident in connexion with the Harrow School O.T.C., and as this incident has been freely misrepresented in many quarters and may be as freely used as an argument to justify conclusions on which it has no bearing whatever, may I ask you to allow me a brief space in which to state the facts ?

A considerable number of boys at Harrow signed a petition asking that one parade in uniform might take place each week instead of two. This was the sole issue. They did not question the obligation of service in the Corps, they never dreamed of refusing duty, they did not seek to lower their standards, which are high. They were not animated by pacifism, anti-militarism, voluntarism, or any other -ism whatever.

Those who know anything of schools will not be surprised to learn either that the framers of the petition "let themselves go" in a rhetorical sense or that the vast majority of the signatories of the petition neither saw nor read what they signed.

The whole school is, I think rightly, united in resenting the fact that this petition was published in such a way as totally to misrepresent the purpose of those who sent it in, and I have only to add that this instance of modern journalism, whereby, without reference to any responsible school authority, the indiscretion of a boy of 16 was exploited in order to thrust on the public an exaggerated and misleading account of an issue of purely domestic concern, is one which will find few to admire, and, as I hope, fewer still to imitate.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CYRIL NORWOOD.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I endorse everything that Mr. Percy Hurd wrote in your columns of June 3 ? I know the district well. The Bath Road through Wiltshire is one of the most beautiful highways in the whole countryside. In its present state it is adequate in every way for the traffic that it carries or is likely to carry in the near future.

There may be many other roads in Wiltshire which require improvement, but it appears to be the unanimous opinion of all those who frequent this particular section of the Bath Road that to enlarge it at the present moment is nothing but an "appalling extravagance." The only result will be that for the next year or so those of us who use the road will find it blocked and congested by the efforts of the county council and the Ministry of Transport. I hope that even now it is not too late for public opinion to stop this totally unnecessary extravagance at the expense of the taxpayer and the ratepayer.

Yours faithfully,
House of Commons, June 5. V. A. CAZALET.

A FLORAL CONFESSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article to-day on the indiscriminate picking of flowers prompts me to tell you of an incident in my own experience.

In the early spring my eye was suddenly gladdened by the sight of a bunch of pussy-willows in the arms of a dingy gentleman in the drab streets near Victoria. "How much are they ?" I asked. "One shilling, lidy," said he, holding out about three twigs. I said that was a great deal, to which he replied that he had to pay 9d. for them off the cart of the man in Covent Garden. When I said 9d. was a great deal for the man to charge him, he answered with much feeling, "But, lidy, 'e 'as to steal them. 'E can't get them, only by breaking them orf the trees on some gentleman's property. Look at the risk 'e runs—it's worf 9d., that is."

This logical reasoning convinced me immediately. Such courage on the part of one purveyor, such candour from the other, could not go unrewarded. I paid the shilling, and though conscious that the transaction reflected discredit on all parties, rejoiced for many succeeding weeks in the breath of spring brought by the pussy-willows into my drawing room.

Yours faithfully,
ELSA RICHMOND.

5, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1, June 5.

A MONUMENT AT CANTERBURY

THE FAME OF THE BLACK PRINCE

CHIVALRY'S FLOWER

As a conclusion to its commemoration next week of the first Norman choir (dedicated in 1130, burnt in 1174) and of the first service held in the present choir (1180) Canterbury celebrates also the sextenary of the birth of Edward, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince (June 15, 1330), who had many memories of the Cathedral in his life and chose it for his resting place.

(By Professor E. F. Jacob)

As visitors to Canterbury to-day pass the massive grates round the tomb of Edward, Prince of Wales, and see hanging above it the surcoat and helm, the gauntlets and shield of that superb figure in darkened bronze, they may give a thought to Froissart, who wrote of his times ; but they will not think of the Froissart that gazed like them at the same tomb on his return to England in 1394, and found everything changed—the great generation of chivalry gone by, Richard of Bordeaux surrounded by the smart young men and women who had succeeded to the nobler and less articulate companions of the Prince. "Et me mis entre eux et entre elles, et tout me sembla nouvel, ni je n'y connaissais âme ; car le temps était bien changé en Angleterre depuis le terme de vingt-huit ans."

If Froissart found a change, how much harder is it for modern Englishmen to recapture the spirit of the chivalric age ! Its conventions and its admirations, its mixture of courtesy and ruthlessness appear fantastic enough. Analyse it and it becomes absurd ; but read of it in the simple epic French, and subtly it demands the assent of any full man's nature. That is the magic of Froissart and the Chandos Herald. Incidentally, it can be seen how true was W. P. Ker's saying that the shortness of one's days "leaves a regret that there is hardly time in any ordinary life for all the memoirs of France."

Edward III.'s eldest son came to adolescence in times of happy cooperation between Crown and baronage. The failure of the Walton Ordinances had taught the King that the old policy of making the Household supreme over the public departments was no good, and that he must live at peace with the large aristocratic interests. That peace was cemented in the genial brotherhood of war upon the traditional enemy, and in maintaining it the young Edward proved a considerable asset to his father. The Earl of Chester and Duke of Cornwall was created Prince of Wales when he was 13, and his titles were no empty obligation. From his lands and Principality he was called upon to contribute both men and supplies for the French War. The systematic attempt to conquer France meant military operations on a far larger scale than in the fighting against the Scots. In their prosecution, at any rate before the indenture system was in working order, the King had to rely not only on the shire levies, but also upon the augmented households of the loyal nobles as much as upon his own. From recent studies we know something of the financial strain of those years, the various expedients adopted to subsidize alliances, the burdens cast upon the Wardrobe and the officials of the Crown. Equally important must have been the responsibility put upon the Prince's household, whose establishment in time became important enough to hand over some of its best men, like William Pakington and Reginald Hilton, to the Royal service. Richard II.'s struggle to save Simon Burley from the Merciless Parliament bears testimony to their faithfulness and value. The spectacular side of medieval fighting sometimes obscures the elaborate effort of organization that went on behind the scenes. Do we ever stop to consider what was involved in assembling and conveying a fourteenth-century force of all arms over to France ?

THE BATTLE OF CRECY

The Prince, who was knighted by his father at his arrival in La Hogue on his first great expedition, "made a right good beginning" with a plundering raid into the Côtentin during the summer of 1345. He was at the taking of Caen, and at Crécy, on August 26, had command of the van of the army with Warwick, Oxford, Harcourt, and Chandos. After the Genoese bowmen broke and the front line of the French began to give way, he plunged in to press the attack upon their second line, and was so heavily set upon by the Count of Alençon that he sent word to his father that he was sore pressed and needed help. Edward, hearing that his 16-year-old son was unwounded, returned word that he would send no assistance, for he would that the day should be the Prince's, and that he and his guardians should reap the honour.

Baker of Swinbrook says that the lad was thrown from his horse, but that Richard de Beaumont, who carried his banner, threw it over him and beat off the assailants. Perhaps the black armour was a little too conspicuous. Whatever may have happened then, Prince Edward was in at the final advance upon the routed army, and was afterwards embraced and complimented by the King. Tradition not far from contemporary has it that he took as his badge the three ostrich feathers and the motto *Ich dien* from the King of Bohemia, who was slain that day ; but if the date 1340 is correctly given to a cast of one of Edward's seals preserved in the British Museum (*Catalogue* No. 5,554), considerably before Crécy, his crest showed two ostrich plumes on either side of the helmet and lion of England, and he was only adopting as his badge what he and perhaps others of his family already bore elsewhere. In his will he directed that the word "Houmout" (high courage) should be written over the escutcheons displaying his arms upon his tomb. Both phrases befit a Prince of Wales, even when the air replaces the steed.

A PRAYER AT POITIERS

Edward may not have been responsible for the clever throwing forward of the archers upon the flanks—these were the tactics of Dupplin Moor and Halidon Hill ; but the victory brought him, like the other leaders of the army, immense personal prestige that no amount of plundering and incendiarism (to which, like his contemporaries, he was much addicted) could efface. He was judged on his speed and daring, and very formidable they were, the exploits of a restless nervous energy which in the long run may have done more than dysentery to pull him down. In the concerted attack on France in 1355 he carried out a raiding expedition through the South-West of France at an extraordinary pace ; in eight weeks he rested only eleven days in the places he visited. After the pause of a few months he set out again (July, 1356) northwards to help his father's allies in Normandy, only, however, to find at Issoudun that his way was blocked by French forces at the Loire. Backwards he came, making for Bordeaux *via* Poitiers, past Romorantin, which out of sheer pique and obstinacy he insisted on besieging for three days, thereby allowing the French King to collect his forces at Blois and to move southwards parallel with him, until on the Poitiers road above the Miausson he was cut off by a force of 50,000 as against his own little 7,500. But the French made the Prince's earlier mistake, and allowed

Cardinal Talleyrand of Périgord to consume a long autumn Sunday in a noble attempt to make peace, while Edward's men hacked and cleared and dug like mad, till they had a firmly entrenched position and had utilized all the advantages of the ground. We need not retell Poitiers; but we may give the Chandos Herald's version of the Prince's prayer when he saw the size of King John's battalion:—

Pere puissanz
Ensi come je sui croyanz
Que vous estes Rois sur touz Roys
Et pour nous trestouz en le croys
Vosistes le mort endurer
Pour nous hors d'enfer racheter,

Pere, qui es vrais Dieux, vrais hom,
Veuilliez par vo seintisme nom
Moi et ma gent garder de mal,
Ensi, vrai Dieu celestial,
Que vous savez que j'ai bon droit.

When the slaying was over and King John was brought in, the Prince helped him off with his armour, and during the ensuing banquet for prisoners and captors, served him at the King's table; and when London was reached, and the procession wound through the streets under a shower of golden and silver leaves, the French Monarch rode a white charger, while the Prince was mounted on a little black. The respect was perfectly genuine and in the best tradition. Rank, not country, gave precedence in the pointed world of chivalry.

As with Richard I. (a great provincial governor before he was King) a large part of Edward's work lay in Aquitaine. The Hertfordshire manor of Berkhampstead saw little of its lord. With his wife, his cousin, Joan, Countess of Kent, whom he married in 1361, he was there for just over a year; then back again with her to the province in February, 1363, to begin the most magnificent—and the most expensive—period of his career. The Treaty of Calais, which he had helped his father to make, had reconstituted Aquitaine, and the Prince now received it as a principality. From the days of Coeur de Lion and Simon de Montfort English administration in the south had always been an exacting task. The conflicting interests there needed a personality both acceptable and relentlessly firm to keep them in hand. The Prince proved that he had some of the qualities that appealed to the exacting nobles.

IN AQUITAINE

He kept high state. "There were held jousts and feasts in Angoulême and Bordeaux; there abode all nobleness, all joy and jollity, largesse, gentleness, and honour, and all his subjects and all his men loved him right dearly, for he dealt liberally with them." But the Prince, with his augmented *curia*, his machinery to prevent appeals going to Paris, and his increased centralization, was not content with governing from Bordeaux and Angoulême. He made the mistake of his life when he let his adventurous temper lead him into the disastrous expedition of 1367 to replace Pedro the Cruel on the throne of Castille, whence he had been driven by his illegitimate brother. The Najera campaign wrecked Edward's finances and permanently injured his health; moreover, as John of Reading pointed out, it tempted the French and the Scots to resume hostilities.

His efforts to get out of his nobles the money which Pedro had promised but had never given him was the spark that fired the smouldering discontent all through the turbulent South. The Prince might well tell the King of France, who had revived his claim to sovereignty over Aquitaine, that he would only obey the Royal summons and come to Paris "with helmet on head and 60,000 men at my back." He could not carry out the threat. The tide had turned against him at home, and his father, misled by his opponents, was no longer at his back. The awful carnage of Limoges was the act of a sick man, passionately resentful at the loss of his grasp upon affairs.

In 1371 the broken Prince had to return, and then began the long agony of decline. Ailing and inactive, he became a figure of political importance, the hope of all who were disgusted with the influence exercised by the anti-clericals and the Lancastrians. He was the hero of the Commons in the Good Parliament. The speculator Lyons tried to bribe him, but in vain. Blood may have been on his soul, but his hands were clean. He could leave the country a king, Richard of Bordeaux, to defend young England against the old gang. He was only 46 when he died. His will contains his own epitaph, to be written on his tomb. It is a reminder of mortality, of the transitory nature of human pleasures. The last lines go to the heart with an icy directness:—

Ma grant beaute est tout alee,
Ma char est tout gastee . . .

So he lies, not far, perhaps, from the remains of Becket, in the church which he had loved and in 1362 endowed with a chantry of two priests; no saint, but the epitome of valorous splendour, its rarest flower, its hardest to understand.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GIFT OF STAFF LIFT

Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, opened yesterday morning at the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, a lift in the western of the two central towers, to carry members of the museum staff. The funds for this were provided by the late Mr. Oldfield Thomas, formerly Assistant Keeper of Zoology in the museum, who died last year, and it is to be known as the Oldfield Thomas Lift.

DR. C. TATE REGAN, F.R.S., Director of the museum, paid a tribute to the services performed by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, both personally and through financing the collection of mammals from all over the world, during his official career at the museum, and afterwards when he continued after his retirement to work voluntarily among his late colleagues.

LORD HANWORTH, Master of the Rolls, accepting the lift on behalf of the Trustees in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, spoke of his own memories of Sir Richard Owen, the first director of the Natural History collection after the move to South Kensington.

OBITUARY

MR. A. F. R. WOLLASTON

Mr. R. M. Hilary, an undergraduate of King's College, Cambridge, writes:—

All King's men are deeply shocked at the tragedy which befel Mr. Wollaston on Tuesday last. We feel we have lost a sincere friend whose sympathy and understanding made him one of the best known and best loved members of the High Table. He was accessible to all: never too occupied but that he could find time to listen, while nothing was too small or trivial to meet with his attention and procure his assistance. A varied life spent in many different lands provided him with a wealth of kindly wisdom which he was ever ready to dispense to any one who came to him for advice. Though he had been our tutor for less than two years, he was in close contact with every branch of the college's life; he made it his business to know every one, and it was this personal touch which chiefly endeared him to us. "I know something about every one of you," he once said to me, and to those who realize the difficulties of a senior tutor's position this must seem a remarkable achievement in so short a time. One left his rooms feeling that one had been talking to a man who wanted to listen: he knew when to encourage and when to dissuade, while his advice was rendered doubly effective by a rare breadth of vision which enabled him to understand another's point of view without prejudice to his own sound judgment. His death has descended like a blight upon King's. It is appalling to us that a figure so noble, who won our respect no less than our affection, should have been the victim of such hideous lunacy. His work here had only just begun, and the gap he has left will be hard indeed to fill.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ADDRESS

EQUALITY AND UNITY

The Imperial Press Conference at yesterday's session listened to an address by Mr. Lloyd George, who traced the growth of unity in the Empire through the equality of the Dominions, and urged the need now to discover a way to rivet that unity. The conference, which again met at Grosvenor House under the presidency of Major Astor, M.P., also discussed the question of securing the publication of more news about the different parts of the Empire in its Press.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE quoted the remark of General Smuts, made early this year: "You have, in the last 10 years, recast the Empire and put it on a basis which means equality and liberty and perpetual peace as the years roll on." With that sentiment, he said, he was in substantial agreement. The advance made by the Dominions in Empire affairs had been almost entirely due to the part they took in the Great War. In 1911 it was regarded as a great innovation that the Foreign Secretary of the day should have attended the Imperial Conference to give a very full review of the European situation. Then came the deluge. There was hardly time to warn the Empire, let alone consult it. A week before mobilization no responsible statesman in Europe believed in his heart that war was really coming. Nevertheless the Dominions, India, and the Colonies came to our aid, and came promptly. They were not committed to the policy which might or might not have been responsible for war. They came partly because every decent man stood by his partner when he was in trouble, partly because of the appeal of the Motherland in danger, but the dominant consideration was the instinct that made men to the ends of the earth rally to their flag. (Cheers.)

Viewing that war now, 12 years after it was over, he came definitely to the conclusion that the determining factor in the issue was the British Empire. It was a very near thing as it was; much nearer than he cared to think. There were one or two corners that he shuddered now to think of. In all the Empire contributed 2,500,000 men for that conflict. Let them think what would have happened had they not been there. That was why there had been all this change. He went on to speak of the inclusion of the Dominion Prime Ministers in the War Cabinet after 1916, and of their share in the great War Council at Versailles. That was the first great international council of war the Dominions attended as independent nations, and they attended all the conferences on equal terms with every other nation. They did not toddle in like babies in the hands of their owners, but like young men in the full panoply of war, carrying their trophies with them. Some of the nations thought they had no right to be treated as independent nations because they were parts of the British Empire. This train of nations inside an Empire at first baffled and mystified foreigners, who thought it was a fake, as they put it a "characteristic British trick to secure more votes in the conference." Gradually they began to realize it was a fact that they were young nations, and then they said:—"Just like the British, so illogical; somehow or other, without plan, always getting there, always doing the right thing, doing it in the wrong way, but doing it." (Laughter.)

EVOLUTION OF DOMINION STATUS

That was the story of the evolution of Dominion status, a new idea in government, a fruitful idea, and an idea which was going to tell in the history of the world so long as it was not cut short before it came to the next chapter. Equality and independence were now accomplished facts. The next step after equality was effective unity. Let them make unity as effective as they had made equality; otherwise the Empire would not remain. If things remained merely where they were, it would come to ultimate disintegration. Decomposition was not merely Nature's protest against stagnation, but its method of finding a new outlet for life. We should strive on until we had welded all the nations of the Empire into one free commonwealth of equal and independent nations, a commonwealth with vast opportunities, but also with burdens and responsibilities. For some time the burden and responsibility of government of vast territories which had not yet become Dominions would fall on the centre of the Empire. That centre must be strengthened. Britain was passing through a very bad time, but it would pull through. He had seen it pull through worse things by a real effort. The difficulty in this country always was to get it to make the effort. When it did it was a tremendous country. But they must wake it up, and it was a very heavy sleeper, as all men of sound constitution were. (Laughter.)

Sooner or later the Dominions would have to face the question whether they were prepared to take their part of responsibility and power in guiding and governing those immense territories with Great Britain. There was always the urgent, insistent, eternal problem of our daily bread in a world of fierce economic conflict; where and how we could help to secure and increase each other's share of the essentials of life. Let them not make the mistake of imagining, however, that there was only one way of attaining that purpose. Let them not make the still greater mistake of declining to discuss all or any of these questions because they disliked particular proposals in reference to any one of them. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the coming Imperial Conference would not shrink from discussing all problems of Empire but would discuss them freely and free from suspicions. The Empire must hasten slowly. There were still embers of past controversies, contentions, suspicions, resentments, smouldering and they must tread warily. Freedom, independence and equality had been won so recently by some, if not all, of the Dominions that they were cherished, he might say coddled, jealously. It was an argument for care and caution, but not for standing still. Equality had been attained through unity; let them now rivet unity by means of equality. Great as these Dominions were, or might become individually, as integral parts of the great commonwealth of free nations they would be incomparably greater. (Cheers.)

The thanks of the conference were offered to Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. L. ROSE MCLEOD (South Africa).

SIR AUGUSTUS BARTOLO, Minister of Education in Malta, speaking of the services of Malta to the Empire, said although Malta was supreme in its own sphere, it needed at times like the present the support of British public opinion and the driving force of British politics. Beneath the surface of the present situation in Malta lay the serious issue whether Malta was to be really British or a mere appendage of Sicily. They only wished to establish the right of a Roman Catholic to be true to his Church and at the same time true to his King and Empire. They were fighting to keep their heritage and to remain in the Empire.

NEWS OF THE EMPIRE

Mr. E. E. EDWARDS (Australia) reopened the discussion on the Canadian policy of sending out a periodical news-letter to the Press of the Empire. He admitted the lack of knowledge of Empire affairs among the people, and said if news sent out on the Canadian model were not propaganda it would appeal to a large proportion of their readers.

Mr. ALLAN SPOWERS (Australia) said the isolation of Australia meant a lack of interest in news from other parts of the Empire. The Canadian news-letter would be stale when it reached them, and in any case they were opposed to the syndication of articles.

Mr. J. HUTCHISON (New Zealand) welcomed the Canadian service and complained of the scarcity of Dominion news in the London Press.

The innovation was also supported by Mr. T. W. MACKENZIE (chairman, South African delegation), Mr. H. SAVAGE (Canada), Miss MOSELEY (West Indies), and Mr. R. T. BARRETT (Hong-kong).

The resolution approving the Canadian plan, and recommending it to other sections, was carried.

Mr. W. H. CUMMINS (Tasmania) submitted a resolution affirming the need of wider public knowledge of Empire affairs, and suggesting the devotion of adequate space in the Press of the Empire to news, particularly of development schemes, Empire trade, and major political events. It had been held, he said, that there was more in the British Press about eclipses of the moon than about Australia. They in the Dominions were tremendously proud of being associated with great British institutions. The flaw in their enjoyment when they visited London was that they knew practically nothing of what was going on in their own homes.

Mr. C. BRUNSON FLETCHER (Australia) seconded.

LORD RIDDELL (chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association) said he could not agree that the London newspapers were indifferent to the Empire. Australia, with 6,000,000 inhabitants, received more attention than the doings of the London County Council which governed a population of 4,000,000. Since the last Imperial Press Conference Lord Burnham had made a careful study of the London Press, and found that the amount of Empire news had increased by 50 per cent. There was a sincere desire among the London papers to do justice to the Empire and record news of importance.

Mr. FRANK CARREL (Canada) gave as an instance of the attitude of some London papers to Empire affairs the treatment of the recent conference of the chambers of commerce of the Empire. On one day, he said, a leading newspaper of 16 pages gave four inches to the conference, while in the same issue it gave two columns to articles headed: "Looking at life; bare legs" and "Honeymoon couples; the girl in the hansom"; three-quarters of a column to the "quick courtship of a working baronet"; half a column to "Lovely Letty"; two and a half columns to "New dresses demand new dignity; a modern novel without cocktail; and when baby is very young"; and between two and three pages to sport.

Mr. G. A. L. GREEN (South Africa) explained that no vote of censure was intended, and admitted that the more serious organs already published a great deal more of Dominion news than they were given credit for. He thought the resolution was harmless, and supported it.

Mr. TOM CLARKE reminded the conference of the editorial set against propaganda, and said the Australians were out for propaganda. If they made news interesting it would be used, and interesting news was the best propaganda. It was no use to expect the London Press to publish bare facts about population, migration, and Tasmanian apples.

The resolution was carried, and the conference adjourned until this morning.

PRESS AND THE EMPIRE

LORD JELLICOE ON FOOD IMPORTS

The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference were entertained by the Royal Empire Society at a dinner held at the May Fair Hotel last night, with Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., in the chair.

ADMIRAL of the FLEET LORD JELLICOE, responding to the toast of the Press and the Empire, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, said that the English Press was looked upon as a pattern to the whole world, but the New Zealand Press could be regarded as a pattern to the English Press. (Laughter.)

With regard to the Empire, he said that there should be no weakening of the ruling hand, though personally he saw signs of such a weakening. Nothing ever succeeded in this world unless it was strongly governed. He hoped the British Empire would never allow itself to be spoken to without respect.

He was no politician, but there were a few facts plain to the man in the street. In recent years we had spent £300,000,000 annually on foreign foodstuffs, whereas our Dominions were badly in want of larger markets. New Zealand butter and cheese were being sold almost at cost price at the present moment. Similarly, the Dominions spent something like £500,000,000 on goods which did not come out of the British Empire. The Empire could provide a large part of those goods.

Mr. JOHN W. DAFOE (editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*) said that it had been brought home to them in Canada that they needed more trade with Great Britain, and they hoped to get it.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY (Governor of Ceylon) referred to the new Constitution in Ceylon, and said that it was an experiment which the people of Ceylon were embarking on with courage.

SIR STANLEY REED also replied.

MAJOR ASTOR, submitting the toast of the Chairman, said the Royal Colonial Institute, now the Royal Empire Society, had been the centre of the Empire's consciousness of itself. It was founded when England's outlook on the whole could fairly be accused of narrowness and shortsightedness in Imperial affairs, but that outlook had grown and expanded in proportion to the growth of that society.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord and Lady Zetland, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe and Lady Jellicoe, Lord and Lady Liverpool, Lord and Lady Goschen, Lord and Lady Burnham, Lady Plumer, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Lord and Lady Morris, Lord Olivier, Lord Peatland, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Sir Herbert Stanley (Governor of Ceylon) and Lady Stanley, Sir James Crawford Maxwell (Governor of Northern Rhodesia) and Lady Maxwell, Sir Ransford Slater (Governor of the Gold Coast) and Lady Slater, Sir Ronald Storrs (Governor of Cyprus) and Lady Storrs, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston (Governor of the Leeward Islands) and Mrs. St. Johnston, Lady (Sandeman) Allen, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Major and Lady Violet Astor, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Colonel and Mrs. Weston Jarvis, Sir Hugh and Lady Denison, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bond, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Edward and Lady Dayson, Lieutenant-General Sir Talbot Hobbs, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Sir Sydney and Lady Henn, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Campbell, Sir Herbert and Lady Taylor and Miss Taylor, Mr. H. E. Turner (secretary of the Empire Press Union), Dr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. George Pilcher (secretary of the Royal Empire Society) and Mrs. Pilcher.

The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference will on June 23 be entertained by the Rhodes Trustees at luncheon at Rhodes House, Oxford.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

BRITISH DELEGATES TO GENEVA

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

The fourteenth general conference of the International Labour Organization created by the Treaty of Versailles will meet at Geneva on June 10, when the following subjects will be discussed:—(1) Forced labour; (2) hours of work of salaried employees; and (3) hours of work in coalmines.

The Government have appointed Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Minister of Labour, and Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department, as Government delegates, and, in agreement with the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, have nominated Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and Mr. E. L. Poulton, secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, as employers' and workpeople's delegates respectively. Each delegate will be accompanied by advisers.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 6

The annual assembly of Faculties at University College will take place on July 3, at 3 o'clock, when the Special Visitor will be Sir Henry Hadow. Old students and other friends of the college who wish to be present should communicate with the secretary.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 6

The following appointments are announced:—

Lecturer in Oil Engineering and Refining.—L. V. Woodhouse Clark, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E. Assistant Lecturer in Geography.—A. W. McPherson, B.Sc. (Glasgow). Assistant in Colloquial French.—J. Rimey, Lic. es Lett.

ABERYSTWYTH, JUNE 6

Dr. Cyril Daryll Forde has been appointed to succeed Professor H. J. Fleure in the Chair of Geography and Anthropology at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

Recommended for election to junior Foundation Scholarships:—ATKINSON, J. V. (St. Paul's School) (late Ludwich Coll. Prep. School); BARTLETT, H. F. (St. Paul's School) (late Brondesbury College); BURT, F. S. (St. Paul's School) (late Vernon House); LIVINGSTON, D. R. (St. Paul's School) (late Colet Court); GREENING, M. G., GRIFFITHS, R., JONES, R. J., LELIEVRE, F. J., NAUMANN, J. L., and ROBERTS, C. W. (Colet Court); FELDMAN, V., and SHARPSTON, C. H. (Peterborough Lodge); HALLETT, R. C. H. (Richmond Hill School); MACNAIR, J. T. H. (Temple Grove, Eastbourne); ORLIK, D. (The Hall School, Hampstead); ROBERTS, T. D. M. (Harrow View, Ealing); SCHWAB, H. C. (Warwick House School); SHEARMAN, J. R. (The Mall School, Strawberry Hill); STORY, J. S. (Pembroke House, Hampton); WOOLLEY, J. P. L. (Lancaster House School, Acton).

Recommended for election to senior Foundation Scholarships:—CAMPBELL, M., and NEWBY, R. W. (St. Paul's School).

Recommended for election from junior to senior Foundation Scholarships.—BARRETT, W.; BLOK, G. D. M.; CALDWELL, D. L.; CANHAM, P. H.; CHAPMAN, P.; CHARLES, H. H.; DE GROOT, E. H.; DUNBAR BRUNTON, J.; FEATHERSTONE, F. W.; GRANTHAM HILL, H.; GROVE, J. M.; HUTT, E. R.; KASSMAN, H. H.; LEE UFF, H. G.; READHEAD, K. R. B.; RITCHIE, T.; SMITH, G. T.; STRINGER, J. P.; TRAUB, R. M.; WATSON, J. F. M.; and WORSWICK, T. (St. Paul's School).

ALDENHAM SCHOOL

Recommended for Scholarships.—Smith Scholar.—M. T. W. EASBY (Mr. Scott-Smith, The Grange, Ore); Junior Platt Scholars.—P. CRASSWELLER, P. D. V. HUNTER, J. W. LINGARD, C. C. L. PUSINELLI, H. R. SCOTT (all of Aldenham School).

Among the silver and jewels at Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, yesterday, a Charles II., 1683, plain tankard, 29oz., sold at 207s. per oz.—£300 3s. (Crichton); a George II., 1730, plain bullet teapot, 15½oz., sold "all at"—£133 (Castle); a pair of pearl and diamond brooches—£262 (Bull); and a diamond Maltese cross brooch—£127 (Freedland).

AN ANCIENT SUFFOLK FORTRESS

ORFORD CASTLE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ORFORD, JUNE 6

Orford Castle was opened to-day to the public. Since its erection as a royal fortress more than 750 years ago, it has passed through many vicissitudes. Just as the ancient town of Orford has diminished in national importance—at one time it was entitled to send two members to Parliament—so the castle which King Henry II. built to prevent the landing of Flemish mercenaries in East Anglia is no longer a bulwark against invasion.

All that remains to-day is the central keep, one of the finest Norman structures of its kind in the country. It is not, however, entirely without practical value in the life of the nation to-day. When, in recent years, it was proposed to destroy the castle, such a misfortune was averted mainly through the intervention of Trinity House on the ground that Orford Castle was a valuable navigation mark used by vessels at sea to avoid the Whiting Shoal. During the War Orford Castle served a useful purpose as an anti-aircraft observation post. In the Napoleonic Wars it was a signal station.

That Orford Castle has been made available for public enjoyment in perpetuity is due primarily to the generosity of Sir Arthur Churchman, who has handed it over as a gift to the Orford Town Trust, a body in nominal succession to the ancient corporation of the borough. The Trust has undertaken the care and maintenance of the castle and has, up to the present, enlisted sufficient financial support to make the building safe for public inspection.

THE NORMAN CHAPEL

Certain structural work has been necessary inside the castle, so that access may be had to various chambers built in the 20ft. thick walls. For this purpose the floors and roof have been strengthened. The Norman chapel on the second floor, together with the dormitories of the priest and the seneschal, will now be accessible to visitors. The flooring of the large apartment on the third floor has been made safe, and work is proceeding on the turrets at the top of the castle.

The ceremony of opening was performed this afternoon by Sir Courtenay Warner, Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk. Mr. W. Ross TAYLOR, of the Orford Town Trust, who presided, said that whereas 700 years ago it was the duty of the Sheriff, as the King's representative, to repel invaders, to-day it was the duty of the Lord-Lieutenant, as the King's representative, to welcome them. The castle would be a source of joy and edification to people for all time.

SIR COURTENAY WARNER said that the people of the Suffolk shore had been a race of hardy fighters. Orford had sent many a ship against the foes of England. Their great traditions remained with them, and Orford Castle would stand as a reminder of those traditions.

LORD ULLSWATER said that his only claim to speak was that he was one of the turbulent noblemen who lived in the neighbourhood. (Laughter. He had stormed the castle on many occasions, but had never been able to get into it. He was happy to think that now every one would be able to enter the Castle.

Mr. R. A. ROBERTS, Chamberlain of the Orford Town Trust, presented to Sir Courtenay Warner a pair of silver scissors with which a ribbon across the door to the castle was cut. Mr. H. M. CAUTLEY, who has been in charge of the architectural repairs, presented to Sir Arthur Churchman, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Parkington, a painting of Orford Castle by F. G. Cotman, as a gift in appreciation of his generosity.

DERBY DAY CRIME

MYSTERY OF SCOTTISH GIRL'S DEATH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

EPSOM, JUNE 6

Although several discoveries were made to-day by the detectives investigating the death of the Scottish girl, Agnes Kesson, who was found strangled at Epsom on Thursday, they were of relatively minor importance.

Chief Constable Ashley, head of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, to-day accompanied Superintendent W. Brown, who is in charge of the case, on a visit to the scene of the crime, and together they interviewed Mr. F. W. Deats, the girl's last employer, at Burgh Heath.

At the moment the affair is a complete mystery, and the officers engaged on it are convinced that its solution will be no easy task. They are seeking to trace the girl's movements during the greater part of Tuesday up to midnight on Wednesday, at which time it is believed the murder was committed. The girl had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Deats on Tuesday and walked out of the house without saying where she was going. They did not see her again till they visited the Epsom mortuary on Thursday night.

The police are still without any definite information as to where she met her death, whether she was murdered in the lane where her body was found, or elsewhere and her body afterwards carried in a car to Epsom and placed in the ditch. It is understood that Sir Bernard Spilsbury's examination of the body established that the cause of death was strangulation.

The dead girl's father, who had travelled from Falkirk, paid a visit last night to the mortuary where her body is lying.

Shortly before the arrival of Mr. Kesson an identification parade was held in the police station. Ten local young men of similar type and build were lined up in the parade room and a number of people were asked to try to identify a particular individual.

TEACHERS' LABOUR LEAGUE

PROPOSED AFFILIATION TO MINORITY MOVEMENT

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Teachers' Labour League has not disguised its Communist leanings in the past, and now it is proposed that it should openly ally itself with the Minority Movement. The Minority Movement is the wing of Communism that works within the trade unions in the endeavour to capture them.

In the organ of the Teachers' Labour League, which announces that a special conference will be held in the autumn to decide the question of affiliation, the Minority Movement is described as "the industrial organization of revolutionary workers . . . the British section of the Red International of Labour Unions." The article adds that "between now and the special conference we must get a thorough grasp of its organization and work, and of those factors in the fight which make our affiliation imperative."

THE GREEN PARK

AMENDED SCHEME FOR BOOKING HALL SANCTIONED

Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, has given a written reply to Mr. Sanders, the Labour M.P. for North Battersea, who asked if he had sanctioned the proposal to construct a booking hall under part of the Green Park, with an entrance in the Park.

Mr. Lansbury's reply is as follows:—This proposal has been under very careful consideration between officers of my Department and representatives of the company, and a scheme has now been evolved which should lead to the least possible interference with the Park. Under this scheme the entrance to the station would be direct from the pavement and not from the Park. In view of the great public importance of facilitating schemes for dealing with the vastly increased traffic in the London area, I am prepared to consent to the proposal in its amended form.

I have arranged for a composite photograph to be exhibited in the tea room, which will enable hon. members to judge the extent to which the Park will be affected if the proposed station is constructed.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the REV. JOHN WARNER, vicar of St. Mark's, South Norwood, and the REV. HYLA HOLDEN, vicar of Folkestone, to fill the vacancies among the hon. Canons of Canterbury Cathedral.

Representatives of the Y.M.C.A. met yesterday for a commemoration service conducted by the Archdeacon of London (Canon E. N. Sharpe), at the grave, in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, of Sir George Williams, formerly president of the association. The oversea branches were well represented by members from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark.

R.A.F. RIFLE MEETING

UNIVERSITY SQUADRONS' MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JUNE 6

Shooting over open sights came to an end with the Inter-Command match this morning. During the afternoon three matches were shot, all with S.R.b., under King's Second Stage conditions. Chief of the three was the contest for the J. C. Halahan Cup, in which competitors are watched carefully with a view to the selection of a team for the N.R.A. Inter-Services Twenty match. Eight of those competitors, nominated beforehand, counted their scores against those of a team of eight ex-members of the Force, most of whom stand high on the N.R.A. Hundred Roll. Side by side with the past and present regular members of the R.A.F. two teams of four, representing the Oxford and Cambridge University Air Squadrons, shot under similar conditions a match which was inaugurated this year.

The morning event was won, as anticipated, by the Inland Area Command, but, considering the shooting status of the men composing the team, their aggregate was disappointing, being 62 points below last year's winning total. The match contained three Queen Mary practices; but, because of the difficulty of carrying out fire with movement in oversea stations, a rapid shoot at 500 yards was substituted for the shoot up the range.

Oxford beat Cambridge rather easily in the Squadrons Match, but the ex-members of the R.A.F., with two medallists in their side, were only 11 points better than their serving opponents. The Halahan Cup, after a tie-shoot, went to A. C. Paul (Eastchurch), who was not highly placed in the championship.

Air-Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond presented the prizes.

The principal results in to-day's events were as follows:—

COMMAND CHALLENGE CUP.—S.R.a.; teams of eight: 10 rds. slow at 600 yds.; 10 rds. rapid at 500yds.; 10 rds. rapid and 10 rds. snap at 300yds.; h.p.s., 1,600 pt.; holders, Inland Area.

1. Inland Area, Corpl. C. Willott, 167; Flt.-Sgt. J. Burton, 166; Flt.-Lt. C. W. Hill, 166; Flt.-Sgt. B. Crane, 152; A. C. Paul, 145; Cpl. P. Spooner, 141; Flt.-Sgt. A. Worden, 140; Flyg.-Off. R. Harston, 126—total, 1,203; 2. Iraq, 1,120; 3. Coastal Area, 1,111; 4. India, 1,102; 5. Middle East, 1,091; 6. Wessex Bombing Area, 1,085; 7. Halton, 1,018; 8. Fighting Area, 996; 9. Cranwell, 894; 10. Aden, 823.

PAST AND PRESENT MATCH.—S.R.b.; teams of eight; King's second stage conditions; h.p.s., 1,200 points.

1. Past Members.—Squdrn.-Ldr. L. K. Pearce, 142; Lieut. Roger Riley, 139; Cpl. E. A. Reynolds, 138; Lt. G. F. Booth, 138; Cptn. E. H. Robinson (G.M.), 136; Flt.-Lt. C. E. Cullen, 136; Lt. G. Richardson (S.M.), 134; Flt.-Lt. A. E. Dark, 124; total, 967.

2. Serving Members.—A.C. D. Paul, 140; Cpl. C. Sexton, 139; Cpl. C. Willott, 137; L.A.C. W. Hall, 133; Flt.-Lt. G. H. Stainforth, 133; Flt.-Sgt. A. Worden, 133; Flt.-Lt. C. W. Hill, 131; Wing-Cdr. A. T. Whitelock, 130; total, 1,076.

Individual Medals.—1, Squadron-Ldr. J. L. K. Pearce; 2, Lt. Roger Riley; 3, Cpl. E. A. Reynolds.

UNIVERSITIES INTER-SQUADRON MATCH.—S.R.b.; King's 2nd Stage; h.p.s., 600 pts.

1, Oxford Univ.—Wing-Cdr. A. G. R. Garrod, 146; C. M. Harris, 136; W. B. Thompson, 134; D. Reevers, 131; total, 541.

2. Cambridge Univ.—E. D. Fry, 130; T. C. Worth, 126; H. St. G. Burke, 122; Wing-Cdr. Vernon Brown, 121; total, 499.

J. C. HALAHAN CUP.—S.R.b.; King's second stage conditions; h.p.s., 150 points.—1 (after the shoot), A.-C. D. Paul, Eastchurch, 140; 2, Sgt. D. Edwards, Gosport, 140; 3, Flg.-Off. H. H. Ellison, Aldergrove, 139; 4, Cpl. C. Sexton, Henlow, 139; 5, Flt.-Sgt. B. Crane, Wittering, 138; 6, Cpl. C. Willott, Eastchurch, 137; 7, Flt.-Sgt. F. R. Ford, Halton, 135; 8, A.-C. E. King, Air Ministry, 135; 9, Sodm.-Ldr. S. S. Benson, Andover, 134; 10, L.A.C. W. Hall, Cranwell, 133; 11, Flt.-Lt. G. H. Stainforth, Uxbridge, 133; 12, Flt.-Sgt. A. Worden, Wittering, 133; 13, Cpl. P. Spooner, Manston, 133; 14, A.C. R. Bennett, Eastchurch, 132; 15, Grp. Cptn. L. W. B. Rees, V.C., W. Drayton, 132; 16, Flt.-Lt. C. W. Hill, Henlow, 131; 17, Pilot-Off. J. C. McClure, Netheravon, 131; 18, Sgt. Mas. E. J. Knight, W. Drayton, 131; 19, Flt.-Lt. E. R. C. Hobson, Air Ministry, 131; 20, Wng.-Cdr. A. T. Whitelock, Upper Hayford, 130.

ENGLISH EIGHT CLUB'S JEWELS

To-day at Stickledown the English Eight Club completed the annual match-rifle competition for the club jewels, and Mr. D. A. Grenfell won the Martin-Smith Cup for the highest score to-day, and the Gold Jewel for the highest aggregate. Lord Cottesloe won the Silver Jewel, and his son, Mr. J. Fremantle, won the Bronze. Mr. Grenfell scored bulls-eyes with his sighter and all his counting rounds at 600 yards, and had 14 bulls-eyes to count at 1,000 yards and 10 at 1,100 yards. Lord Cottesloe was unlucky with his first shot at 1,100 yards, missing the target; but with his remaining 14 rounds he scored 13 bulls-eyes and one inner. Had his first shot found the black, he would have won the Gold Jewel by two points. The match was shot at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards, 15 rounds at each distance each day; h.p.s., 450 points. The scores in the Jewel shoot were as follows:—

	1st day	2nd day	Agg.
D. A. Grenfell	215	218	433
Lord Cottesloe	214	216	430
J. Fremantle	214	212	426
Maurice Blood	211	213	424
F. W. Jones	208	215	423
C. J. Woodrow	207	216	423
Captain J. V. Jacklin	210	212	422
A. E. Rogers	212	210	422
Sir Richard Barrett	207	213	420
Sir Philip Richardson	216	202	418

Next in order.—Lt.-Col. G. Leigh, 417; Cecil Mack, 416; Maj. G. Burrard, 414; Capt. H. St. G. Maxwell, 414; C. F. Hill, 412; Capt. M. W. Parr, 409; O. Westlake, 408; Capt. Rex Jones, 408; J. B. Nevitt, 407; A. H. Vicars, 403; E. C. Ransome, 402; Capt. C. H. Vernon, G.M., 399; Maj. S. A. Pixley, 397; Col. John Hopton, 395; Col. W. J. Perkins, 395; Maj. M. W. Wright, 387.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD MORAY'S ESTATE

So far as ascertained the late RIGHT. HON. MORTON GRAY STUART, 17th EARL of MORAY, left unsettled estate of £211,000, and with other interests the estate is shown at a total of £939,000. The late Earl by his will bequeathed legacies to a number of his past and present employees. The will did not contain any public benefactions.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN LOVERIDGE, of Grosvenor-street, Liscard, Cheshire, retired pilot, late of Liverpool Pilot City Line, who died on March 11, left estate of the gross value of £18,563, with net personalty £18,433. He left:—

The reversion of the bulk of the estate (subject to a number of life interests) to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool; the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool; the Central Hospital, Wallasey; and the Wallasey Cottage Hospital, in equal shares "for the purpose of endowing in perpetuity a bed in each of the said hospitals to the memory of my dear mother, Fanny Loveridge."

Miss CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WOLFENDEN, of Westwood, Bolton, who died on December 27, left property of the value of £26,188, with net personalty £26,026. She gives:—

£1,000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £200 to the Home of Rest for Horses, Cricklewood; £100 each to the National Canine Defence League, the National Equine Defence League, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, and the London Provincial Society for the Abolition of Vivisection.

Mr. HENRY PERCIVAL HODGSON, of Inchcoulter, Exmouth, who died on March 20, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £207,746, with net personalty £206,881.

Court News

The Afghan Minister was received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday and took luncheon with him and the Lady Mayoress.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly will leave 24, Grosvenor-square this week-end to spend Whitsun at Orton-Longueville, Peterborough. They will return to London next week.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon will leave 3, Seymour-street to-day for Sutton Place. They will return to London on Tuesday.

The Earl and Countess of Inchcape left London last night for Glenapp.

The Countess of Hardwicke will leave 13, Queensberry-place to-day for Newbury, where she will spend Whitsun with General and Mrs. Hudson. She will return to London on Tuesday.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater have left 33, Great Cumberland-place for Campsea Ashe, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

Lord and Lady Blyth, who will leave 14, Chester-terrace to-day, will spend Whitsun at Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil left 2, Cadogan-square yesterday for Lytchett Heath, Poole.

Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., has been ordered a complete rest, and is leaving London for the country. Letters will not be forwarded.

Captain the Hon. Bede and Mrs. Clifford have arrived from Cape Town, and will be at Harewood Court, Hanover-square, from June 17 for a month. (Mayfair 0441.)

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Coventry has returned to 8, Grosvenor-square from Harrogate.

Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott left London yesterday for Withypool, where they are spending Whitsuntide.

Lady Mant will give a small dance for her niece, Miss Betty Ogilvy, and her daughter, Miss Iris Mant, on June 24, at 54, Onslow-square, S.W.7.

Sir John and Lady Barran, with Miss Margarita Barran, have left 65, Eaton-square for Sawley Hall, Yorkshire.

Major Dermot and Lady Helen McCalmont have arrived at 3, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, from Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James, M.P., acting on medical advice, is obliged to take a complete rest for some weeks, during which time no correspondence can be attended to.

Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, and Mrs. Gilbert have arrived at Claridge's.

Mme. Vogt, who is a convalescent after her recent operation, has left for Norway, and will not be back in London till the autumn.

The King has granted to the Rev. Henry Harding Milward, of Brook Park, Saltash, Cornwall, authority for himself and his issue to take and use the surname of Willis-Bund in lieu of his own surname of Milward and bear the arms of Willis-Bund only.

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* that the presentation of Mrs. Christopher Courtney at their Majesties' Court on May 14 last has been cancelled.

DINNERS

Lady Wilson

Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a dinner party at the Hotel Splendide last evening. Among those present were:—The Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Charles and Lady Nall-Cain, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Simonds and Mr. Louis Simonds, Miss Maisie Smith, and Mr. Stephen Cavoceressi.

The Shikar Club

The Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., presided at a dinner of the Shikar Club which was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The following were present:—

Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, Viscount Clive, Count John de Sale, Major C. H. Anderson, Captain W. R. Beddington, Lieutenant-Commander D. Blunt, R.N., Mr. Charles W. L. Bulpett, Colonel Maxwell, Captain Keith Caldwell, Major E. M. Hutchinson, Colonel R. P. Cobbold, Mr. A. A. Dunbar-Brander, the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, the Earl of Caledon, Captain T. W. Greenfield, Sir James Grant, Major Harold Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel H. McGeagh, Colonel Molesworth, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Howes, Mr. P. Shaw Kennedy, Major R. B. Loder, Major H. C. Maydon, Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Milvie, R.N.V.R., Sir Francis Newton, Mr. Robert P. Page, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Captain K. R. Palmer, Viscount Allendale, Captain R. L. Storey, Mr. C. V. A. Peel, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Mr. G. W. Pearce, Major F. H. G. Powell-Cotton, Sir Milsom Rees, Mr. F. A. Mawley, Major Guy S. Rowley, Mr. Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff, Mr. H. L. Seton-Karr, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Smith, Mr. Norman D. Smith, Major T. S. Tennant, and Mr. H. Frank Wallace.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

The Hon. Evan Charteris and Lady Edward Grosvenor

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Evan Charteris, K.C., and Lady Edward Grosvenor, widow of Lord Edward Grosvenor and daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare.

Mr. J. P. T. Boscawen and Lady Mary Graham

An engagement is announced between John Perceval Townshend Boscawen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Townshend Boscawen, of Testcombe, Stockbridge, and Lady Mary Helen Alma Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose.

Mr. S. V. Dickins and Miss Fawcett

The engagement is announced between Stanley Vernon Dickins, only son of Colonel and Mrs. V. W. F. Dickins, of 39, Redington-road, Hampstead, and Rosalie Molineux, elder daughter of Sir William and Lady Fawcett, of Stainton Grange, Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire.

Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander D. H. Doig, R.N., and Miss P. M. Dancy

The engagement is announced between Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Douglas H. Doig, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, second son of Mr. A. Bruce Doig, of Stoneway, The Chase, Romford, and the late Mrs. Doig, and Phyllis Margaret, younger daughter of the late Mr. Guy Dancy and of Mrs. Dancy, of Hillside Cottage, Limpsfield.

Mr. J. B. Donaldson and Miss C. M. Gifford

The marriage arranged between Mr. James B. Donaldson, Royal Artillery, and Miss Celia Mary Gifford will take place at the Church of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, on Saturday, June 21, at 2.30 p.m.

The Rev. W. E. Gladstone and Miss K. M. B. Whittington

The marriage between the Rev. W. E. Gladstone and Kathleen, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Brandon Whittington, will take place at Little Abington, Cambs, on July 16 at 1.45 p.m.

Mr. R. M. J. Harper and Miss M. E. Elkington

The engagement is announced between Richard Michael Joseph Harper, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Harper, of Barnstaple, and Margaret Elizabeth Elkington, B.Litt. (Oxon.), Docteur de l'Université de Paris, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Elkington, of Newport, Shropshire.

Mr. E. Aspinall and Miss A. Bunn

The engagement is announced between Elliott (Tom) Aspinall, of Nguisishi Farm, Nanyuki, Kenya, and late of the 38th/39th (K.G.O.) Central India Horse, only son of Colonel Hugh Hawth Aspinall, of Seaford, Sussex, and the late Mrs. Hester Aspinall, and Aileen, only daughter of Mrs. H. H. Bunn, of 43, Harvard-court, Hampstead, London, and the late Mr. H. H. Bunn, resident Magistrate of the Transkei Territories, South Africa.

Mr. J. P. Mills and Miss P. Vesey-FitzGerald

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Philip Mills and Miss Pamela Vesey-FitzGerald will take place at Bombay in the autumn. Till then her address is 51, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 1814.)

Mr. G. G. Boyd and Miss M. Johnson

The engagement is announced between Guy G. Boyd, of Sekukuniland, South Africa, and Mary, second daughter of the late James Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, of Lorraine House, Bath.

Mr. S. J. Harris and Miss S. C. Bloch

The engagement is announced between Sidney Joseph, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harris, of Liverpool, and Suzanne Claire, youngest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Armand Bloch, of 47, Portman-square, W.1.

FUNERALS

Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. C. Belgrave

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres Thomas C. Belgrave, of The Close, North Kilworth, formerly an instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place at North Kilworth on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. G. A. Purser (rector), the Rev. G. P. Craise, and Canon Taylor officiated. The family mourners were Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Belgrave and Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Belgrave (sons and daughters-in-law), Miss Sybil, Miss Viola, and Miss Kathleen Belgrave (daughters), and Miss Maud, Miss Ada, and Miss Evelyn Belgrave (cousins). Others present included Captain F. Litchfield, Captain W. G. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. G. Entwistle, Miss Craise, Miss Whiteman, and Miss Irene Cox.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Simpson

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Simpson took place at St. Peter's, Lee, on Thursday. Among those present were General Sir Walter Braithwaite (the Adjutant-General), General Sir Robert Whigham (Commanding the Eastern Command), Major-General W. W. Pitt-Taylor (Director of Recruiting and Organization), and Major-General W. R. Blackwell (Deputy-Director-General, Army Medical Services).

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Gee

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Gee, Indian Medical Service, of Westmead, Cookham, Berks, took place at Cookham Cemetery yesterday. Before the interment a brief service was conducted in the cemetery chapel by the Rev. A. W. Batchelor (vicar). Among those present were the widow, Mr. A. F. H. Gee (son), Miss Nancy Gee and Miss Shiela Gee (daughters), and the Rev. R. H. Sinclair.

Captain R. G. Somerset

The funeral of Captain R. G. Somerset took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday, the Rev. Herbert Trundle officiating. Those present included Captain L. G. Schwabe (father-in-law), Captain the Hon. Arthur Somerset (uncle) and Mrs. Somerset, Major the Hon. Wellesley Somerset, Mrs. Leopold Lonsdale, and Mrs. Church (cousins), and Mr. A. W. McKenny Hughes.

Mr. F. Gover

The funeral of Mr. Frank Gover, of the Inner Temple, who was killed by a fall while gathering flowers above the Upper Glacier, took place at Grindelwald on Wednesday. There was a representative gathering of English visitors and of the inhabitants of the village, and the service was conducted by the Rev. J. T. Hales, of Canterbury, and Canon Brunwin-Hales, of Colchester.

Mrs. Kelly

The funeral of Mrs. Kelly, the wife of Mr. J. Kelly, M.P., will take place at 11.30 next Tuesday at Camberwell Old Cemetery, Forest Hill-road. Preceding that there will be a requiem Mass at St. James's Church, Elm-grove, Rye-lane, Peckham, at 10.30.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. L. G. Browne

A memorial service for Mr. L. G. Browne, of Hoburne, Christchurch, Hants, took place at St. Mark's, Highcliffe, Hants, yesterday afternoon. The vicar (the Rev. C. H. Gould) officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Browne (widow), Sister Mary Kathleen and Mrs. Percy Balfour (daughters), Captain and Mrs. Alan Gibson (son-in-law and daughter), Major and Mrs. A. Scott Browne (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Vernon Carter, Mrs. Torkington, and Mrs. Dickson (sisters), Miss Elizabeth Balfour (granddaughter), Mr. Nigel and Mr. Peter Browne and Mr. Michael Gibson (grandsons), Colonel Anderson (brother-in-law), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. O. M. Torkington, Captain W. P. Browne, Mr. E. Martin Browne, Major and Mrs. Gerald Carter, Major and Mrs. McClintock, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Jervois, Major Wilfrid Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Corrie, and Mrs. Douglas Charter.

Among others present were:—

The Hon. Lady Curzon-Howe, Major-General the Hon. E. J. M. Stuart-Wortley and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, Major H. R. Kindersley, Major P. A. Brooke (vicar's warden and representing also the Highcliffe Castle Golf Club) and Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Scarlett, Mrs. Lawrence Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Showler, Mrs. Ronald Kennard, Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Sandilands, Mr. W. Harwood, Major Gill, Mrs. and Miss Gould, Miss Nares, Mrs. Greenish, Mrs. Farquharson, Mr. H. E. Kemp, Messrs. F. J. Trurwell, E. G. Triggell, and John Burry, Nurse Heighteman, and Messrs. W. Ludlam and W. A. Hopton (representing the Highcliffe Parish Council).

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Barge, Captain Archibald John Campbell Colquhoun, and Lieutenant James Robert Lumsden of Arden, have been appointed to be Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Dumbarton.

Colonel Windham Henry, Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Percy Carey-Thomas, Brevet Colonel Ernest Edward Green, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Gilling, Colonel Alfred William Sheen, Major Sir William Cope, Bt., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ewen John Maclean, Colonel William Murray Threipland, Captain Andrew Mansel Talbot Fletcher, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt., and Mr. John Cory have been appointed to be Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Glamorgan.

MARRIAGES

Mr. B. H. Grayson and Miss S. Buchanan

The marriage took place on Thursday at Brompton Oratory of Mr. Brian Harrington Grayson, third son of Sir Henry Grayson, Bt., and Dora Lady Grayson, of Crossways, Hook Heath, Woking, and Miss Sofia (Fifi) Buchanan, fourth daughter of Mr. George Buchanan (Chilean Legation) and Mrs. George Buchanan, of 7, Addison-road, Kensington. Father John Talbot officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length tunic gown of deep cream satin. The tunic was made with a high neckline, and had a row of diamanté trimming down the centre of the back and front and round the neck. Her long train of embroidered silver lamé was lined with flesh-pink chiffon, and her veil of cream silk lace was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. The train was carried by Miss Antonia Drexel and Miss Maridel Chance. The bride was also attended by three other little girls—Miss Doreen Drexel and Miss Olga and Miss Sara Brawn—and by 11 grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Jean Buchanan (sister of the bride), Miss Meryl and Miss Angela Grayson (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Phyllis Salmon, Miss Ines Alston, Miss Nancy Brown, Miss Sylvia Duggan, Miss Ercilia Carsares, Miss Daphne Wedkind, Miss Peggy Bradbery, and Miss Cherry Davies. They wore dresses of cornflower-blue muslin, with short jackets of flowered silk taffeta in shades of blue and pink. Their hats of Leghorn straw were turned off the face with a cluster of pink camellias under the brim and wide blue ribbons encircled the crowns and were tied under the chins. They carried bouquets of pink and blue sweet peas. The little bridesmaids wore short-sleeved dresses in the same colour and style as those of the grown-up bridesmaids.

Mr. H. A. V. Elliott, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), was best man. A reception was held at 7, Addison-road, W.14, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Denys Grayson, Mr. A. D. H. Grayson, Mr. R. H. G. Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Grayson, Mrs. E. Grayson, Mrs. A. Buchanan, the Hon. Lady Wilson, Lady Beauchamp, Mrs. Theodore Davies, Sir Ellis Ellis-Griffith, Lady Ellis-Griffith, Lady Bennett, Mr. Maurice Harrington, Miss Harrington, Mrs. G. E. Harrison, Colonel Wilmot Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. MacPhail, Mr. Scott-Fisher, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. John Warrie, Miss Anne Warrie, Mrs. FitzClarence, Master Antony FitzClarence, Mr. R. Whatton, Miss A. Drummond-Hay, Miss Patrickson, Mrs. Plummer, Mr. Crawfurd Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rawlinson, Mrs. Haslam, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Arthur Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Lockett, Mrs. R. C. Beazley, Miss Beazley, Miss G. Beazley, Mrs. West, Miss Ziegler, Miss Sammon, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Finnigan, Mlle. Furies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. F. Watson, Major and Mrs. Noel Plummer, Miss Dixon-Smith, Mrs. Morrison, Miss D. Morrison, Miss A. Morrison, Mr. C. Morrison, Mr. M. Morrison, Mrs. E. A. Wood, Miss M. Willis, Mrs. Norman Freudenthal, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Elliott, Miss Parsons, Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Mrs. Sugrue, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Jack White, Miss E. K. West, Mrs. Keer, Mr. and Mrs. Thynne Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Muriel Barnby, Mrs. Ware, the Misses Tersmeden.

Mrs. Dorehill, Miss Neville, Miss Willsher, Miss Neva Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Allen, Mr. Leonard Parsons, Miss Bossy, Miss Lovelock, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Finucane, Miss Finucane, Dr. Wall, Miss Cunningham, Miss Violet Raphael, Mr. A. G. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wedlkind, Mr. S. J. Hopkinson, Miss Tucker, Mr. F. J. Dismond, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Wolton, Mr. Aubrey Wolton, Miss Mabel Pierce, Miss Johnstone Stourton, Mrs. F. Harvey, Mrs. Banbrook, Mr. David Tennant, Mr. D. A. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Shiell, Mrs. Melville Napier, Miss Dora Bankes, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hogg, Mrs. Allen Brown, Miss Allen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wreford, Mr. and Mrs. Lasser, Colonel and Mrs. Cecil Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Crawfurd Price, Mrs. Tilley, the Misses Tilley, Mr. Stanley Pasmore, Miss Rushton, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Miss Dyson, Major and Mrs. Shackle, Mrs. W. R. Sherlow, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Inglefield, Dr. and Mrs. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. McGuffie, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Deen, Miss Deen, Mrs. John Keeling, Mr. and Mrs. Trencham, Mr. John Hardie, Mrs. John Dorner, Mrs. Stern, Mr. W. Sanderson, Mrs. Richard Herbert, Miss Mackenzie, Prof. and Mrs. Meade-Mead, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Arthur Franks, Mrs. Eric Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Johnson, Mrs. Gerald Nomax, Mrs. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Walter Jones, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Blackman.

Mr. F. E. Clifford and Miss Kingsmill

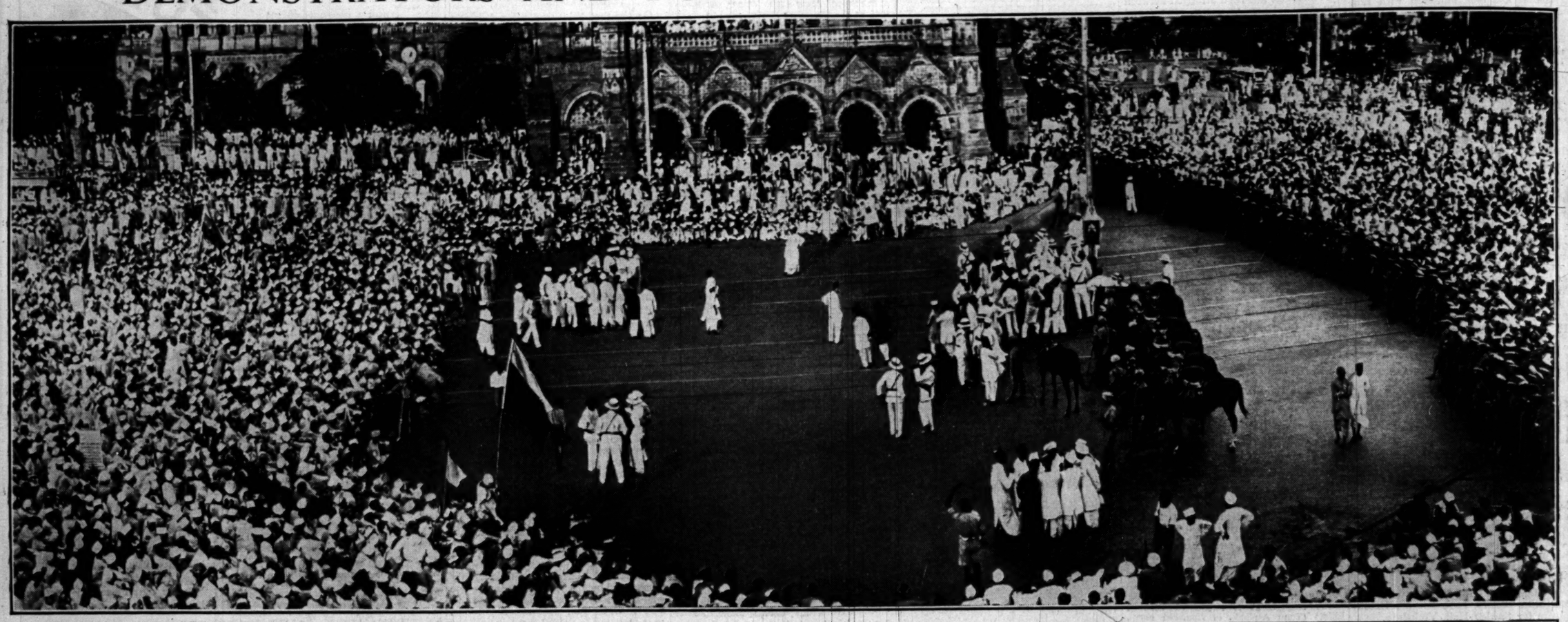
The marriage took place on Thursday afternoon at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr. Frederick Edward Clifford, Grenadier Guards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Clifford, of Park Place, Wickham, and Miss Diana Janetta Helena Kingsmill, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsmill, D.S.O., M.C., of Sydmonton, Newbury. The Rev. A. W. Chute, the Rev. B. N. Adams, and the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of silver lamé, with a long train falling from the waist of the skirt at the back. Her veil of silver tissue was held in place by a halo wreath of silver and she carried an ivory-and-silver prayer-book, a copy of a sixteenth-century missal. She was attended by two children, Miss Camilla Sharpe and Master Jasper Hubbard, and by six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Daphne Kingsmill, Miss Pamela Kingsmill, Miss Margaret Portal, Miss Ruth Aird, Miss Elisabeth Vesey, and Miss Rose Marie Bainbridge. The page wore long trousers of ivory satin with a georgette shirt to match and a scarlet sash and shoes, and the little girl had an ankle-length frock of ivory georgette with short puff sleeves and a scarlet sash. She had a wreath of scarlet velvet ribbon falling in streamers down the back. The grown-up bridesmaids had long dresses of ivory georgette, the full skirts dipping to the ground and the close-fitting bodices having a bolero effect at the front and the back. They had halo headdresses of silver and wore long crystal necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom. They carried sheaves of silver gilded lilies.

Captain Owen Hall-Hall, Grenadier Guards, was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by Warrant Officers and N.C.O.s of the Grenadier Guards as the bride and bridegroom left the church. A reception was held at 57A, Cadogan-square, when among the guests were:—

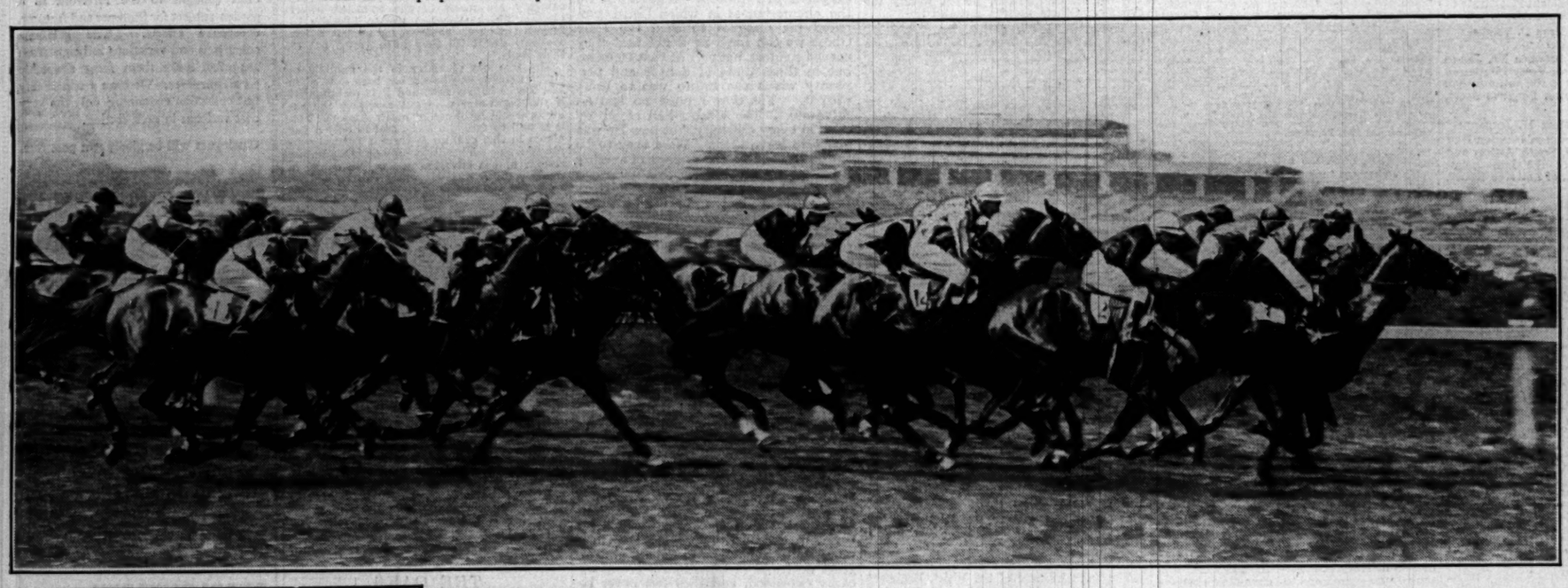
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Clifford, Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Philip Clifford, Mrs. Sperling, Lady Swann, Mrs. Harry Clifford, Major Frank Clifford, Miss Clifford, Mrs. Philip Clifford, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hon. Mrs. Bertram Portal, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clifford, Miss Sophie Portal, Sir William Portal, Lady Rosemary Portal, Mrs. Pember, Mr. and Mrs. Hon. Melville Portal, Miss Bridget Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Sperling, Mr. Arthur Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Corbett, General and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Sir Robert Throckmorton, the Hon. Mrs. Batt, the Hon. Mary Monck, Miss Peggy Hambro, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Miss Hamilton Wedderburn, Mrs. Hornby Leaf, Evelyn Lady Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey, Lady Marriott, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, Countess Temple, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Cubitt, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Melvill, Lady Portal, Miss Bridget Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Sperling, Mr. Arthur Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Corbett, General and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills, Sir Hugh Chol

DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE IN BOMBAY



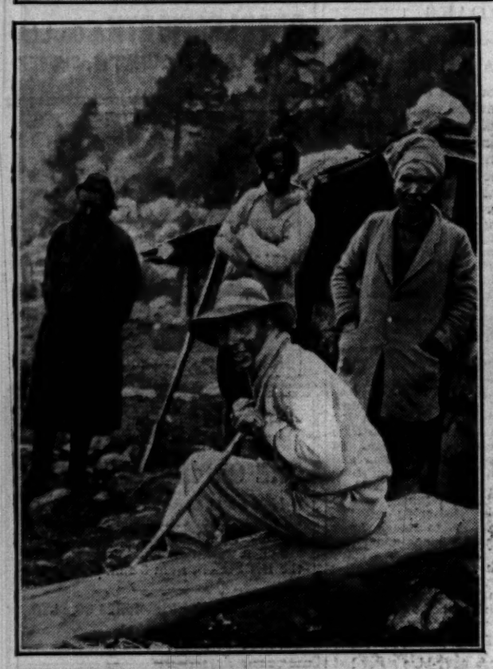
A CONGRESS PROCESSION HELD UP.—The scene near the Victoria terminus of the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, on May 23, when the police held up a procession of demonstrators against the so-called Dharasana "atrocities." A *hartal* had been declared and 50 commercial bodies invited to take part in a procession through the business quarters of Bombay. After passing along the Girgaum-road the demonstrators found their way barred by a strong contingent of police. A parley between the police and the leaders of the demonstrators followed and the procession was allowed to re-form on the undertaking that they would follow a different route from the one proposed. This promise was broken by the crowd, who continued through the business quarters to the Apollo Bunder.

THE OAKS



ON THE HILL.—Lord Glanely's Rose of England won the Oaks by three lengths from Lord Howard de Walden's Wedding Favour at Epsom yesterday. She is the last horse in the first bunch seen in our photograph, which was taken as the field swept over the top of the hill before Tattenham Corner. The leading horse is Bachelora, and then follow in order Sister Clover, Gwyniad, Fair Isle (the favourite), Tefnut, Parth for Ever, and Rose of England.

THE WINNER.—Lord Glanely leading in Rose of England, who was ridden by G. Richards. The favourite, Lord Derby's Fair Isle, was fourth.



MISS ENGLAND II.—The new speed boat, driven by Sir Henry Segrave, under her own power after her launch on Lake Windermere. After certain adjustments, it is hoped that an attempt will be made on the world's record next week.

APPROACHING KANCHENJUNGA.—In spite of their almost superhuman efforts the international expedition who set out to climb Kanchenjunga have had to give up their attempt for this season. To-day we give two further photographs of the expedition making their way to the foot of the mountain. These are the first taken after the crossing of Kang Pass, through which the expedition entered Nepal. The panorama shows the camp between Tseram and Khunza with the mountains of the Kangbachen valley in the background. The smaller picture shows Mr. Wood Johnson, whose work on the Kang Pass was mentioned by our Special Correspondent with the expedition, with some of the inhabitants of Tseram.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

WHIT-SUNDAY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Dean, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (to Chants), Introit, "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood), H.C. (Bennett in E flat); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Lee Williams in C), A., "O come, every one that thirsteth" (Mendelssohn); Bishop Gore, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Dean, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F and C), H.C., Gradual, "With other tongues" (Palestrina); Bishop G. R. Eden, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wood in F), A., "When God of old came down" (Stanford); Bishop F. L. Norris, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Bishop of Southwark, 11, H.C. (Whitlock in G), Motet, "Come, Holy Ghost" (Palestrina); the Rev. C. Patteson, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in B minor), A., "Come, Thou Holy Spirit, come" (Palestrina).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Dean of Wells, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Alcock in E flat), A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood), Kyrie (Calah in C), Nicene Creed (Hopkins in G); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Davies in F), A., "If any man hath not the spirit of Christ" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15, Te Deum (Turle and Goss), A., "God is a Spirit" (Sterndale Bennett), H.C.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 8.15 and 12 noon; Parade Service, 11 (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. C. R. Brown; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Money.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Relton.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass; Prebendary H. E. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 10.15; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

Barnes Parish Church.—7, 8, and 10.50, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. J. Allen; 12.15, H.C.; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rector.

Bow Church, Cheapside.—11, M.P.; H.C. (Ponsonby in F); 6.30, E., A., "O Thou who camest from above" (Bach).

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 9.30, and 12.20; 11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan.

Christ Church, Down-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, E.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway-street.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. E. N. Porter Goff; 6.30, the Master of the Temple.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 7, 8, 9, and 11.30; 11, the Rev. J. H. Warren; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., and 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, Canon Durell; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12; M.P., 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6, E., the Rev. T. H. Croncbey.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 10, 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6, E., A., "The Wilderness" (Goss).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 6, 7.30, 8.15, 12, and 7.30; 11, The Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. Viney.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—H.C., 6.15, 7, 8, 9.45, and 12; 11, the Rev. L. M. Gorrie; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 9.45, 11, the Rector; E., 6.35.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Braine.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 6.15, 7, and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Bishop of Nassau; E., 6, the Rev. H. L. Drew.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood), Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30, A., "Come, my soul" (Martin), Address by Mr. Wickham Steed.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, the Rev. W. Kingston, H.C. (Arnold in A); 3.15, Rossini's *Stabat Mater* (with orchestra); 6.30, the Rector, Gounod's *Redemption* (Part III.).

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—8.45, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Dr. A. J. Macdonald., A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood).

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. J. L. Greenfield; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. George, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse, A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. H. Mc. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (choral), Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. A. White.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12; 11, 3.15, and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—7.15, 8.15, and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles, A., "There is now no condemnation" (Walford Davies).

St. John's, Putney.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. L. M. Gorrie.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 7, 8, 12.15, 7.30; 11, the Rev. W. R. J. McLean; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—7, 8, 9, and 10.45, H.C.; 10.45, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. Moor; 3 (children); 6, the Rev. C. Barraclough.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street.—9.15, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C., and 6.30, A., "O God, when Thou appearest" (Mozart), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; M.P., 11, 3.15 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 7, 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 3.15 (children).

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30, the Rev. E. Barnes; 7.30, 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—6, 6.45, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30, 11.30, and 12.30, H.C.; 10.30, short M.P. with address; 6.15, E., the Rev. C. Bickersteth; 8, Service to be broadcast.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. W. H. Hornby-Steer; 11, A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood); 7, *The Redemption* (Gounod).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 7, 8, 9.30, and 12.5; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. E. J. A. Dunn; 6.30, the Rev. R. F. Rynd.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, H.C., and 6.30, A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—7, 8, 12.20, and 7, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 6.15, 7, 8, 10, and 12.15; the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, 11; Bishop Bury, 6.30.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 6.30, 7.15, 8.15, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Jeakes.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. R. F. Godwin.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—M.P., 10.45; 11.15, the Rev. E. Hamilton; 3 (Children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. C. White.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—7 and 8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. M. Webb Peploe; 12.20, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. A. Thompson, A., "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood); 3 (Children), the Rev. J. W. Griffiths; 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—11.30, 3.15 (Children), and 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—6.15, 7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Bishop of Bloemfontein; 6.30, the Vicar.

St. Sepulchre's, Holborn-viaduct.—10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., Choir of College of St. Nicolas; 6.30, E., the Rev. N. Hopkins.

St. Silas-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Rev. H. Isaacse; 6.30, the Rev. C. Selby.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—8.30, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. C. Clark; 6.30, E., A., "Holy Spirit Come, O Come," Mr. J. Parkins.

St. Thomas's, Orchard-street, Portman-square.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. G. Hills.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—Pont. H.M. and Ordination, 9.30, M., "Dum Compierentur" (Palestrina), "Confirma hoc" (Handl); L.M., 12, the Rev. H. Day; Pont. V. and Confirmation, 3.15, Mag. (Vittoria); Comp., 7, T.L. (Tallis), A., "Regina Coeli" (Bernabei), the Rev. B. Whelan.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, Pont. H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30, Pont. V., the Bishop of Southwark.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. C. C. Martindale; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

Eglise Reformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. George's Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Rae (Northwood).

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Maxwell.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. C. Lever.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk; 3.30, the Rev. R. S. Frayn.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. L. F. Church.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. S. M. Berry.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. J. McNeill.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9, 10, and 11, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. A. Hird.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. O. Dobson.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station.

Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate.

Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting-hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

BRITISH LEGION SERVICE

To-night, at 9.40, Mr. Haydn Wood will conduct the Wireless Orchestra in a concert of his own compositions, with Miss Alice Lilley (soprano) as the soloist. Earlier in the evening the National station will broadcast a variety entertainment to which Mr. Leslie Weston, Mr. J. B. Phillips, Mr. Edgar Fairchild, and Mr. Robert Lindholm will contribute. At 9.5 p.m. Miss Tatiana Makushina (soprano) and the Virtuoso String Quartet will give a concert of chamber music, consisting of Mozart's Quartet in D; a group of French, German, Spanish, and Italian songs; and Mozart's Quartet in C minor.

To-morrow the British Legion Memorial Service will be relayed at 5 p.m. from the Cenotaph, Whitehall, to the National transmitters and other stations taking the National programme. The service will be conducted by the Dean of Westminster. In the evening a concert by the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey, will be relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. The soloists will be Miss Thea Phillips, Mr. Reginald Foort, and Mr. Philip Dore.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BROADCAST.

The B.B.C. announces that a speech by the Prince of Wales will be broadcast on Wednesday in the National programme between 2.45 and 3.30 p.m. He will propose the toast of "The C.P.R." at a luncheon which will follow the launching of the s.s. Empress of Britain at Clydebank. Other speakers will be Lord Aberconway, who will introduce the Prince, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who will respond to the toast. The speeches will be broadcast from Scottish and other stations taking the National programme, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will relay by means of the Canadian Beam service.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, June 7, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—Ideas for a Garden Fête, by Miss Barbara Cartland. 1-2 :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. 3.30 :—April Penilarvis (contralto); Henry Wendon (tenor). 4 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.45 :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : Playing the Game—a Play in three scenes written for the microphone by Carey Grey, with music by Robert Chignell. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—Weather, News, Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40 :—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—Wolfe's Goethe Lieder, sung by Dorothy Helmrich and George Parker. 7 :—Holidays at Home and Abroad. 12—A Working Man's Bank Holiday, by Mr. Jack Kelly. 7.20 :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Leslie Weston (comedian); J. B. Phillips (mimic) in animal imitations; Betty Warren in impersonations; Charles Tucker (singing violonist) with Violet Essex (musical comedy star); Gillie Potter (comedian); Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent in syncopated harmony; Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm (duo pianists). 9 :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.5 :—Kanchenjunga, by Brig.-Gen. C. G. Bruce. 9.40 :—Music by Haydn Wood: Alice Lilley (soprano); The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by the Composer. 10.40-12 :—Rad. from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—342kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40 :—Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—Midland Regional programme. 7.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Kate Winter (soprano). 8.3 :—Love Scenes from the English Novelists, 6—The Victorian Age, by Mr. George Eyinds. 9 :—News. 9.5 :—The Virtuoso String Quartet; Tatiana Makushina (soprano). 10.15-10.30 :—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Leicester Imperial Band, conducted by S. S. H. Iliffe; Evelyn Stanley (soprano); Phyllis Scott and John Rorke (old time songs). 5.15 :—Children—Snooky and his Garden, by Phyllis Richardson; Phyllis Scott and John Rorke in old time songs; S. C. Cotterell (clarinet); Legends of Treasure Hunting in Ireland, by Margaret M. Kennedy. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.45 :—The Duds Concert Party, directed by Ralph Collis. 7.30 :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; P.C. Cook (cornet solo), relayed from Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham. 8.30 :—London Regional programme. 9 :—News. 9.5 :—Dance Music; Edith James (songs at the piano). 10.15-10.30 :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—See Glasgow. 3.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—See Glasgow. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Glasgow. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.30 :—Kathleen Dunn (soprano); Harry Dyson (flute); Clifton Helliwell (pianiste); 4 :—The Radio Quartet. 5 :—The Harmony Kind Vote Quartet. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. 7.15 :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. 7.25 :—Music. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. 9.40 :—National programme. 9.45 :—The Orchestra; Jack H. Saunders (baritone). 10.40-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1-2 :—National programme. 3.30-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-12.45 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 1.30 :—National programme. 4.45 :—Dance Music. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Aldermen A. A. Sessington—Bristol's Wheat and Flour, relayed from the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol. 7.20 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Records. 2.55 :—News. 7.30 :—Time Signal and Talk. 7.45 :—Irish Language Lesson. 8 :—Concert—The Station Orchestra; W. Fortune (tenor) and T. Keane (bass); Vocal Variety; the Station Celeste Orchestra; J. Schofield and M. Maguire, 'Cello and Vocal Recital; the Station Orchestra. 10 :—Programme to be announced. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—See Glasgow. 3.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—See Glasgow. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Glasgow. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 1.25 :—The Opening Ceremony of the Sports Pavilion on the Hill, Kirriemuir, to be performed by the Donor, Sir James M. Barrie; The Kirriemuir Town Instruments Band; Opening Remarks by Mr. McIlreavy; Farewell Speech by Sir James Barrie; Formal Acceptance of the Pavilion by the Provost, relayed from Kirriemuir. 3.15 :—Music. 3.30 :—The Octet; The Railway Male Voice Quartet, conducted by R. C. McCrone. 4.45 :—Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather for Farmers. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Mr. Frank Moran: The American Golf Invasion. 7.20 :—Music. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—Orchestra. 3.30 :—The Hollingworth Prize Brass Band, conducted by Harry Norbury; Medina Hillary (dialect sketches). 4.45 :—Gramophone Lecture. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Mr. W. P. Crozier: How the North Moves. 7.20 :—Music. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25 :—National programme. 9.40 :—The Fourth Proposal, a comedy in one act, by Morton Howard, with Mary Brough, Mary Eastwood, Edith Towse, Charles Smith, and F. A. Nichols. 10.15-12 :—National programme.

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SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-12.45 :—See Cardiff. 3.30 :—National programme. 4.45 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Cardiff. 7.20 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

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10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—See Glasgow. 2.25 :—See Glasgow. 3.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—See Glasgow. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Glasgow. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 1.25 :—The Opening Ceremony of the Sports Pavilion on the Hill, Kirriemuir, to be performed by the Donor, Sir James M. Barrie; The Kirriemuir Town Instruments Band; Opening Remarks by Mr. McIlreavy; Farewell Speech by Sir James Barrie; Formal Acceptance of the Pavilion by the Provost, relayed from Kirriemuir. 3.15 :—Music. 3.30 :—The Octet; The Railway Male Voice Quartet, conducted by R. C. McCrone. 4.45 :—Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather for Farmers. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Mr. Frank Moran: The American Golf Invasion. 7.20 :—Music. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

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PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—Gramophone Recital. 3.30 :—National programme. 4.50 :—Children's Birthdays and Letters. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Items of Naval Information; Local News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-12.45 :—See Cardiff. 3.30 :—National programme. 4.45 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Cardiff. 7.20 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

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5.15 :—Children : Playing the Game—a Play in three scenes written for the microphone by Carey Grey, with music by Robert Chignell. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—Weather, News, Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40 :—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—Wolfe's Goethe Lieder, sung by Dorothy Helmrich and George Parker. 7 :—Holidays at Home and Abroad. 12—A Working Man's Bank Holiday, by Mr. Jack Kelly. 7.20 :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Leslie Weston (comedian); J. B. Phillips (mimic) in animal imitations; Betty Warren in impersonations; Charles Tucker (singing violonist) with Violet Essex (musical comedy star); Gillie Potter (comedian); Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent in syncopated harmony; Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm (duo pianists). 9 :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.5 :—Kanchenjunga, by Brig.-Gen. C. G. Bruce. 9.40 :—Music by Haydn Wood: Alice Lilley (soprano); The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by the Composer. 10.40-12 :—Rad. from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—342kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40 :—Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—Midland Regional programme. 7.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Kate Winter (soprano). 8.3 :—Love Scenes from the English Novelists, 6—The Victorian Age, by Mr. George Eyinds. 9 :—News. 9.5 :—The Virtuoso String Quartet; Tatiana Makushina (soprano). 10.15-10.30 :—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Leicester Imperial Band, conducted by S. S. H. Iliffe; Evelyn Stanley (soprano); Phyllis Scott and John Rorke (old time songs). 5.15 :—Children—Snooky and his Garden, by Phyllis Richardson; Phyllis Scott and John Rorke in old time songs; S. C. Cotterell (clarinet); Legends of Treasure Hunting in Ireland, by Margaret M. Kennedy. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.45 :—The Duds Concert Party, directed by Ralph Collis. 7.30 :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; P.C. Cook (cornet solo), relayed from Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham. 8.30 :—London Regional programme. 9 :—News. 9.5 :—Dance Music; Edith James (songs at the piano). 10.15-10.30 :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—See Glasgow. 3.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—See Glasgow. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—See Glasgow. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.30 :—Kathleen Dunn (soprano); Harry Dyson (flute); Clifton Helliwell (pianiste); 4 :—The Radio Quartet. 5 :—The Harmony Kind Vote Quartet. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. 7.15 :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. 7.25 :—Music. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. 9.40 :—National programme. 9.45 :—The Orchestra; Jack H. Saunders (baritone). 10.40-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1-2 :—National programme. 3.30-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-12.45 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 1.30 :—National programme. 4.45 :—Dance Music. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Aldermen A. A. Sessington—Bristol's Wheat and Flour, relayed from the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol. 7.20 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Records. 2.55 :—News. 7.30 :—Time Signal and Talk. 7.45 :—Irish Language Lesson. 8 :—Concert—The Station Orchestra; W. Fortune (tenor) and T. Keane (bass); Vocal Variety; the Station Celeste Orchestra; J. Schofield and M. Maguire, 'Cello and Vocal Recital; the Station Orchestra. 10 :—Programme to be announced. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

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**MIDLAND REGIONAL P

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE ROYAL MAIL REPORT

HUDSON'S BAY RESULTS

That it was not excessive prudence or conservatism but necessity which caused the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company last December to pass the half-yearly dividend on the Preference stock is amply demonstrated by the report for 1929, which was published last evening. The company really made a loss last year, and in order to meet this and to cover the cost of the Preference dividend for the first half of 1929, and to provide a balance to be carried forward, the directors have taken £300,000 from the insurance fund. The accounts show not only that the earnings were insufficient to justify a dividend on the Preference or Ordinary stocks, but also that the cash resources were none too large, having regard to the numerous liabilities, actual and contingent, of the company. This year the profit and loss account has been drawn up on lines different from those adopted previously. The balance for the year, which is given as £570,542, is struck *before* allowing for fleet depreciation, which it will be seen takes £414,855. In 1928 the balance was struck *after* deducting an unnamed amount for depreciation of fleet, and the resultant figure was shown as £687,714. Last year the auditors pointed out that provision for fleet depreciation had been calculated at a lower rate than previously, but if the depreciation in 1928 and 1927 had been the same as that allowed for 1929 then the results of the company for the past three years would compare as follows:—

—	Year to Dec. 31. 1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Net profit	78,706*	457,218	489,881
Brought forward ..	46,879	73,163	66,782
Transfer from insurance fund	300,000	—	—
Available	268,173	530,379	556,663
Preference dividend ..	116,750†	233,500	233,500
Ordinary dividend ..	—	250,000	250,000
		(5%)	(5%)
Carried forward ..	151,423	46,879	73,163

* Net loss. † For the first half of the year only.

Appended to the profit and loss account is a note which explains that profits of subsidiary companies have been included to the extent of dividends declared, and that where a subsidiary company's accounts show debit balances provision has been made to cover them. But the accounts of three of the subsidiary companies are qualified by the auditors: in one case to the effect that "shipping investments are included at book values which are in excess of present values," in another it is implied that the amount provided for depreciation of the company's fleet may not be adequate, while in the third case the auditors point out that "the general investments are included at cost price which is in excess of their present values."

Balance-sheet Changes

The total of the balance-sheet is nearly £1,000,000 less than it was a year ago, the figure now being £19,355,207, against £20,315,023. On the liability side there is a decrease of £291,580 in the insurance fund, bills payable have been reduced by £152,455, and sundry liabilities are £429,840 less. Like the profit and loss account, the balance-sheet is more informative than in previous years, an overdue reform which will be generally welcomed. For instance, the cost of the fleet and its present book value is separated from the investments in subsidiary and allied companies. The fleet and investments in allied companies which were lumped together in 1928 at £16,253,755, are this year divided into five items, which together amount to £15,882,826. The fleet, less depreciation, stands at £3,377,508, and the investments represent the balance. The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., point out that the investments in subsidiary and allied companies are included at values which are considerably in excess of present values. On the assets side an important reduction from £1,114,580 to £590,486, is shown in cash balances. This, of course, is accounted for by the reduction in the liabilities. In their report the directors state that the first part of 1929 showed an improvement over 1928, but owing to the acute business depression, principally in South America, which ensued, the results for the whole year were less favourable than for 1928. The report and accounts present a little clearer picture of the position of the Royal Mail than stockholders have hitherto received, but judging from the quotations of Royal Mail securities it would appear that the market is prepared for a reorganization scheme sooner or later.

Lower Hudson's Bay Dividend

A final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year ended May 31, in respect of trade is declared by the Hudson's Bay Company, a reduction of 5 per cent. compared with the preceding year, while the "carry-forward" is reduced from £161,000 to £1,470. The distribution out of receipts of the land department—on which income-tax is not payable—is reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent., while the balance carried forward is reduced from £47,600 to £7,200. This fairly reflects the results of the company's year. Little more was to be expected having regard to the conditions which have ruled in Canada during the past 12 months and the world-wide depression, from the effects of which the company could not have escaped. The report points out that the crops of 1929 suffered from prolonged drought, the average yield of wheat being little more than 11 bushels an acre, against 23 bushels in 1928. The decline in price, the failure to dispose of the crop, and the storage of stocks throughout the winter deprived the farmer of ready cash and dislocated the course of trade throughout the Dominion, thus seriously reducing the company's returns from land sales and departmental stores. At the same time the company suffered from an unprecedented fall in the value of furs, the average price at the October sales being about 45 per cent. below the value at the end of September. But the directors have been wise not to hold back supplies in the hope of securing better prices. Consequently, the company enters upon a new season unencumbered by any accumulation of stocks. This is a sound policy which others might with profit have followed.

Strong Financial Position

The net profit from trade fell from £427,567 to £137,211, these figures being arrived at after crediting the building sinking fund with £85,000 each year. Land sales also fell off considerably, both in quantity and price. Farm lands yielded £479,744, against £765,648, while the average price an acre was 7s. 5d. less than in the preceding year. Sales of town lots, however, increased from £12,965 to £21,550. On January 31 last unsold land amounted to £2,401,082, and it stands in the balance-sheet at nil. Outstanding instalments on land already sold amounted at the end of January to £2,253,890. This also is entered at nil in the balance-sheet. The accounts of the company, which have improved in informativeness in recent years, have been made still more informative on the present occasion. The company enjoys a strong financial position.

Treasury Bill Results

As a result of the firmer tendency of discount rates the Treasury Bills sold by tender yesterday were allotted at an appreciably higher rate than was the case a week ago, the average discount rate being £2 3s. 6.59d. per cent. per annum, against £2 2s. 0.65d. Applications for the £40,000,000 of bills offered amounted to £44,515,000, but only £38,000,000 were allotted. Tenders at £99 8s. 11d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first four working days of next week will receive about 72 per cent., and those above in full, while those at £99 9s. 1d. for bills to be paid for to-day week will receive allotment in full. Next Friday the amount of Treasury Bills to be offered for sale will be limited to £35,000,000. The amount of bills to be paid for next week is over £11,000,000 in excess of the maturities, while in the following week, if the full £35,000,000 is allotted, the market's resources will be reduced by a further £7,500,000, for the bills to be paid for will exceed the maturities by approximately that amount.

Burmah Oil Meeting

It has been generally known that the marked increase in the Burmah Oil Company's profits last year was due in large measure to its immunity from the price-cutting conditions which ruled between September, 1927, and June, 1928, and to economies in working costs and benefits resulting from the changes in the company's marketing arrangements in India, but Sir John Cargill, who presided at yesterday's meeting, gave a third cause—namely, a considerable increase in income from interest on loans and from dividends on investments. The profits were, of course, conservatively distributed, and Sir John Cargill rightly said that the political uncertainties in India and the unusual hazards which attach to oil sufficiently warrant a conservative policy. India, because of its preponderatingly agricultural habits, was, he pointed out, possibly feeling more than most countries the effects of the present world-wide economic depression, but happily neither this nor the political unrest had so far prejudicially affected the outlet there for the company's products.

Larger Oil Output in 1929

Once again the directors of the Royal Dutch Company in their annual report indicate their desire and readiness to co-operate in efforts to conserve the world's oil supplies. But in spite of the great influence which the company wields in the oil industry production was again on an excessive scale. Over-production of crude oil and its derivatives, state the directors, caused the selling prices in various importing countries to drop to a level below the figure representing the export prices in the countries of origin plus freight to ports of importation and other charges. Neither was a rise in tank-steamer freight rates reflected in higher selling prices of the products carried. Generally speaking, states the report, 1929 was a year of excessive competition and that in consequence some petroleum companies saw their profits diminish. This view is borne out by the usual statistics of the world's production of crude oil provided by the report, from which the following is abstracted:—

	1929 Metric Tons	1928 Metric Tons	1927 Metric Tons
United States ..	141,992,032	127,152,006	128,017,000
Venezuela ..	20,367,105	15,590,070	9,147,700
Russia	14,256,584	12,285,048	10,284,000
Mexico	6,821,797	7,654,852	9,119,300
Persia	6,022,092	5,600,138	5,227,200
Dutch E. Indies ..	5,100,000	4,200,000	3,628,116
Rumania	4,827,278	4,500,787	3,661,360
Colombia	2,836,371	2,768,581	2,073,800
Peru	1,811,596	1,617,742	1,392,040
Trinidad	1,344,833	1,182,553	738,770
Argentina	1,259,302	1,302,214	1,235,700
India	1,170,374	1,146,821	1,164,770
Sarawak	760,165	751,092	711,755
Poland	693,018	778,762	823,860
Japan	287,636	257,581	241,470
Egypt	271,529	268,461	183,234
Other countries	835,146	613,328	394,170
Total	210,656,760	187,674,434	178,044,386

It will be noticed from the above table that since 1927 the world's production has expanded by over 18 per cent. The most striking features of last year's production are the sudden rise in United States output and the continued rapid expansion in that of Venezuela.

Life Assurance Tax Rebates

The value of an alert Opposition was demonstrated in the change of attitude by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Thursday towards the rebates of income-tax allowed in respect of life assurance premiums. All concerned with the future of life assurance as a means of thrift will be grateful to Sir L. Worthington-Evans for raising the question and for the support given to his appeal by Mr. Runciman, who is chairman of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, a large mutual life assurance society. Considering that as, in the phrase of Mr. Snowden, a "paltry" £150,000 was involved, it was remarkable that a proposal to depart from a well-established principle should ever have been made, and the smallness of the sum concerned made it easy for the Chancellor to agree that the proposal should be reconsidered with a view to meeting the criticisms and suggestions. When the Budget speech was delivered on April 14 most of the meetings of the purely life offices had already been held, and it was noteworthy that at a subsequent meeting—that of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society on April 27—a protest against the proposals was made. The terms of that comment were the more significant as the manager and actuary of the society, which is a strong mutual office, is the president of the Faculty of Actuaries, the Scottish body corresponding to the Institute of Actuaries. It was to be hoped, the president of the Scottish Equitable declared, that the Chancellor might see his way to maintain the present arrangements, which worked well and afforded relief to the very section of the community which provided the bulk of the Inland Revenue. What class after all was, he added, more deserving of consideration?

Single Premium Policies

Then Mr. W. A. Workman, the chairman of the Life Offices' Association, in a letter to *The Times* published on May 9, referred to the "great dissatisfaction" which must be caused from a departure from the principle. Mr. W. R. Glazebrook, at the meeting of the Royal Insurance Company on May 28, pointed out that the proposal prejudiced the policy-holders and altered an arrangement based on the findings of a Royal Commission in 1920, to which it was felt the Government should adhere. Incidentally the change of attitude of the Chancellor should make it unnecessary for a large number of life assurance prospectuses—many of them quite new—to be reprinted or altered. Mr. Glazebrook also declared that the company, in common with most offices, had not issued

(Continued in next column)

any single premium policies in the forms to which exception had been taken, and said that in the interests of the policy-holders the management "would have hoped" that the Chancellor's object would have been effectively achieved without interference with the rights of policy-holders, hitherto available, in connexion with loan interest under genuine life assurance policies effected by single premiums. In certain circumstances single premium policies have perfectly reasonable uses, as was indicated by Mr. C. E. Barnett, who presided at the meeting of the Alliance Assurance Company on May 14, and it is satisfactory that the Chancellor has agreed that the wording of the clause relating to this point which has been criticized should now also be reconsidered.

Witan Investment Accounts

The report of the Witan Investment Company for the 12 months ended April 15 shows that this well-managed undertaking has suffered very little from the almost general depreciation in securities in that period. A valuation of the investments based as far as possible upon prices current on the date of the balance-sheet shows an appreciation of more than £1,400,000 on the book cost of £3,221,371. A year ago the appreciation amounted to only £100,000 more on a book cost of £3,201,570. Net revenue expanded from £228,330 in 1928-29 to £234,044 in 1929-30, and the reserve allocation is increased from £60,000 to £65,000. The Ordinary dividend for the year is 10 per cent., and the slightly increased sum of £25,004 is carried forward. For the current year the directors again recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., to be paid quarterly.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS HIGHER

FALL IN CABLES AND WIRELESS

The Stock Markets remained inactive yesterday, but a firmer tendency prevailed in most sections of the House in the afternoon. British Funds advanced, the Five per Cent. War Loan being prominent. A better tone was apparent among South American Railway securities. In the Miscellaneous market Cables and Wireless stocks were conspicuously weak, and International shares receded.

In the market for BRITISH FUNDS the Five per Cent. War Loan was strong. Opening at 102 1-16, it rose to over 102¼. Rises of ½ were shown in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans, at 98⅛ and 103⅛ respectively, and smaller gains were recorded in old and new Consols, the Funding Loan, and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Treasury Bonds were easier. Among the new scrips, Johannesburg was ¼ premium, and the new Port of London scrip over ¼ premium. HOME RAILWAY stocks were very quiet.

Business in the FOREIGN market was again restricted. A number of Chinese loans were marked down, the 1898 loan falling to 81½, and the Five per Cents. of 1912, at 43, lost a further point. Greek bonds were firm, the Six per Cent. Stabilization Loan rising to 93. Turkish Unified was only 11. The SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY market had a firmer tendency. B.A. Great Southern advanced to 88, and rises were shown by B.A. and Pacific, B.A. Western, Central Argentine, and Cordoba Central. United of Havana stocks were firmer, the 1906 Debenture rising 6 to 32. Leopoldina fell back to 49.

OIL shares were rather dull, Paris being a seller. Royal Dutch fell ¼ to 32¾, after being lower,

A better tone prevailed in the RUBBER share market. Rubber Trust rose to 30s. TEA shares were dull.

MOTOR SHARES LOWER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market motor shares weakened. Leyland declined 9d. to 71s. 6d., and falls of 6d. occurred in Dennis (42s.), Guy (15s. 6d.), and Rover (8s. 9d.). Austin, on the other hand, closed 6d. higher at 28s. In the store group Harrods rallied to 63s., a rise of 1s. 9d., and Waring recovered further, with an advance of 1s. to 25s. 3d. John Barker and Maple, however, both declined. Debenhams fell to 8s. 3d. Textile shares were firmer; Bradford Dyers rose 6d. to 24s., and Bleachers, Calico Printers, Coats, and Fine Spinners all hardened. Courtaulds were steady at 2 3-16, but Snia Viscosa, at 12s. 6d., lost 9d. International securities mostly closed lower. Brazilian Traction finished ¾ down at 49¾, and Hydro Electric fell 1½ to 46½, while International Nickel declined ⅛ to 31⅛. International Holdings were 6. Columbia Graphophone (5 7-16) and Gramophone (4 7-16) both closed 1-16 lower. Kreuger and Toll rallied, and finished ⅛ higher at 29½, while Swedish Match "B" hardened to 15⅛. The weakness of Cables and Wireless stocks was a prominent feature, and the ground recovered on Thursday was lost again. The "B" fell 2¼ to 18½, the "A" 4 to 40, and the Preference 1¼ to 89¼. Tobacco shares were mostly rather harder, but Carreas "A" receded to 8, a fall of ¼.

The weakness of Rhodesian shares, which closed at about the lowest levels, was the principal feature in the MINING market. Congo Border fell ¼ to 16½, and N'Changa 5-32 to 3 3-16, while Bwana M'Kubwa finished a shade lower at 15s. 10½d. Rhodesian Selection Trust declined ¼ to 2. South African shares were firm on the whole. Paris offered De Beers and Rio Tinto, but both closed above the worst; on balance falls of ¼ were shown at 8 and 37½ respectively. The price of tin rose again, but tin shares were mostly lower, though London Tin gained 6d. to 21s.

ROYAL DUTCH PROFITS

LARGER PRODUCTION

The report and accounts for 1929 were issued yesterday of the Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies, which is in intimate association with the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company. The profit is shown at 126,471,391fl., as against 103,367,780fl. for 1928. As previously announced, no change is made in the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 24 per cent., while the carry-forward is increased from 1,015,025fl. to 2,219,313fl. In the balance-sheet shareholdings show a decline on the year of 9,464,509fl. to 312,186,542fl., this being due to the transfer of shares to the affiliated company De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, for which the item "debtors" has been charged. The latter item shows an increase from 213,177,391fl. to 348,188,405fl. Cash stands at 82,512,355fl., against 78,860,595fl.

The report supplies the following table showing the group's production in various parts of the world:—

—	1929 Metric tons	1928 Metric tons
Dutch East Indies	4,746,428	3,971,045
Sarawak	760,156	751,092
Egypt	271,520	268,461
Rumania	852,372	705,854
Mexico { Corona	363,361	528,979
Mexico { Agulla	1,889,564	893,681
Venezuela	6,790,547	7,125,339
Trinidad	102,800	66,187
United States (Shell Petroleum Corp.) ..	3,602,835	3,800,767
United States (Shell Oil Co.) ..	3,980,717	3,812,233
Argentina	15,079	50,773
	25,184,387	22,063,411

The report contains the customary review of conditions in the various countries. It also draws attention "to the enormous funds invested in commercial facilities belonging to us which have been confiscated in Russia without any compensation being made." Comparing the results of the group with those obtained in Russia it is pointed out the production in Russia rose from 9,862,000 tons in 1916 to 14,256,584 tons in 1929, whereas in the same period production in the Dutch East Indies rose from 1,678,859 tons to 4,746,426 tons, while the Rumanian producers have increased their production from 1,885,619 tons in 1913 to 4,827,278 tons in 1929 (in 1916 the production was 898,994 tons). Considering what has been done in other countries the results obtained by the Soviet Government with their rich fields are stated to be very poor indeed. The report continues:—The export of petroleum products from Russia on the present scale can still only be made possible by withholding from the Russian consumers what they themselves so urgently need.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIETER TRADING

PRICES MAINLY LOWER

NEW YORK, June 6.—The trend of the market to-day was mainly downward, with trading on a smaller scale than yesterday, sales being returned at 2,150,000 shares.

The opening was easy, with active liquidation of holdings acquired in anticipation of a reduction in the local rediscount rate. "Bears" made the most of the situation, maintaining that the substantial gain in brokers' loans during the past week, despite a stagnant market, indicates that recent new security flotations have not been digested. The downward movement was accelerated by professional drives against pivotal issues, the heaviness of which, notably Steel Common and General Electric, prompting increased liquidation in other sections of the market. Pressure subsided later in the morning, and the list rallied somewhat on the execution of resting orders, but fresh easiness developed around midday on the resumption of active selling, professionals making vigorous efforts to dislodge stop-loss orders, especially in the case of Industrial Alcohol on reports that the price unsettlement in the trade had lessened the earnings of the company.

Accumulation which was attributed to investment trusts who were supposed to be buying on the theory that the slightly more favourable trade indications in many directions did not warrant any important reaction helped to impart a rather steadier tone in the early afternoon. Oil stocks were helped by shorts covering on reports that a 20 per cent. curtailment in the production of crude oil was projected in the Bradford district. But the buying lacked vigour and the poorness of support subsequently led to a resumption of liquidation and the close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	June 6	June 5
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.8623	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85⅝
Cables ..	£1	4.8623	4.85⅞	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83 21/32	4.83 19/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85⅛
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.16	40.15¾
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.84
Copenh'gn, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¼	23.85¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.95¾	13.95½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.36	19.35¾
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	12.10½	12.13
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.11	14.11
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49	17.49
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.03	37.99
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.70	11.70

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices June 6	June 5	—	Closing Prices June 6	June 5
Atchison ..	223	223	Int.C.Amer	25	25
Atl. Coast	167	165	KansasCity	70⅞	72¼
B. & O. ..	110½	111⅛	Louisville	134⅞	135
Do., Pref.	82¼	82½	Minn. St.P.	—	25
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr.	68¾	68¾	Miss. Pac.	81	81
Can. Pac.	199½	200	Do., Pref.	131¾	134¼
Cent. N.J.	265	265	N.Mex.I Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	210½	211	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ch., G.W.	15	15½	N.Y. Cent.	171¼	172½
Do., Pref.	45¼	46⅛	Nflk. & W.	238½	236½
Ch., Mil. St.P.	79¾	80	N. Pacific	80⅝	80¾
Ch.Mil.St.P. Pf	18⅝	18¼	Pennsylv'a	75⅛	76½
Ch.Rock Is.	110*	114	Reading ..	116	116
Del.& Hud.	172	171⅝	S.L. & S.F.	103	109
Del., Lack.	122	124¼	S.L.& S.W.	68	71
Erie	42½	43¾	S. Pacific	118¼	119¾
Do., 1st Pf.	63⅞	65⅜	Southern ..	105½	106¼
G.N. .. Pref.	87¾	88	Do., Pref.	98⅞	98¾
Ill. Cent. ..	127	127	U. Pacific	224	224
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	29½	30	Do., Pref.	86½	85¾
			Wabash ..	45½	46
			Do., Pf. A.	78	81

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	145	151	Int. Paper	25	25⅞
AlliedChem	303	308½	Int. Tele.	61⅝	63¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30½	30¾	Kennecott	46	46½
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	81⅞	83¾	Kresge S.S.	31	31¼
Am. Can	140⅞	144½	K'ger, S'ly	30½*	32¼
Am. Loco.	56½	57¼	Liggett& M	100	105
Am.Rolling Mills ..	64⅜	67½	Loose Wile	65¾	67½
Am. Smelt.	69¼	69¼	MackTrcks.	70½	70½
Am.Sug. R.	60	61*	Mont'g'y W.	44	44⅜
Am. Tel..	225½	228¼	Nash Mtrs.	39¾	39½
Am. Tob.	250	255	Nat. Bisct.	88¼	89¼
Am.Wool'n	13	13½	Nat.CashR.	61¼	62¼
Anaconda	56¼	56½	Nat. Dairy	58⅜	59⅜
Armour. D.	82	82	N. Amer.	120½	123
As.Dry Gds.	40¾	42	Packard	16⅜	16½
All'tic Ref.	41⅜	42½	Pan A. Pet.	60½	61
Baldwin's.	26⅛*	27½	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	109⅜	112
BarnsdallA	26	26¾	Pullman ..	73¼	73¾
Beth. Steel	93	93⅛	Radio Corp	47¾	49⅜
C.de Pascoe	52¼	52¼	R'm'g'n Rd	54*	34¾
Chile Copp.	50	50	Ryl. Dutch	52	51⅞
Chrysler ..	34	34½	Sears R'b'k	83	84¾
Col. Fuel	65⅜	67½	Shell Trans	45	45
Colum. Gas	79⅝	81½	Shell Un.	20	20⅛
Col. Graph.	22¼	26⅜	Sinss S. Std.	26¼	26¼
Cons. Gas	126	128¼	Std.Brands	23	23⅛
Cont. Can	63¼	65	Std. Gas ..	11 3/4	11 6/4
Cont. Oil ..	26	26⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	68⅞	69½
Corn. Prod.	104¼	106½	Do., N.J.	76⅝	78½
Crucible ..	77	78¼	Do., N.Y.	35⅛	36
DavisonCh.	33	34	Studebaker	35¼	35¾
Drug, Inc.	81	82	Texas Corp	56⅜*	57⅜
Du Pont ..	125½	126½	Tex.G. Sul.	58½	59⅛
EastmanK.	233	239	Tidewater	16⅞	17⅛
Elec.P.& L.	86¼	90⅝	Tri-Cont'l	15⅞	15⅞
Electric Storage	69¾*	71	Un.Carbide	81¾	82
Fox Films	51½	52¾	Un. Fruit	90	91
Gen. Elect.	79½	81¼	United Corp.	42½	43⅝
Gen. Foods	59	59⅞	United Gas	42	42⅞
Gen.Motors	48⅛	49¼	U.S. Ind'ls	11⅜	11⅜
Gillette ..	84⅛	85½	U.S. Rbr.	28½	29½
Goodrich	37	39	U.S. Steel	167⅛	168½
Goodyear	82½	84	Do., Pref.	145½	145⅝
Hon.OilFx.	107⅝	107½	W.Un. Tel.	180½	182⅝
Hud. Mtrs.	41½	42⅞	Whse Mfg.	172¼	176⅝
Ind. Rayon	101	101	Woolworth	62⅞	63¼
Int. Harv'r	94¾	96¼	Worth'n Pump	150¼	157
Int. Match	82	82	Youngst'n Sheet	118	118
Int. Nickel	30⅝	30⅞			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	31¾	33
Assoc. Gas	36⅞	36	Pennroad	12¼	12⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	24⅜*	25	Silica Gel	22½	22½
Celanese ..	22¼	22¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅛	53¼
Elec. Bond	100¼*	103⅜	Swift Int.	35½	35
Gulf Oil ..	146¼	147	VacuumOil	89½	92
HydroElec.	43⅝	45⅝			
Int. Pet. ..	20⅝	20¾			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%..	100 15/32	100 18/32	Flnl., 6%, 1945 ..	96	96
Do., 4¼%	102	101 28/32	Fren. 7½% 1941 ..	122¾	125
Do.(4th), 4¼% ..	102 16/32	102 14/32	Do., 7, '49	117⅜	117⅝
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	104¼	104⅛	Ger.7%'49	108	108
Do., 4% 1960-90	87⅛	87⅛	Greek 7% 1964 ..	101¼	101¼
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	98⅞	98¾	Hamb'g 8, 6%.1946	95½	95⅝
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	88¼	88¾	Hungary, 7½% '44	101¼	101
Aust., 7% 1943 ..	105⅜	106	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	98⅞	99
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	103⅝	103⅝	Jap., 6½% 1954 ..	103½	103¼
Do., 7% 1955 ..	113½	113¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¾	104⅞
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104	103¾	Norway 6% P.L.M. 6% 1952 ..	102¾	102⅞
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	101¾	101⅞	1958 ..	104	104
Bulg. 7, '67	82	83	Do., 7% 1958 ..	105	105
Canada, 5% 1931 ..	101⅛	101	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	85¼	85¼
Chile, 7, '42	101¾	102	Do., 8% 1950 ..	95½	95
Do., 6, '60	89½	89⅝	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	99½	98½
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110	110¼	San P. 8% 1950 ..	99	98¼
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	105	105⅛	Selne, 7% 1942 ..	107½	107
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed. 5½% 1954 ..	104⅛	104⅛
Do., 5½% 1953 ..	102⅝	102⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90⅛	90⅛
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105⅝	105¾			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	June 6	June 5
Atchison, Pref.	106⅛	106⅜
Lehigh Valley	73	73¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	49	50*
New York, Ontario and Western ..	12	12
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	125	132
National Lead	144½	145½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued easy, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout the session, with time loans quoted 2½ to 3½ per cent. according to maturity. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3½ per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange showed a slightly firmer tendency at 4.85⅛c. for cable transfers.

Silver fell back ¼c. to 35½c. for foreign bullion.

The offering of $20,000,000 of short-term convertible notes of the Middle-West Utilities Company by a syndicate to-day was over-subscribed.

BONDS.—The tendency of the market was firmer, with business a little more active. Sales reached $9,281,000.

A branch of the Bank of London and South America has been opened at Avellaneda in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 6.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and ⅛c. to 1c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 123½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 113½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 122½c. MAIZE barely steady, ⅛c. down. No. 2 mixed, 92½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ⅛c. lower. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady at ⅛c. advance. No. 2 Western, 72½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	687	842	3,384	407,810	493,378
Do., Atlantic ..	207	555	1,214	80,388	119,748
*Exports, ditto ..	236	383	1,377	79,903	100,691
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	780	518	3,950	235,290	262,954
Do., Atlantic ..	6	16	55	4,760	20,933
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	10	17,652
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	92	103	537	25,900	25,868
Receipts, Atlantic	64	62	321	20,160	22,540
*Exports, ditto ..	20	14	104	3,963	5,344
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	213	241	1,629	131,372	130,046
Do., Atlantic ..	12	17	53	5,779	12,144
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	187	4,328

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.70; Middle West, spot, $10.55.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 points down. Sales, 11,000 bags. Closing prices.—July, 7.99c.; Sept., 7.73c.; Dec., 7.50c.; Jan., 7.45c.; March, 7.35c.; May, 7.23c. Santos, No. 4 futures closed steady, 6 points up to 2 points down. Sales, 10,000 bags. Closing prices.—July, 12.32c.; Sept., 11.67c.; Dec., 11.27c.; Jan., 11.22c.; March, 11.06c.; May, 10.85c. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 9c. to 9¼c.; Santos No. 4, 13c. to 13¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed 4 points to 1 point higher. Sales, 15,000 bags. Closing prices:—June, 7.97c.; July, 8.09c.; Sept., 8.32c.; Dec., 8.33c.; Jan., 8.40c.; March, 8.56c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 3 points to 1 point decline. Sales, 27,000 bags. Closing prices:—July, 1.39c.; Sept., 1.48c.; Dec., 1.58c.; Jan., 1.60c.; March, 1.66c.; May, 1.73c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.20c.; Sept., 3.34c.; Dec., 3.48c.

C

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE LOWER

DECLINE IN SILVER

Estimates of the probable rate of allotment of this week's Treasury Bills tended to rise as the time of tendering approached, and the bills were allotted at the higher rate of £2 3s. 6.59d. per cent. The higher rate constituted a recognition of the larger amount of Treasury Bills offered and of the probability that with the passing of the effects of the War Loan dividend money loan rates may display a harder tendency in the coming week. Market discount rates became firmer on the Treasury Bill result, brokers generally obtaining three months fine bank bills at 2 3-16 per cent. Before the Treasury Bill announcement September bills were dealt in at 2 3-32 per cent. The market sold early July and August maturities to home banks at 2¼ per cent. and 2 1-16 per cent. respectively. Money remained in plentiful supply, 1½ per cent. being the general rate for both old and new loans from lenders other than the clearing banks. The French exchange continued to move against sterling, closing at 123.90f.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¼—2	1¼—2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%			
2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—4

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	May 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	578,880,926	+ 15,838
Gold exchanges	378,002,248	+ 2,622,995
Domestic bills	35,368,580	— 575,751
Advances against securities	44,401,917	+ 78,406
Security holding	51,067,281	+ 833,482
Due from banks	32,015,370	+ 8,349,542
Other assets	23,625,436	+ 1,040,675
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	907,923,850	+ 56,238,810
Other sight liabilities	109,299,703	+ 54,818,738
Other liabilities	29,618,215	+ 602,301

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved narrowly and finished at $4.85¼, compared with $4.85 7/32 on Thursday. The Montreal rate closed at $4.85 13/16. Among Continental rates the French exchange again moved against London, being finally 1c. lower at 123.90f. German marks continued to be offered, however, the Berlin rate being 20.36½m., against 20.36¼m. Spanish currency was weaker, the Madrid rate being quoted at 40.15½p., compared with 40.03½p. There was not much movement in the eastern silver exchanges which were again a nominal market. The Buenos Aires rate continued to fall away, closing at 42 9/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	June 6	June 5
New York	$ to £	4.862	4.85 15/16–4.86	4.85 7/16–4.85 7/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.869	4.85 15/16–4.86	4.85 7/16–4.85 7/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80–123.92	123.90–123.93
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¼–34.82	34.81¼–81¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75–92.77	92.75–92.77
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.20½	25.00½–10¼	25.00½–10¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	40.00–40.15½	39.98–40.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08–12.08 1/16	12.08–12.08⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36–20.36½	20.36–20.36½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.41–34.46	34.43–34.46
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.81	27.77–27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163¾–164	163¾–164
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.33–43.36	43.32–43.36
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.23	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	819.6	817½–819	817–819
Constple	Pd. to £¶	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¾–275¼	274¾–275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.86	485½–487½	485½–487½
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.859	665–667½	665–675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.23–18.27	18.22–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15–18.15½	18.15¼–15¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¼–10¾	18.10¼–10½
Copnh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Alexandria	Pd. to £	97⅛	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16	1/32 29/32–1/32 15/16
Hong Kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 1/4	1/3 9/16–1/4
Yokohama	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 29/32–2/07 16	2/01 29/32–2/07 16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6–1/7	1/5 15/16–1/7
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/03 29/32–2/04	2/03 29/32–2/04
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 7/8–07	12.06 7/8–07
Manila	Per dol.	24.086d.	2/08	2/08
S. de Janeiro	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 7/8–5 15/16	5 7/8–5 15/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 7/8–42 9/16	42 7/8–42 9/16
Valparaiso	s to £	40	39.92	39.95
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	45–45 1/16	45–45 1/16
Lima	Soles to £	12.159	13.02½	13.02½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

¶ 90 days. † Based on legal stabilization at 92.99–3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 5	3/32	3/01 10	0/00 18 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	0/03 6	3/02 15	0/02 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	0/08 2	0/07 10	0/06 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 18 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 8 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. Since Wednesday last there has been an efflux of £151.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,545,312; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per ounce. Silver was easier in tendency. Though India bought China was a seller on a considerable scale and the price was fixed at 16½d. per ounce for cash and 16 5/16d. for forward delivery, showing declines of ⅛d. in each case. There was rather more business doing. In the afternoon America sold a small amount at the lower price.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on June 2 to midday on June 5, amounted to £641,515, of which £641,007 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,373,569, of which £1,364,000 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £29,023 and exports amounted to £21,577.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

Resources	June 4	Inc. or dec
Total gold reserves	3,060,580	+ 3,270
Reserves other than gold	164,710	+ 1,190
Total bills discounted	239,730	— 7,320
Bills bought in open market	189,240	+ 13,680
Total bills on hand	428,970	+ 6,360
Total U.S. Govt. securities	541,630	+ 14,090
Total bills and securities	976,850	+ 19,870
Total resources	4,975,470	+ 71,110
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,457,320	— 8,550
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,411,730	+ 64,930
Government deposits	27,250	— 23,520
Total deposits	2,464,520	+ 43,670
Total liabilities	4,975,470	+ 71,110
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	82.2	— 0.7%

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—WHEAT closed steady and 3c. lower. MAIZE closed steady, 3c. higher to unchanged. OATS closed firm at 5c. gain. LINSEED closed barely steady and 9c. to 11c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, July delivery	10.15	10.18
,, August delivery	10.24	10.27
Maize, June delivery	6.32	6.29
,, July delivery	6.10	6.10
Oats, July delivery	4.75	4.70
Linseed, June delivery	19.36	19.47
,, July delivery	19.52	19.63
,, August delivery	19.67	19.77
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2 July delivery	10.20	10.20
Maize, July delivery	6.00	6.05
Linseed, July delivery	19.50	19.55

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Paper=about 1s. 0½d.)

ROYAL MAIL ACCOUNTS

BALANCE-SHEET POSITION

The report for 1929 of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, issued yesterday (comment on which is made in City Notes), states that the earnings of the company for the first part of 1929 showed an improvement over the corresponding months of the previous year, but owing to the period of acute depression, particularly in South America, which ensued, the results for the whole year are less favourable than for 1928.

The balance-sheet of the company is reproduced below:—

Table 1.

LIABILITIES	£	£
Capital authorized by Royal Charter	£25,000,000	
Issued and paid up:—		
5% Preference stock	900,000	
6½% Cum. Pref. stock	2,900,000	
Ordinary stock	5,000,000	
		8,800,000
Reserve fund	1,450,000	
Insurance fund	1,040,133	
		2,490,133
		£11,290,133
4½% Debenture stock		1,400,000
5% Debenture stock		5,100,000
Debenture interest, less tax, due January 1, 1930 (since paid)		127,200
Dividends and Debenture interest unclaimed at date		1,068
Bills payable		269,015
Passage money prepaid		206,406
Trade creditors, accounts not closed, including provision for accruing expenses and income-tax		551,860
Deposits by and balances due to:—		
Subsidiary companies		216,783
Allied companies		41,317
Profit and loss account		151,423
Total		£19,355,207

There are contingent liabilities as follows:—

(a) Guarantees under the Trades Facilities Acts and bills under discount of a subsidiary company amounting to £2,841,327.

(b) £2,092,506 uncalled capital on investments.

(c) Guarantee in respect of capital and dividend on 5,000,000 Preference shares of the White Star Line, Limited.

ASSETS:—	£	£
Fleet at cost	£10,156,843	
Less depreciation	£6,779,335	
		3,377,508
Investments in subsidiary shipping companies at cost, less amount written off		7,670,000
Investments in allied shipping companies at cost, less amount written off		3,455,318
Investments in other subsidiary companies at cost, less amount written off		140,000
Investments in other allied companies at cost, less amount written off		1,240,000
Sundry investments at cost, less amount written off		290,981
Freehold and leasehold premises at home and abroad at cost	£1,879,009	
Less amount written off	£494,359	
		1,384,650
Plant, office furniture, &c., at home and abroad at cost, less depreciation		49,000
Stock of coal, naval and victualling stores at cost or under		75,776
Unexpired insurances		10,107
Pending voyages		164,628
Freights, mail money, &c., under collection and debts due to the company		200,856
Loans to and balances due by:—		
Subsidiary companies		163,442
Allied companies		398,455
Discount and expenses of 5 per cent. Debenture issue, less amount written off		144,000
Cash balances, bills receivable, balances in hands of agents, and dividends declared on investments		590,486
Total		£19,355,207

The auditors in their report state that the investments in subsidiary and allied companies are included at their book values, which are considerably in excess of their present values under existing conditions.

The financial results are dealt with in City Notes. The report states that there has been no material variation in the total volume of saloon passenger traffic to and from South America in comparison with the previous year, but there has been an appreciable increase in third class business, particularly from Central Europe.

It has been found possible by rearrangement of sailing schedules to detach Andes, now named Atlantis, from the Brazil and River Plate route without impairing the service. This vessel has been completely reconditioned and equipped specially for cruising. It is anticipated she will enhance the popularity of the company's cruises, maintained for many years past by Arcadian and Araguaya. These two vessels are now operating from New York, Araguaya being engaged on a series of cruises to the West Indies and Canada, while Arcadian has been allocated to the New York-Bermuda service, which the company inaugurated in 1909. In view of the growing importance of the tourist traffic on this route, Arcadian will provide an all-the-year-round service.

The company's freight services between Europe and Brazil and the River Plate, the West Indies and Central America, and the North Pacific Coast were maintained with regularity throughout the year, and the company secured its share of the traffic in these spheres. Competition on all the company's routes has remained intense, and in some directions has increased during the past year, while the decline in the freight markets, particularly during the latter months of the year, has been accentuated. Nevertheless, considering the general depression and the increased surplus of competing tonnage, the total cargo carryings and earnings compare not unsatisfactorily with those for the previous year.

During 1929 an increase was shown in the earnings on cargo carried under refrigeration by the company's vessels. Considerable development has taken place in the exportation of citrus fruit from Brazil to the United Kingdom, and the company has benfited thereby.

The service which the company operates, in conjunction with the Holland-America Line, on the North Pacific Coast route has, in spite of increased competition, continued to receive satisfactory support. The 1929 citrus crop in California was the largest on record, resulting in a satisfactory increase in the carryings of this class of fruit to Europe, but the apple crop was disappointing.

The Conway (built 1904), Avon (built 1907), and Radnorshire (built 1919), being no longer required, have been sold.

A list of the company's fleet, including that of R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Limited, shows a gross registered tonnage of 331,418. The fleets of the other companies associated with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company now aggregate 2,304,370 gross register tons, making a total of 2,635,788 tons, exclusive of vessels building.

HUDSON'S BAY REPORT

REDUCED PROFITS

The accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company for the year ended May 31 show a net profit of £218,469, which compares with £475,082 for 1928-29, the latter figure having been arrived at after transferring £75,000 to dividend equalization account. During the year 1,000,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each were created and 500,000 were issued at £4 each, of which 492,224 were subscribed and 7,776 remain on hand. The stamp duty on the 1,000,000 shares and the expenses of the issue have been charged against the profits for the year. After allowing for the Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends, it is proposed to pay a further dividend of 2½ per cent. from the profits of trade, making 10 per cent., less tax, for the year, as against 15 per cent. for 1928-29. Interest on the new share issue requires £58,000. After allowing for these disbursements, the balance to be carried forward in respect of trade is reduced from £161,000 to £1,470. The proposed distribution in respect of the receipts of the land department is 7½ per cent., free of tax, as against 10 per cent., free of tax, involving a reduction in the balance carried forward in respect of land from £47,600 to £7,200.

The report states that the crops of 1929 suffered from prolonged drought, the average yield of wheat being little more than 11 bushels an acre, as compared with 23 bushels in 1928. Even so, it was thought that the outcome would still be satisfactory, but the subsequent decline in the market, the failure to dispose of the crop, and the storage of stocks throughout the winter deprived the farmer of ready cash, and dislocated the course of trade throughout the Dominion, thus seriously reducing the company's returns from land sales and departmental stores.

This state of affairs coincided with an unprecedented fall in the value of furs, the average price being now about 45 per cent. below that at the end of September, 1929. The brunt of this decline fell on the furs of Outfit 259, which were sold during the period under review. The quantity carried forward is negligible in value, so that the new season is not encumbered with any accumulation of stocks.

On January 1, 1929, the unsold lands in the possession of the company amounted to 2,657,319 acres. During the past year 225,773 acres were sold; 54,243 acres reverted to the company under cancelled sales; and after final adjustments with the Government under the agreement of December 23, 1924, there remain 2,401,082 acres in hand as at January 31 last. On the latter date, instalments outstanding on sales amounted to £2,253,890, against £2,177,600 at January 31, 1929. The increase is due to smaller collections as reflected in the land account.

The meeting will be held on June 27.

COMPANY RESULTS

WITAN INVESTMENT

Petroleum Corporation of America.—Regular quarterly dividend, 37½ cents. per share, payable June 30.

Greenwood and Batley (engineers and machine makers).—Dividend, 2½ per cent., payable June 30, making 5 per cent. for year to March 31 (unchanged).

TAVOY RUBBER

The accounts for 1929 of the Tavoy Rubber Company show a loss of £1,885, which, with the loss brought forward, makes a debit of £2,736 to be carried forward. The crop harvested amounted to 142,961lb. Meeting, June 16.

BATANG CONSOLIDATED RUBBER

The report of the Batang Consolidated Rubber Estates announces that the output of dry rubber for 1929 was 1,132,532lb. (against 857,994lb.), but no details are given of average price or cost per lb. The net profit amounted to £13,551 (against £6,004 for 1928), to which is added £15,049 brought forward. The directors recommend a final dividend of 2 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year (against nil), leaving £16,921 (against £15,626) to be carried forward, subject to reserve for income-tax, &c. Meeting, June 13.

CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS

The report of the City of Santos Improvements Company state that in accordance with the contract entered into in 1929 with the São Paulo Electric Company under which the business of this company is being operated by the latter company, the Improvements company received from the Electric company £47,348 on revenue account, which was applied in providing administration and general charges, directors' fees, Debenture interest, and sinking funds, and in paying the Preference dividend. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares in November from the balance of £106,847 brought in from 1928, leaving £6,847 to be carried forward. Meeting, Toronto, June 19.

SANTA ROSA MILLING

The accounts of the Santa Rosa Milling Company show a profit for 1929 of £50,039 (against £18,096 for 1928), to which is added £6,905 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (last year only the Preference dividend was paid), £9,000 (unchanged) is provided for Debenture redemption, £10,000 (against nil) is added to taxation reserve, and £3,500 (also against nil) is written off issue expenses and discount on Debentures, leaving £8,196 to be carried forward. The production of flour in the mills at Callao and Concepcion was 1,095,683qtls., compared with 1,085,876qtls. in 1928). The company has acquired a 50 per cent. interest in a macaroni factory which is being erected in Lima. Meeting, June 16.

WITAN INVESTMENT

Net revenue of the Witan Investment Company amounted to £234,044 in the year to April 15 (compared with £228,330 for 1928-29), to which is added £21,841 brought forward. The directors again recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., and £65,000 (against £60,0000) has been transferred to reserve, increasing it to £380,000, leaving £25,004 to be carried forward. The dividend is payable by quarterly instalments on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15. A valuation of the investments, based as far as possible upon prices current at the date of the balance-sheet, shows an appreciation of more than £1,400,000 on the book cost of £3,221,371. A classification of the company's investments is contained in the report. Meeting, June 18.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION

In their report for 1929 the directors of the Indian Copper Corporation state that the ore reserves were increased during the year by 42,111 short tons and amounted on December 31 to 797,741 short tons of an average value of 3.32 per cent. copper, giving an estimated copper content of 26,531 tons. The output from the mine was 80,151 short tons of ore. Profit for the year amounted to £45,415, of which £16,780 was absorbed by Debenture interest. No dividend is recommended, but it is proposed to transfer £10,799 to development redemption reserve and to write off £8,077 from mining and general expenditure, leaving £6,760 to be carried forward. In view of these allocations the directors do not recommend any specific allocation to depreciation. Meeting, June 16.

ASSAM FRONTIER TEA

The report for 1929 of the Assam Frontier Tea Company states that in Assam the season closed with a crop of 6,215,961lb. (an increase of 873,318lb.), of which, at the time of closing the accounts, 4,793,614lb. had been sold at an average of 17.55d. per lb. (against 19.37d.). The crop raised at the gardens in Chota Nagpore was 242,188lb. Working profit amounted to £85,774 (compared with £87,564). The directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. on the Preferred shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and a final dividend of 4½ per cent. is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. (against 7½ per cent.); £10,000 has been transferred to reserve, leaving £2,548 to be carried forward (compared with £3,240). The report adds that the development of the new garden at Budla Para continues satisfactorily and 380 acres were planted out during the year; the total area under tea at December 31 was 550 acres. The expenditure incurred at this division has been charged to block account. Meeting, June 13.

ASSAM CONSOLIDATED TEA

The accounts of the Assam Consolidated Tea Estates for 1929 show a profit of £20,210, compared with £57,008 for 1928. Interest on the Six per Cent. Notes requires £6,750, and the Eight per Cent. Preference dividend absorbs £16,000, but no distribution is recommended on the Ordinary shares, which last year received 5 per cent. The depreciation reserve is credited with £2,581 (against £2,745), and £1,648 (against £4,155) is allowed for garden managers' commissions, leaving £333 to be carried forward, compared with £7,468 brought in. Last year £7,500 was transferred to taxation account. The crop for the year amounted to 3,236,880lb., an increase of 142,881lb. on 1928. The teas have been sold in Calcutta at an average gross price equivalent to 9.34d. per lb. (against 12.19d.), and in London at 13.24d. per lb. (against 15.69d.), exclusive of the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, which has been valued at an average gross price of 11.18d. per lb. Costs per lb. are not shown separately in the report. A restricted crop of 3,160,000lb. is estimated for 1930. Meeting, June 16.

TEJA MALAYA TIN DREDGING

The report of the Teja Malaya Tin Dredging Company for 1929 states that on completion of the reconstruction work No. 1 dredger restarted on October 5, but dredging operations were suspended from October 30 to November 30 on account of the bucket band being caught on the bottom of the paddock. After fitting a new bottom end to the ladder and temporarily strengthening the superstructure, No. 2 dredger was put into operation and worked until the end of September, 1929, and recovered 129.3 tons. The reconstruction of No. 2 dredger was started in October and was completed on March 24, 1930, when mining operations were resumed. The company's claim for loss in connexion with the failure of the dredgers has been referred to arbitration, and it is stated that these proceedings are being pressed on as speedily as possible. Since the close of the year a further £23,000 in respect of Debenture stock has been called for. The accounts show a debit balance of £19,217. No depreciation has been provided on the dredgers. Meeting, June 16.

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT

The accounts of the African and European Investment Company for 1929 show that the issued share capital now amounts to £2,045,560, the increase since last year being due to the issue of 536,780 shares as part-purchase consideration for the assets of the Transvaal Estates and Development Company. With the land holdings of the Transvaal Estates Company, the freehold land areas now held (including those held through subsidiary companies in which the whole share (capital is held) represents a total area of 1,415,676 morgen (2,996,280 English acres). Conditions have not been favourable for selling land during the past year and sales were of very limited extent. A more intensive land-selling campaign is being inaugurated this year. In addition to the land holding, the company owns mineral rights over a further area of 233,215 morgen and coal rights over 73,421 morgen. A schedule of the principal investments, Debentures and shareholdings, is attached to the report. The quoted holdings, which stand in the books at £986,368, had a market value of £1,076,646 at the close of the year, representing an appreciation of £90,278. The unquoted shares stand in the books at £411,990, which the directors consider is a fair valuation. The net profit for 1929 amounted to £124,769 (against £89,079 for 1928), making with the balance of £76,691 brought forward a total available balance of £201,460. Out of this the directors have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. (unchanged). Meeting, June 27.

BLEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The full report of the Bleachers' Association for the year ended March 31, now available, states that the trading profits, after charging £464,965 for repairs and maintenance and reorganization of works, amounted to £770,252 (against £901,358 for 1928-29), from which are deducted directors' fees, depreciation fund (again £200,000), and Debenture interest (again £101,250), leaving a net profit of £466,392 (against £600,108). As announced in yesterday's issue, the total dividend on the Ordinary shares is at the reduced rate of 6¼ per cent. (against 10 per cent.), the superannuation fund receives £19,413 (against nil), raising it to £400,000, and the general reserve £50,187 (against £100,000), raising it to £1,050,000. The balance forward is £279,414 (against £282,819). The profits, after deducting all charges prior to Debenture interest and Preference share dividend, are equivalent to 5.72 per cent. (against 7.17 per cent. for 1928-29) on the capital employed—i.e., the share and loan capital, reserve fund, reserve for equalization of dividends and amount brought forward. The balance-sheet is drawn up in a different form, and strict comparison of the main asset items is not possible. Fixed assets are shown at £9,380,903, while shares in subsidiary companies (being the excess of the assets over the liabilities of those companies, including goodwill and trade-marks) and shares in companies whose businesses have been acquired by purchase of the shares, figure at £744,212, and advances to subsidiary companies at £1,338,554. General investments amount to £284,029. The total of the balance-sheet is £11,861,921 (against £12,250,093). The profits and losses of all the subsidiaries have been included in the accounts. Meeting, June 20.

PROBST, HANBURY AND CO.

The report of Probst, Hanbury and Co. merchants, &c., states that the results for the first half of 1929 reflected an improvement, and a profit of £12,000 had accrued up to June 30. Between July and September the position remained stationary, but the collapse in silver at the beginning of the last quarter put an end to trading, and market values were completely disorganized. The disparity in prices between China and Lancashire was too great to risk further buying on the company's own account, while the Chinese were unable to pay the higher prices required owing to lower exchange, and this absence of buying has now continued for seven months. There is still a minimum of 5 per cent. to bridge between China values and replacement costs at current exchange, and the company's Shanghai branch places the difference, on the average, at 10 to 15 per cent. The board's policy of abstention from buying has resulted in a heavy diminution of stocks, and the clearing of these is stated to be proceeding smoothly, though at losses in some instances. Japanese competition has been intensified in 1929. The report adds that there is no provision for stock depreciation in the accounts as stock and forward exchange cover disclose a position which makes such depreciation unnecessary. The accounts show a profit of £3,203 (compared with £17,008 for 1928). The dividend on the Preference shares for the half year to June 30 has been charged to reserve. The sum of £4,350 has been written off an investment in a Lancashire cotton mill. It is not proposed to pay the Preference dividend due on December 31, 1929, but to transfer the profit of £2,203 to general reserve, which will then stand at £5,750. Last year the full Preference dividend was paid out of profits. Meeting, June 27.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 30 PER CENT.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

MAIN CAUSES OF THE IMPROVED RESULTS

THE INDIAN MARKET

KEROSENE PRICES AND THE FISCAL CHANGES

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AND "SHELL" INTERESTS

SIR JOHN CARGILL ON THE POSITION AND OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, was held yesterday in the Merchants' Hall, 30, George-square, Glasgow.

SIR JOHN T. CARGILL, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided, and there was a large attendance of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen, —Having here the certificate of the due posting of the notice calling this meeting, I propose, with your permission, to hold it as well as the report and accounts as read, and to ask the secretary to read the auditor's report.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. G. Holdsworth) having read the auditor's report,

The CHAIRMAN, continuing, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I propose at once turning to the accounts. Broadly stated, the improvement on the results of the last two years is due to three main causes, namely:—

1. Immunity in the period from price-cutting conditions in the kerosene market of India which ruled between September, 1927, and June, 1928;
2. Economies in working costs and benefits resulting from the changes in your marketing arrangements in India; and
3. A considerable increase in income from interest on loans on the market and from dividends from investments.

YEAR'S PROFIT AND APPROPRIATIONS

Reference to the profit and loss account will show you that, after charging £528,455 18s. 4d. for depreciation, or £146,720 16s. 4d. more than in 1928, the balance of profit of £2,956,548 9s. is greater than that of that year by £1,397,574 18s. 6d. Transfer fees and interest and dividends, yielding together £1,214,239 14s. 6d., or £651,892 6s. 8d. more than in the preceding year, increase the balance of profit to £4,170,788 3s. 6d., and, deducting from that figure the cost of directors' and the auditor's fees, income-tax, subscriptions, employees' providend fund, interest on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, and the outstanding balance of issue expenses of that stock amounting in all to £733,315 18s. 2d., the balance of profit carried down is up by £1,937,846 2s. 10d., at £3,437,472 5s. 4d. Adding the 1928 "carry forward" of £151,084 7s. the disposable amount becomes £3,588,556 12s. 4d., from which your board has made the following allocations, namely:—

To general reserve £500,000, bringing it up to £1,500,000;

To insurance reserve £20,000, bringing it up to £540,000;

To fields expenditure equalization reserve £150,000, bringing it up to £900,000;

and has applied to the writing down of shares in subsidiary companies £500,000.

These allocations absorb £1,170,000, as compared with the £370,000 utilised in 1928 for the three normal reserve accounts, and the amount left to be carried to the balance-sheet is thus some £800,000 in excess of the 1928 figure at £2,418,556 12s. 4d., of which the Preference dividends and the interim Ordinary dividend for the year took £858,332 13s. 8d., and of the balance of £1,560,223 18s. 8d. your directors recommend that £1,160,449 1s. 9d. be utilized in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4s. per share, less tax at 3s. 1½d. per £, or the United Kingdom rate of 4s. 6d. less Dominion income-tax relief, making, with the interim dividend, 30 per cent. for the year, as compared with the 20 per cent. of the two preceding years. There is left a balance of £399,774 16s. 11d., which it is recommended should be carried forward.

COMPARISON OF BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

If you will now turn with me to the balance-sheet I shall endeavour to show you how in its new form, required by the provisions of the new Act, the figures compare with those of last year.

On the liabilities sides you will find the capital position unchanged.

The amount appearing under the new heading of "Debts due to subsidiary companies" is mainly on account of the company's employees' provident trust fund. The amounts of "Sundry creditors and credit balances" are up £337,336 14s. 4d. on 1928, whereas, on the other side of the balance-sheet, you will find that "Sundry debtors and debit balances" of £418,155 7s. 9d. are ostensibly down on 1928 by £1,843,208 2s. 11d. Actually, however, they are £590,796 19s. higher since the comparable figure is the aggregate of the amounts now shown separately under the headings respectively of "Loans to employees" and "Indebtedness." The real comparison between those two headings of the old balance-sheet therefore shows a net increase on the assets side of £55,413 13s. 3d.

I have already referred to the increase in general, insurance, and fields expenditure equalization reserve accounts. The fire and marine insurance account of £1,099,001 12s. compares with £1,013,899 9s. 5d. in the preceding year's balance-sheet; the increase representing premia charged internally on risks covered less claims during the year.

On the assets side the first item, refineries (including land and buildings), stands in the books at £1,507,402, which is an increase as compared with the previous year of £43,000. The second item, oil wells, boring plant, &c., remains at the very low figure at which it has stood for many years. "Fields electrification" and "Pipe lines" are each down by some £19,000 odd; "Tanker and tank installations" by almost £100,000; and "Stocks of plant and stores" by nearly a quarter of a million, whereas "Stocks of products" are up by over £90,000. Our financing of the Assam Oil Company, Limited, represents the indebtedness of the subsidiary companies, and the balance-sheet itself explains the indebtedness by associated companies.

THE INVESTMENTS

You will see that our investments are split up under four headings. British and Indian Government securities at £2,676,945 7s. 8d., have increased by some £1,288,000, and since the date of the balance-sheet have been still further added to. The "Miscellaneous" investments include our direct holding in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited. The Ordinary shares of that company held meantime by us through the B.O.C. Anglo-Persian Share Trust, Limited, are included in "Investments in subsidiary companies," where they stand at par. Under the "Miscellaneous" heading the holding of these Ordinary shares is, as the balance-sheet states, valued at 11s. 8½d. per share. We have had to give this figure since it represents neither cost nor under, for you will remember that on the occasion of our last share bonus issue in June, 1926, we wrote our holding up from its cost to us to par, but the subsequent share bonus issue by the Anglo-Persian again brought it back to the original cost figure, and the sale by us of the 700,000 of these shares to the B.O.C. Anglo-Persian Share Trust, Limited, at par resulted in a profit which was applied to writing down the book value of the shares we directly retained.

Under this "Miscellaneous" heading is also included the company's holding of Ordinary shares in the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, increased since the 1928 balance-sheet by the 166,667 shares taken up out of the new issue at par which that company made in January, 1929. The £7,380,488 4s. 6d. book value of these "Miscellaneous" investments represents a net increase on their corresponding value in 1928 of over £100,000.

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The next division of the investments—subsidiary companies—includes the holding of Ordinary and Preference shares in the Assam Oil Company, Limited, at cost, less the £500,000 written off out of the year's profit, to which I will refer later, as also the shares of the B.O.C. Anglo-Persian Share Trust, Limited, which holds the 700,000 shares of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, at par, to which I have just referred. There is also included the Debenture and share interest in the Tinplate Company of India, Limited.

Lastly, the investments in associated companies comprise your interest in Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, and in Candles, Limited, at, in aggregate, some £46,000 less than the figure at which they appeared in 1928. Together these four divisions show a net increase in your total investments of over £800,000.

There remains only the item of loans, deposits, and cash, which at £1,458,296 18s. 3d. shows an increase on 1928 of over £1,000,000.

I am sure you will all agree that the results for the year are most satisfactory, and that they have been secured in the present not too satisfactory state of the petroleum industry as a whole is complete justification of the conservative policy which, with your steady approval, has characterized the treatment by your board of the profits and finance generally of your company since its inception, and which it is continuing in the accounts now before you. For while your board has the confidence that this policy has placed you in a position from which you can regard with comparative composure the normal ups and downs to which the industry is peculiarly subject, it is alive now, as always, to the unusual hazards which attach to its raw material, and there are to-day special reasons both political and economic why your directors have considered it prudent and advisable to deal with profits on such a conservative basis and add so materially to reserves.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

India, because of its preponderatingly agricultural habits, is possibly feeling more than most countries the effects of the present world-wide economic depression, and while this, and the added cloud of the political unrest there, continue, prudence demands the qualification of our broad confidence in the future

THE BROUGHTON COPPER COMPANY

EXPLANATION OF THE REDUCED PROFITS

FLUCTUATIONS IN COPPER PRICES

EFFECT ON STOCK VALUES AND MANUFACTURED GOODS

MR. LEONARD SUMNER ON TRADE CONDITIONS

The SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Broughton Copper Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Assembly Room, Blackfriars House, Manchester.

Mr. LEONARD SUMNER (chairman of directors) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Wm. B. Albury) read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report was read.

The CHAIRMAN said:—We much regret that we have to present to you to-day such an unsatisfactory balance-sheet, and it is due to shareholders that I should attempt to give an explanation for these very much decreased profits. In my speech to you last year I informed you of the extraordinary policy adopted by the Copper Exporters' Association of America in their manipulation of the prices of copper, and pointed out that in the first few weeks of the year now under review the copper market had fallen £28 per ton, and I told you that the directors proposed to make a transfer to stock reserve as some safeguard against these violent fluctuations in price; and to that you agreed. Unfortunately, as events have turned out, this reserve has proved nothing like enough.

THE COMPANY'S COPPER CONTRACTS

In the early part of 1929 it looked as if there was going to be a genuine shortage of copper, and as it is essential for us as a smelting as well as a manufacturing concern, to ensure that we have a continuity of supplies of raw copper, we entered into a contract for a monthly supply at rather onerous terms—one term being that we were precluded from selling it in the form purchased. In arranging for this supply we were following our usual practice which has stood us in good stead in the past. If the Copper Exporters' Association had not rushed the price of copper up unduly fast we should have been able in all probability to have sold this copper in the form of manufactured goods. As it was, we had to take in several months' supplies under our contract at very high prices, of which we sold nothing except on the basis of the reduced price to which the Copper Exporters' Association came down. That has cost your firm many thousands of pounds.

During the first six months of the year we sold fairly well, but always competition was getting keener and keener, and our margins smaller and smaller. During the last six months things have gone rapidly from bad to worse. The slump in America took place. Trade all over the world got worse, but in spite of all these adverse circumstances the Copper Exporters' Association obstinately maintained their price, and would not budge one inch. No one had any faith in their ability to maintain their price, and not one of our buyers would place orders, except for immediate requirements, and where possible bought substitutes.

FALLING AWAY OF MARKET PRICES

The standard copper market of London fell away to such an extent that the margin between that and electro went to £16 per ton instead of a normal £6 below, and this made hedging operations quite impossible; additionally, best select was some £9 below electro instead of, say, £2, which made sales of best select, one of our commodities, impossible except at a dead loss. In the latter months we realized we could not sell in the form of manufactured goods the copper we had contracted to buy, and, feeling convinced that a heavy cut in price must inevitably take place, we sold some portion of our surplus stocks at a loss, believing that it would be better to "cut our loss" at once instead of waiting for the crash which actually did happen. As it has proved that policy was right in so far as we adopted it, but it would have been far better had we been bolder and sold the lot.

It is quite easy to be wise after the event (and in any case the operation would have been in the nature of a gamble), but I do feel strongly that a manufacturing firm such as ours should be quite free from all necessity to gamble, and should be free to carry on its legitimate and unfettered business and not be hampered or at the mercy of a body who control our commodity, and who do so in such a manner that ignores economic conditions and the laws of supply and demand. Our stocks of copper were cut down 1,250 tons, and yet we were left with an unsold stock.

SHORTAGE OF ORDERS AND KEENER COMPETITION

One effect of the shortage of orders was to create keener competition for such work as was going, with the result that prices have been cut to the bone. Under these conditions, working fitfully and from hand-to-mouth has naturally enhanced our costs per ton.

You are aware we rely largely on orders from shipbuilders and locomotive builders. It is common knowledge that shipbuilders generally are doing very badly, and most locomotive builders are also doing badly, keen Continental competition allowing them no profit; and here again, in view of the disposition to consider initial cost only, there is a tendency to substitute steel for copper.

We are situate here in Lancashire, and you are all aware of the deplorable state of the textile trade. That naturally has a serious effect on the textile machinists and the general engineers of the district, and that again reflects adversely on the profits of this company.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

I have tried to outline the reasons for our big fall in profits, and, as far as possible, I have given you a plain unvarnished tale. Before I allude to the figures in the balance-sheet, I think it would be well to say something about the prospects for the ensuing year. Owing to the extreme difficulty of selling manufactured goods during the last few months of our financial year we finished up with a substantial surplus of unsold copper, and, further, we have commitments for further monthly supplies. The Copper Exporters' Association held obstinately to their prices and refused to come down in gradiated steps which would have enabled us to sell at gradually reducing prices. Then a fortnight after the close of our financial year they broke the price again some £18 in one day, and then made further cuts downwards, until to-day the price is some £23 per ton lower than it was on March 31, and this copper we have to sell on the basis of existing prices. This will involve us in a further heavy loss on stocks, and, therefore, for this reason we do not recommend any transference from the reserves made last year; we feel we shall need them for the current year.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning to the balance-sheet figures the grouping of these is presented in a different form from those of last year in order to be in conformity with the Companies Act of 1929. We are obliged to treat Messrs. John Bibby, Sons and Co. as a subsidiary company, and the whole of the Broughton Copper Company investment in John Bibby, Sons and Co. is shown in the lump sum figure of £169,744 (as stated in the balance-sheet).

Taking the first item on the assets side, that of land, buildings, &c. (at cost, less depreciation), £173,226 9s. 4d., this would appear to require some explanation as, due to the change in the grouping of the figures, this is now not comparable with the amounts as shown in last year's accounts. This, as now shown, represents a Broughton asset only, the figure being arrived at as follows: purchase price plus cost of additions over the two years, less depreciation of last year, and, as the report states, no depreciation has been provided this year, but the whole has been maintained in good and efficient order. The stocks and stores are again purely those appertaining to Broughton, and take no account of Bibby's stocks. I may say for your information that the value of Broughton and Bibby stocks is in round figures £214,000, as against last year's £320,000—a reduction of over £100,000. This reduction reflects not only the lower price

(Continued at foot of next column)

WESTMINSTER CITY PROPERTIES

FINDINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

MR. HENDERSON-CLELAND'S STATEMENT

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Westminster City Properties, Limited, was held yesterday at the Victoria Hotel, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.

Mr. WALTER HENDERSON-CLELAND, M.C., presided.

Mr. J. P. HORN (director and secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. T. G. PURVER, representing the auditors (Messrs. James Todd, Adams, and Wilcock) read the report of his firm.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As you will have read in your report, I have been elected acting chairman of the board in order to act in that capacity at this meeting of shareholders. But I wish to make it quite clear to the meeting that Lord Verulam, Mr. Cruttenden, Mr. Horn, and myself are a shareholders' committee, reporting to shareholders the results of an investigation we have been deputed to make, and that we have met you here to-day as a board, with audited accounts and a report, as we considered it the best way of putting the position clearly before you.

You will recollect, as a result of the figures presented at the first annual general meeting which was held on August 14, 1929, a number of shareholders were of opinion that the company's affairs were not being managed as well as they might be. They therefore approached the directors, stated their anxieties, and requested information on the general position of the company. Negotiations followed, which led to the circular sent to shareholders on January 8. As a result of this circular and of the support of a very large majority of the shareholders, as expressed by proxies, arrangements were made for us four shareholders to be co-opted to the board as the best means of investigating the position. Shareholders were duly advised in a circular of January 28 that we four shareholders had been co-opted to the board.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

With reference to the profit and loss account, this shows a loss for the period of just under £16,000. The first item, "Bad debts, £1,155," is entirely due to lack of control in respect of management of service flats on the part of an official of the company. The item of "Depreciation of furniture" is unusually large and due to the fact that it was considered necessary that furniture should be depreciated at the rate of 10 per cent. This having been done at only 5 per cent. for the previous year, this item has been adjusted. It is the invariable practice, and a proper one, too, to write off furniture over a period of 10 years. "Head Office expenses" is small in itself, but as the staff was quite unable to cope with the business it was largely wasted.

A comparison of the financial position of the company, disclosed by the balance-sheet at June 30, 1929, and March 31, 1930, is as follows:—The company has required the following financial resources:—The loss for the period has amounted to £15,973. From this must be deducted the amortization of leases charged to revenue, which is not a cash outgo, £5,665, leaving £10,308. Premiums on mortgage redemption policies have required £6,000, making a total of £16,308.

In order to provide this amount of cash, there have been the following variations in the other items on the balance-sheet:—Reductions in:—Debtors, £9,048; cash, £10,220; stock, £158; and fixed assets, £128, making £19,554, less reductions in creditors, £7,746, leaving £11,808 as our cash resources. In order to provide for the balance of £16,308 an increase has been made in the amount of the advances on mortgage of £4,500.

REASONS FOR PRESENT POSITION

The position has been brought about very largely, in our opinion, by lack of proper supervision and foresight. And the fact that the secretary of the company has changed, the property manager has departed, and most of the board resigned gives an indication to you of the fact that there could not have been any continuity of control, nor any very defined policy of management.

I now wish to refer to the purchase of the property in Clarges-street. The figures which are given in the report speak for themselves, but, in addition to that, this is definitely not the kind of property which this company should hold. A lift was erected in Park-lane at the cost of approximately £860. This item has also been written off the accounts.

In considering the question of the loss shown in the profit and loss account, I would emphasize to you that a proportion of the depreciation of the furniture and the amount written off from the repairs suspense account bear no relation to the trading of the period now under review. These items amount to £6,000, and, in our opinion, should have been dealt with in last year's accounts. Secondly, the special depreciation to which I have referred, which amounts to a total of £4,000, is a non-recurring charge.

Another factor to be remembered is that the accounts are only for nine months, and certainly the period from March to June is generally considered the best quarter of the year. There are definitely two different classes of property which have to be managed by this company: (1) The management of furnished service flats let on short tenancies varying from perhaps a week or 10 days up to a period of two or three months or perhaps even longer; (2) that of the management of Broadway Buildings, which is a building consisting of offices let unfurnished and generally on leases.

BROADWAY BUILDINGS

To deal with the question of Broadway Buildings first. This building was fully let at the time of the company's coming into being, and in fact for the first 12 months produced a net income larger by some £2,000 than that estimated in the prospectus. There were, however, two large corporations who occupied a considerable amount of space in the building, excellent tenants in every way, but it was known to every one that when their own buildings were ready for occupation they would vacate their premises at the end of their tenancies.

The board knew at least six months prior to the expiry of the term the date of departure of their tenants, but appear not to have adopted any definite policy in respect of obtaining new tenants to replace them, or, if so, there is no trace of it, and also allowed the building to become dirty and have an uncared-for appearance.

Shareholders may recollect that at the annual general meeting held in Broadway Buildings last August, several shareholders commented on the very dirty state of the building. The result is that one finds oneself at the moment with this building with space vacant which should let for approximately £8,000 to £10,000 per annum in normal times, and at a time when trade is exceedingly bad and therefore space more difficult to let. The building to-day is clean and well conducted by an efficient staff of porters, and, interesting to say, at a slightly less cost than when it was so unkempt.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS

With reference to the furnished service flats: these, of course, require constant attention, supervision, and control. Manageresses require someone to look to for guidance, to settle questions of policy, to see the buildings are kept up to date, and the interests of the constantly changing tenants cared for and their accommodation kept attractive.

To put the matter in a nutshell. There were no returns of any kind whatever to head office. At any rate, none has been traced. The rents charged appear to have been entirely at the will of the manageress of the particular building. There was no efficient control as to catering, and the variation in the gross profits of this item in the various houses, which was from 25 per cent. in one case to 85 per cent. in another, would, one imagines, have put the management on inquiry of some kind.

I do not say for a moment that the late chairman did not visit the various buildings, but I am sure when he did so he had no data to go upon which would enable him to give decisions. In fact, no one connected with the company at head office, as far as inquiries go, had any knowledge of furnished service flats, how they should be run, or, indeed, anything of them at all. They adopted the policy of reducing the management salaries at the various buildings—which you will agree with me would not have a helpful effect—made a great many changes in manageresses, &c., and generally appear to have unsettled every one. Indeed, by October last year there was no manageress left in any building who had been in charge of that building when it was taken over.

Their removal may have been carefully deliberated on, but it seems to have been due to discontent and reduction of salary, and I cannot help thinking that had the directors had sufficient data to find out how each building was conducted other remedies might have occurred to them. The houses in the large majority of cases are good, well situated, and furnished with good furniture, but they had acquired a down-at-heel appearance, which, perhaps, is not easy to put into words. The constant changes taking place at head office with secretary, management, and board must have its effect, both on employees and systematic control.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

In considering the position of the company as to whether it can be pulled round or not, as a first point one must remember that we are dealing with valuable property in the London area—property on which a considerable sum of money has been lent on mortgage by responsible people, dealing with and forming their opinions from valuations made by their own independent valuers.

This is not an industrial concern, in which the methods of manufacture may be wrong. It is a question of administering property, keeping your buildings and staff up-to-date.

Now, in Broadway Buildings alone there is vacant space which, on a very low computation, should bring in £8,000 a year, and in time it will do so. I say on this statement alone that these properties are worth preserving. The present position is that a considerable portion of the good will in connexion with the buildings has been lost, but that does not mean to say that it cannot be regained.

During the period since the incorporation of the company it has paid something over £20,000 in annual premiums. On the expenditure side the amortization of leases has been charged at £11,000. You will thus see that, in addition to the loss of over £13,000 to date, your capital outlay on premiums is £9,000 in excess—that is, a total of £22,000. This £22,000 has naturally had a grave effect upon the cash position, and, while we are confident that the returns from the buildings will, in due course, put matters right, it is the period of the next few months which is causing us some apprehension.

TEMPORARY FINANCE ARRANGED

There are obligations to be met to the mortgagees, premiums have to be paid, and there is no working capital in the bank, and it is quite clear that temporary finance to the tune of some £10,000 will have to be provided in order to meet the current liabilities and to give the directors time to pull the business round.

After careful consideration it has been decided to offer the security of a second mortgage of £10,000 over Broadway Buildings to those persons who would be willing to advance this sum, or who would give securities for it which might be acceptable to the company's bankers, and I am glad to say that we have been successful in arranging for this amount. In this regard, may I say that Sir George Manners has offered his financial assistance, and has agreed to find a substantial amount of this money. The balance up to £10,000 has also been arranged for by some of us on this side of the table. We on this side of the table hold something like 80,000 shares. That will show you what the directors think of the company. That is in addition to our agreeing to put up this money to which I have just referred. I now formally move:—"That the directors' report and accounts and balance-sheet at March 31, 1930, be and the same are hereby adopted."

The Rt. Hon. the EARL of VERULAM seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' APPRECIATION

Mr. C. MITCHELL (a shareholder) said that he presumed most of those present were, like himself, original shareholders and had subscribed to the company on the prospectus. That prospectus had given an attractive board of directors and showed that they had a promising business. Now, two years later, they found that most of that board of directors had faded into the blue without any explanation or apology. Again, after two years, the company could only show a loss in nine months of over £15,000, and they still had in the balance-sheet an item of £33,000 for preliminary expenses, besides the difficulties of the coming few months alluded to by the chairman.

However, he thought the shareholders would feel that they should express their thanks to Mr. Henderson-Cleland and his colleagues for the work they had done in connexion with the company. It seemed to him that unless some action of that kind had been taken they would have lost everything. He did not know whether the chairman could say any more about his confidence in the future of the company, but he had told the shareholders that he and his colleagues and Sir George Manners had found that £10,000 which would enable them to carry on through the next few critical months. He was sure the shareholders would agree that if the present directors could pull the company round and make it again a profit-earning company they would earn the gratitude and thanks of all the shareholders. (Cheers.)

"ON THE RIGHT ROAD"

Mr. S. WALLROCK said that he was a holder of £12,000 worth of Deferred shares and had come to the meeting with an open mind. He was convinced now, however, that they were on the right road. He had no doubt that from the very first hour that the company had taken over the properties there had been more or less a policy of bungle, and he said that having a certain amount of knowledge of the past management of the company. He was satisfied now, however, that they were on the right road, and the directors could rely on all the support he could give. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, thanked the shareholders for their appreciative remarks, and especially those of Mr. Wallrock, coming as they did from someone who had considerable knowledge of that class of business.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to some questions of detail, the resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. LINDSAY YOUNG (another shareholder), the Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam, Mr. W. Henderson-Cleland, Mr. F. W. Cruttenden, and Mr. J. T. Horn were re-elected directors of the company.

The director retiring by rotation, Sir George E. J. Manners, J.P., was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. James Todd, Adams, and Wilcock, were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN ALL-ROUND LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Since the end of April there has been a slightly better tone, some buyers at the present level of prices being willing to place orders, but generally speaking there is an entire lack of confidence all round, which is not surprising when one sees that there is a world-wide overproduction of all commodities. Trade prospects are not bright at the moment, yet we feel that in any revival of trade we are fully equipped to take full advantage of such improvement.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts.

This was seconded and approved after the chairman had replied to a number of questions.

Messrs. J. Hartley Bibby and E. C. Clark were re-elected directors and Messrs. Edwin Collier and Co., chartered accountants (Manchester), were reappointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding concluded the meeting.

THE SPHERE INVESTMENT TRUST

MR. SNOWDEN'S BUDGET

CRIPPLING OF BUSINESS INITIATIVE

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE ON THE "WEAPON OF TAXATION"

The TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sphere Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Sir GEORGE A. TOUCHE, Bt. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas A. Brown) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in dealing with the accounts, said that the total amount available for appropriation was £54,334. There had been transferred to the revenue reserve account the sum of £10,000. This transfer inaugurated the policy of building up reserves out of revenue. The directors recommended, in addition to the Preference dividend of 6 per cent., a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 4½ per cent., less income-tax, for the year to March 31, 1930. It was not a large dividend, but was more than was paid last year. He mentioned that they had earned at least half as much again. They could have paid more if they had not placed £10,000 to reserve, but permanent stability was their aim.

The investments stood in the balance-sheet at £1,032,079, and the market value of them showed a satisfactory margin over their book value. The division of their holdings between Bonds, Preferences, and Equities did not vary very much from last year. Bonds, Debentures, and notes accounted for 26.94 per cent. of the total; Preference and Preferred stocks and shares were 34.10 per cent., and Ordinary and Deferred stocks and shares ", 38.96 per cent.

THE OUTLOOK

The Chairman, continuing, said: It is impossible to present any rose-tinted picture of future prospects. After years of frenzied speculation and artificially stimulated consumption, there was bound to be widespread havoc when the pot boiled over. The period of recovery may be longer than usual, as the mischief has been more far-reaching than on previous occasions owing to the participation of the general public in Stock Exchange speculation to an extent unknown before. The mischief was not caused by Stock Market activities alone, nor was it confined to America, to Great Britain, or to any one country. It began with a slackening of industrial activity, coincident with the over-production of essential commodities in many parts of the world.

We are clearly in the trough of a cycle of depression. So far as the general world position is concerned, the evil will bring about its own amelioration in the future, as in the past.

So far as your trust is concerned, a cursory examination of the balance-sheet is sufficient to reveal that we are in no sense over-invested, but in a liquid condition and able to take advantage of the depressed prices at present prevailing. There is no excuse for pessimism, even in a trade depression which is world-wide. That depression does not differ in kind from what has happened before. The wheel will turn again, bringing an industrial recovery. But there is no denying that the City is depressed beyond what would ordinarily be justified by the prospect of a year or two of bad times.

AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE

A year ago we comforted ourselves with the fact that when the present Government came into office its Prime Minister promised that his chief concern would be "the quiet development of industry and the peaceful mind." This assurance has in no sense been fulfilled. For several months industry was left in a state of complete uncertainty as to the fate of the McKenna and Safeguarding duties, to its grave injury. This in no way contributed to its quiet development and the cultivation of the peaceful mind.

The first Budget of the present Government has been a striking example of that class legislation which destroys confidence and is detrimental to the nation's interests. The City fully realized that, owing to the extravagance of every Government since the Armistice, an increase in taxation, although deplorable, was inevitable. What it particularly deprecates is the deliberate heaping up of taxation on the higher incomes, to the point of confiscation, in pursuance not of a national but of a class policy. The effect, if not the intention, is to cripple the men whose initiative alone can restore British industry, and whose incomes would ordinarily provide a margin for strengthening the country's capital fund. Without such additions to capital new enterprises cannot be financed, and old enterprises cannot be extended or even kept up to date.

Industry will never be revived by seizing the savings which should be available to promote its growth and spending them on public assistance. Money so used increases the unemployment it set out to relieve. The increase in unemployment means still further increases in taxation. Further increases in taxation mean yet more unemployment. And so every weary revolution of the wheel brings nearer the goal of national bankruptcy.

Mr. Snowden is too well informed in finance not to realize that to discourage saving is to prevent the accumulation of the capital which is needed to provide employment. Apparently he is obsessed by considerations other than economic. This is revealed by his attitude to taxation.

"THE WEAPON OF TAXATION"

Taxation is the odious side of Government. It is a necessary evil. It is necessary to enable Government to exercise certain functions, such as the preservation of law and order, and the protection of life and property and of the realm, and other things which are not fulfilled better by private enterprise. It is an evil because the interests of the nation are served best by diverting as little of its resources as possible from fruitful occupation to the sterile coffers of the State.

That is the economic view, but it is clearly not shared by Mr. Snowden, although he can talk like an economist when he meets the bankers. Elsewhere he has spoken of what can be done by "the Weapon of Taxation." Instead of regarding taxation as a necessary evil he apparently welcomes it as an instrument of dispossession and redistribution. In his concern to abolish the rich, whether industrious or idle, he appears to have ignored the fact that he is following a course which is bound to increase still further the already vast army of the idle, because workless, poor.

WHY CONFIDENCE IS LACKING

What is worrying the City and causing our national competitors to think that this country is played out is not any cyclical trade depression, because that will have an end and is common to all. It is the prospect of indefinite increases in a taxation, already ruinous, to enable those professional friends of humanity, the Socialist politicians of all parties, to offer gifts of other people's money to a vast electorate, the great majority of whom contribute nothing themselves in direct taxes to the support of the country.

Under a political system, where representation is so wholly divorced from taxation that there are ten voters for every person who pays even the smallest sum of income-tax, there is no hope for sound and economical administration of the nation's finances. The practice of plundering a minority, who cannot retaliate by their voting power, plausibly introduced under the spacious pretext of the "broadest backs," may be popular with an electorate unable to understand the ramifications of economics. It can only result in drying up the sources of capital and the springs of employment and hindering the revival of industry.

Year after year vast slices of income and capital, under the guise of income-tax, surtax, and death duties, are abstracted from productive uses. The fruits of enterprise, industry, and self-denial are not merely taxed; they are absorbed. Therein lies one of the main causes of unemployment and lack of confidence.

It is one of the functions of Government to protect the property of the citizen. Nowadays they seem more concerned to raid his henroost. When the gamekeeper turns poacher the sense of security is destroyed.

The City is depressed because confidence has been undermined, and men are unwilling to take risks where all the loss is theirs and the lion's share of any gain goes to the further enrichment of the tax-gatherer.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

ADELAIDE, June 6.—The eighth series of wool sales here concluded to-day. Good clearances were effected. The Continent was very active, Japan bid freely for super wools, and Bradford gave good support. The rates for super descriptions were 5 per cent. higher than at the last sales held at Adelaide and those for average, shabby and inferior descriptions were 10 per cent. higher. The highest price obtained was 15d.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	June 24	July 8	July 22
Pay-day ..	June 26	July 10	July 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	55⅛ 55⅜	+⅛
88⅝16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88 88¼	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞16	War Loan, 5%	102⅝16 102⅝16	+¼
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	–⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	89¼ 89½	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94 94¼	..
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94⅛ 94⅝	..
80¼ 72⅞16	Conversion, 3½%	77⅝ 77⅞	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98½ 98⅝	+¼
— —	Do., 5% ..	103¼ 103½	+¼
101⅛ 97⅝	Treas., 5% '33-35	102⅝ 102⅝	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅝ 100⅝	–⅛
98⅛16 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101¼ 101½	–⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100 100¼	–⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58 59	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64¼	..
65⅛16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅛ 64⅜	..
84¾ 80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	250 253	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	81 83	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	60 61	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51 52	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	42 44	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101¼ 101¾	..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	82⅝ 83½	..
109 103⅞16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106⅝ 107¾	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	63 64	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74¾ 75¾	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	101 102	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	105 106	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	..
67 56⅝	Do., "A" ..	64½ 65½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	71 72	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	60 61	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½ 81½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	95 96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98¾	99¼ ..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	86¾	87¼ ..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½	91 ..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	82¾	83¼ ..
95¼	91⅛16	Cape, 4% '35-75	95	95½ ..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¾	82¼ ..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	83	83½ ..
113¾	108½	G.C'st., 6% '45-70	109½	110 ..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102	102½ ..
85½	81⅜	N'tal, 3½% '34-44	85½	86 ..
76⅞	71⅞	Do., 3% '29-49	75¼	76¼ ..
88	83½	N.S.W., 3% '35	84	84½ ..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	66¼	66¾ ..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% 1933	91¾	92¼ ..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	87¼	87⅝ ..
102	92	Do., 5¼% '47-57	88¾	89¼ ..
104	98⅛	N.Zeal., 4% '46	100¼	100⅜* ..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95¾	96¼ ..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85½	86 ..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	88½	89 ..
80¾	75	Do., 3% 1945	79¼	80¾ ..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½	103 ..
100	95	Qld., 5% '40-60	85½	86 ..
84	73⅛	Do., 4% '40-50	75¼	73¾ ..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	99	99½ ..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	86	86½ ..
99⅝	89	S.A'st. 5% '45-75	85½	86 ..
102¾	97⅞	S. Rd., 5% '34-49	101¼	101¾ ..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5% 1940	79	79½ ..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	85½	86 ..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	68	68½ ..
99⅝	91	W. As. 5% '45-75	87½	88 ..
90½	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86½	87 ..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% '42-62	71	71½ ..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices June 2	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¾	Arg., 4% Rescision..	87 88	..
85½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	82½ 83½	..
94	Do., Port Cap., 5%	93½ 94½	..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	101 102	..
110	Belgian, 7% ..	110 111	..
94½	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94¼ 95¼	..
52¾	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	52 53	..
63½	Do., 4% Rescission.	63 64	..
65¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64½ 65½	–½
76¾	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76½ 77½	..
86¾	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	86¾ 87¾	..
70¾	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59¼ 60¼	..
83	Bulgaria, 7% ..	82 84	..
96½	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	96 97	..
91	Do., 5%, 1911 ..	90 92	..
108	Do., 7½%, 1922 ..	107 109	..
97¾	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	97 98	..
82½	Do., 5½%, 1898 ..	81 82	–1
46	Do., 5%, 1912 ..	42 44	–1
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	62½ 63½	..
60	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	57 60	..
25	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	21 25	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	28 31	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½ 110½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified ..	74½ 76½	..
20½	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	20 20½	..
105	Midl., 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105¾	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
106	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
110	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109½ 110½	..
106¾	German, 7% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	62 65	..
79¼	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79 81	+½
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	92½ 93½	+½
102¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼ 103¼	..
18½	Italian, 5½% ..	18 19	..
102	Do. Ldt. Consort "B"	101½ 102½	..
75¾	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	75 76	..
90	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¼ 90¼	..
101½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100¾ 101¾	..
93	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	..
18	Mexican, 5% ..	17½ 19	..
79	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	77 79	..
88	Polish, 7% ..	87 88	..
47	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	46¾ 47¾	..
47	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½ 47½	..
2⅛	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1 3	..
2¾	Do., 5%, 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	103 104	..
12	Turkish, 4% Unified..	10½ 11½	–½
67½	Uruguay, 3½% ..	67 68	..
—	—	— —	..
7¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	7¼ 8¼	..
46	Do., Pref ..	45 46	..
104½	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾ 105¾	..
91	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	90½ 91½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

83¾	Great Western ..	82⅝	83½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	81¾	82⅜	–⅛
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	98¼	99⅝	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	95¼	96¼	..
48¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	47¾	48½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	78⅜	79¾	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	75½	76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	68¼	69¼	–⅛
8⅞	L. and N. East., Def.	8¼	8¾	–⅛
26¾	Do., Pref. ..	25¼	26	–¼
—	Do., 3% Deb.	57	58	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	72	73	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	63½	64½	–¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	50	51	–¼
66	Metropolitan ..	65	66	..
77	Met. Dist. ..	76	77	..
30	Southern, Defd. ..	29½	30	..
71	Do., Pref. ..	70½	71½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79	80	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	98½	99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	90½	91½	..
23/3	Underground, £1 ..	22/9	23/3	..
110	Do., Income ..	108	109½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	83	84	–½
—	Argentine Gt. West ..	76½	78½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	27	29	..
88	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	87½	88½	+½
79	B.A. and Pacific ..

CORPORATION STOCKS—DOMINION, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL

Bombay (City), 5%, 84½†† 1/2 1/2
Calcutta (Port), 5% Debs., 1954-84, 88¼
Canada, 4%, 1951-3, 85 5
Do. 5% Loan (1926), 95¾ 3/4
Do. 4% Bds., 1933-53, 99⅝ ⅜
Hobart (Tasmania, 5% Debs., 86 1/2
Do. 4% Bds., 1940-60, 77½ ½ ½ ½
Melbourne and Met. Bd., 5%, 1954, 86½ 1/2
Metropolitan Water (Brisbane, Queensland), 6½% Deb. (£1 100), 1½
Do. 4% Debs., 96 5
Metro. Brisbane Water (Queensland), 5%, 84¼
Montreal, 4% Deb., 1932, 97½
New Zealand, 5% Bds., 97
Do. 4% Bds., 97 2
Perth (W. Australia), 5% Debs., 100⅞ ⅞ ¾
Scottish Mtge. Pr., 5% Debs., 100⅞ ⅞ ¾
Vancouver (City of), 4½% 1953, 92 2
Winnipeg, 4½% 1943-63, 93½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Auckland and Sub. Drainage, 5½% Debs., 101⅜ ¼
Dublin, 3% 1650-70 (April, 1930 Iss.), (Iss. at 95½), £50½ pd., 50⅛ ⅜
Do. 3% (April, 1930), 97⅞ ⅜ ⅞
Do. (Iss. at 97½, fully pd.), 5½ ½ ⅞ ⅜ ½ ⅛ ½ ⅜ ⅝ 13/16 pm
Jersey, 5% 1925-50, 99 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ 13/16 ⅞ 15/16 pm

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Berlin, 6%, 94½ 1/2
Budapest, 4% Bds. (Stmpd. Assented), 54½
Copenhagen, 4%, 1908, 83¼
Montevideo, 6% Bds., 88½ 8 9††
Osaka (City of), 5% Bds., 89½ ⅝
Oslo (City of), 5% Bds., 1899, 93
Rio de Janeiro (City of), 4½% 1912, 76 7⅛ 6
Seine (Dept. of), 7%, 110½ 10 ½ ½

Tokio (City of), 5% Bds., 1912, 76 7⅛ 6
Zurich (Port of), 5½% Deb. Bds. (Lon. Iss.), 59

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Concepcion (Chile), 5½%, 1928, 90¼
City of Budapest Munic. Savings Bank, 7½% Bds., "A," 98 ½

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, 5% Rly. Bds., 1890, 99½
Do., 3½% Ext., 1888, 99¾
Do., R.A. Water, 1892, 5% Bds., 99¼
Do., 4% Bonds, 87½
Do. Port of B.A., 5% Debs., 97½
Do., 5% Int., 1907, 94¼
Do., 5% 1930, 94
Do., 5% 1910, 93¾
Do., 5% Port of Cap. (B.A.), 5% Bds., 94½
Austrian, 4½% Notes (Lond. Iss.), 56½
Do., 6% Bds., 1011, 2 3¼ ¼ ½ 2
Bahia (State of), 5% 1904, 56
Do., 5%, 1928, 56
Belgian, 3%, 87
Belgian (Kingdom), 7%, 110⅜ ½ 10 ⅜ ¼
Belgrade, 4½%, 1883, 75¾ 3
Do., 4%, 1889, 53½
Do., 5%, 1895, 68
Do., 5% Funding Bds., 89½ ½ ½ ¾
Do., 5%, 1903, 79¼ ¼ ¾
Do., 4%, 1911, 77¾ 8½ ½
Do., 4% Bds., 1911, 54
Do., 5%, 1913, 65½
Do., 5% Bds., 1914, 77¼ ¾ 8½ ¾ 77¼
Do., 6%, 87¾†† ½ 6¼ 7½ ¼ ¼
B.A. (Province), 3½% Bds., 1906-9, 60 59½
Do. 4½% Ext., 1909 (Paris Iss.), 75½
Bulgarian, 4½% Bds., 1907, 27
Do., 7½%, 87½
Chilean, 4½%, 1889, 90½
Do. 5%, 1895, 103
Do., 5% Bds., 1909, 89
Do., 5%, 1910, 90½††
Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Ser., 87
Do., 6% Bds., 1926, 97¼ 6⅝
Do., 6%, 1929, 97
China, 3½, 1896 (Eng. Iss.), 97⅜††
Do., 4½% Bds., 1898 (Eng. Iss.), 81¼ ¼
Do. (German Iss.), 81¼ ¼
Do., Imp. Rly. 5%, 89½ 70 ½ 70 69½
Do., 5%, 1912, 44 4 3 4¼ 3¾ 4 3¾ ¼ 2
Do., 5%, 1913 (Lond. Iss.), 63½ ¾ 3 ½ 2 1½
Do. (Issued in France), 62½ ¾ ½ ¼ ½
Do., 5% Tientsin-Pukow (Lond. Iss.), 21
Do., 5% Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, 73¾ ½ ½ ½
Costa Rica, 7%, 1913, 89½
Do., 7%, 1926, 89½
Danzig, 6½% Bds., 95††
Dutch East Indies, 5%, 101⅜
Egyptian Unified, 4%, 75½ 6 7 ½ ½ ¼ ½ ¼ ½ ¼

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 6.—The Exchange is closed until Tuesday next.

WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes was inactive, but with rather better North and South American closing advices the tone was steady and prices were maintained. Pacific white, June, July, and Aug., was offered at 38s. 9d.; and Rosafe, 62½lb. (new), June 15, at 38s. 9d.; while for sailers of Australian, on the way, 41s. 3d. was required; and 41s. 6d. for steamers, on passage and shipping-shipped. Choice white Karachi, June-July, was obtainable at 39s. 6d. Parcels were rather harder to buy, but trading was mostly to outports. To Liverpool choice white Karachi, June-July, sold at 39s.; while Manchester paid 39s. 10½d. for City of London, shipment by June 7, and 38s. 6d. for Rosafe, 62½lb., per Rounton Grange, shipping-shipped.

The Wheat Futures market closed firm at 3d. to 5d. over yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	40 0	40 1	40 2	39 9	
July	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 7	39 4
November ..	40 1	40 2	40 2	40 3	39 11
	LONDON GRADE				
July	36 11	36 11	36 11	37 0	36 9
Sept. ..	37 3	37 3	37 3	37 4	37 1

MAIZE.—Cargoes were quietly steady at about recent prices for La Plata, but European were the turn dearer. A half cargo of 3,100 tons Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, mid-June, loading, sold late yesterday at 23s. For La Plata on the way and loading-loaded and May-June, 26s. was asked, and 25s. 9d. for June-July. For Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, July, 23s. 6d. was required. Parcels were in quiet request and closed rather better on the day. La Plata, May-June, sold at 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d.; and June-July and July-Aug. at 23s. 9d. To Bristol Channel, Bessarabian, June, was dealt in at 23s., while to Liverpool, La Plata, per Archimides and Euclid, afloat, made 25s. 6d.; Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, May-June, sold at 23s. 3d.; and July-Aug. at 23s.

BARLEY was quiet and unchanged.

OATS were rather easier. La Plata, June and July, were offered at 12s. 9d.; and Aug. at 13s.

AT MARK LANE trading was quiet in all sections at mostly lower prices. English wheat was slow at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was obtainable at 3d. to 6d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), 45s.; (Vancouver) 44s. 9d.; No. 2 44s.; (Atlantic), 44s. 6d.; No. 3, 44s.; (Vancouver), 43s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 42s.; (Atlantic), 42s. 9d.; No. 5, 40s. 3d.; No. 6, 34s.; No. 2 mixed durum, 38s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, 41s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., 40s. 9d.; Barusso, 62½lb., 40s.; Australian, 43s. 3d.; mid-choice white Karachi, 41s.; ad ex ship, 40s. 6d.; 496lb. Flour was steadily held. London straight run, 39s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., and country straight run, 30s. to 32s. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and lower. La Plata, landed, 27s. 9d., and ex ship, 26s. 3d. per 480lb. Barley was quiet at late rates. English malting, 29s. to 34s.; English feed, 27s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; and Chilian brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 16s. 9d.; Russian, 18s. to 19s.; ex ship, 16s. 9d.; and Danubian 18s. per 400lb. Oats were quiet and occasionally the turn easier. English, 19s. to 20s. 6d.; and Scotch, landed, 21s. per 5cwt. La Plata, landed, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; mixed feed, landed, 12s. 9d.; Chilean tawny, 15s. 6d.; Chilian white, 20s.; and German, ex ship, 17s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed remained dull. Middlings, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; fine middlings, 6s.; and bran, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. Oatmeal unchanged. Midlothian, 19s.; Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 15s. and rolled oats 10s. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in better demand with prices unchanged to 3d. per qr. higher. Business comprised choice white Karachi, July, at 39s.; loading-loaded at 39s. 10½d.; and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, at 44s. 6d.; while to Manchester, Rosafe, 62½lb., loading, realized 38s. 6d. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, early June, at 42s. 1½d.; No. 2, 41s. 1½d. No. 3, 40s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, June 39s. 9d.; No. 5, 36s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, June, 35s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, all ports, June, 38s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 41s. 6d.; Chilean, Roberts parcels, June-July, 37s. 3d.; and half soft and half Western white Pacific, June-July, 38s. 9d. Spot parcels had a fair trade at an occasional ½d. per cental advance. Graded wheat futures closed steady at an advance of ¾d. to 1¼d. per cental. Sales were 200 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES						
Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official Settlm't values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 0¼	8 0½	8 0¼	8 0	8 0½	7 11¾
Oct.	8 0¼	8 1	8 0¼	8 1	8 0½	8 0¼
Dec.	8 2½	8 2¾	8 2¼	8 3	8 2½	8 2¼

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were steady with a more active demand, especially in Danubian. La Plata, afloat, sold at 25s. 6d. and 25s. 7½d. Danu.-Gal.-Fox., afloat, at 24s. 9d., and July-Aug. at 23s. Sellers of La Plata, May-June, 24s. 9d.; June-July and July-Aug., 24s.; Aug.-Sept., 24s. 3d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., July, 23s.; No. 6 round yellow African, June, loading and afloat, 24s. 6d., bags. Maize on the spot was quiet with prices steady to firmer.

BARLEY was dull and in buyers' favour.

OATS were quiet and easier. Shipment parcels were easier; Chilean, tawny, June-July, 13s. 9d., and La Plata, June-July, 12s. 7½d., sellers. Chilean tawny, Sept., sold at 12s. 10½d.

FLOUR had a steady trade at unchanged rates. BEANS were quiet. PEAS were in quiet request with Japanese easier. OATMEAL was quietly steady. WHEATFEED was slow of sale with bran 3d. cheaper.

CHELMSFORD, June 6.—Wheat was in slow demand at 39s., delivered, mill. barley, 26s. to 27s. Supplies were small.

DERBY, June 6.—Wheat, 8s. 10d. to 9s.; oats, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 8d.; barley, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d., all per cwt., free on rails.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The market is closed from this evening until 11 a.m. Tuesday.

There was no improvement in spot demand to-day, but, in view of the rise in futures, spot quotations were generally higher, American being raised 7 points; middling, 8.34d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also generally 7 points dearer; Persian fair, 7.64d.; g.f. smooth, 8.64d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 8.89d. Egyptian advanced 5 to 7 points; g.f. Sakellaridis, 13.15d.; and f. Upper, 9.94d. African rose 7 points; middling West, 8.24d.; and g.f. East, 8.89d. East Indian were 10 points higher; fine m.g. Broach, 6.00d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.35d.

American futures opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points on firmer overnight cables and increased the rise during early trading on Continental and Bombay buying, but the limited prices attracted realizing orders and quotations at noon were below the best, although 8 to 9 points above the previous close. Little further change occurred until the receipt of opening cablegrams from New York, which were disappointing, and with a favourable weather map led to a renewal of liquidation especially in the July position. The close was barely steady, 3 to 6 points higher on the day. Liverpool closing prices:—July, 7.79; Oct., 7.64; Jan., 7.64; March, 7.68; New York 11 a.m. prices.—July, 15.74; Oct., 14.58; Jan., 14.64; March, 14.52.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 3 points lower and, after improving 5 to 8 points, gave way again on a renewal of liquidation and closed barely steady at a fall of 3 to 10 points. Closing prices:—June, 14.89; July to Sept., 12.05; Oct. to Dec., 11.90; Jan., 12.07; Feb., 12.18; March, 12.16; April, 12.22; May and June, 12.26. Upper contracts closed quiet and generally 3 points lower on the day. Closing values.—June, 9.51; July, 9.48; Aug., 9.43; Sept., 9.23; Oct., 9.10; Nov., 9.11; Dec., 9.19; Jan., 9.22; Feb., 9.27; March, 9.32; April, 9.40; May and June, 9.44.

Empire futures finished quiet at generally easier ranging from 1 point to 11 points. Closing prices.—June, 7.70; July, 7.68; Aug., 7.65; Sept., 7.64; Oct. to Feb., 7.52; March, 7.53; April, 7.51; May, 7.56; June, 7.51.

	Sales		Export		Imports	
Description	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	100	4,840	—	150	4,221	9,921
Brazilian, &c. ..	800	3,890	100	1,000	582	582
Peruvian, &c. ..	200	1,300	100	100	696	2,757
African, &c.	190	1,410	—	450	—	575
Egyptian, &c. ..	500	1,800	—	700	3,628	13,101
E. Indies, &c. ..	210	760	—	—	—	879
Totals—						
This week	2,000	14,000	200	2,400	9,127	27,815
Last week	4,000	12,000	1,500	3,400	8,620	37,715

Amer. Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
Delivery—	High'st	L'west	Closing	High'st	L'west	Closing
June	7.90	7.88	7.84	—	—	7.81
July	7.88	7.78	7.79	7.81	7.73	7.76
August	7.74	7.74	7.70	7.67	7.67	7.66
September ..	—	—	7.67	—	—	7.62
October	7.71	7.63	7.64	7.63	7.54	7.59
November ..	—	—	7.62	—	—	7.56
December ..	7.68	7.64	7.63	7.58	7.53	7.57
January	7.69	7.63	7.64	7.61	7.53	7.58
February ..	—	—	7.66	—	—	7.60
March	7.73	7.67	7.68	7.65	7.57	7.63
April	7.72	7.72	7.69	7.58	7.58	7.63
May	7.75	7.75	7.72	7.68	7.60	7.66
June	—	—	7.73	—	—	7.67

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day		Previous Close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, June ..	19.80	19.80	19.80
August ..	—	18.06	18.00
Sakellaridis, July ..	28.04	28.04	28.02
,, November ..	24.09	24.00	23.85
,, January ..	24.20	24.19	24.00

Receipts to-day 613 bales, against 246 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, June 6.—During the week through cloth buying was unsatisfactory, and during the whole of the coming week a large number of spinning and weaving mills will be closed down. Various kinds of light goods were again remarked on in India. News of the China auctions was rather more cheerful. Prices of all classes of goods were considerably up and a much better tone prevailed. Egypt sent a rather better inquiry while moderate lots of finishing cloths were purchased by West Africa, Morocco, and South America. A varied trade was arranged for home consumption. Spinners reported a poor demand.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, June 6.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will remain closed until next Tuesday morning.

SUGAR.—Home refined in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 3d.; T L granulated, 21s. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 4½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 1½d.; West Indian crystallized, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9s.; white Java, July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec., 8s. 9d., sellers, e. and f. India, Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3d., f.o.b. Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, 8s. 6d., f.o.b. Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 4½d., f.o.b. Danzig. Raws were steady; preferentials, 96°, June-July, quoted 10s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96%, June parcels sold at 6s. 9½d; July quoted 6s. 10½d.; Aug., 7s., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Aug. sold at 8s. 5½d.

Calls:—

—	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June ..	8 4½	8 1½	8 4½	8 1½		
Aug. ..	8 6¾	8 4½	8 6	8 4½	No	call
Dec. ..	9 0	8 9	9 0	8 10½		

Raw sugar futures were steady; Aug. delivery sold at 6s. 3d.; Dec. at 6s. 7½d.; March at 7s. 8½d. and 7s. 9d. (combined); May at 8s.

Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

—	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	6 3¾	6 3	6 3¾	6 3		
Sept. ..	6 4½	6 3	6 4½	6 3		
Oct. ..	6 6	6 3¾	6 6	6 3¾		
Dec. ..	6 8¼	6 6¾	6 8¼	6 7½	No	call
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS, 96°, C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	7 4½	7 3	7 5¼	7 3¾		
March	7 9	7 8¼	7 9	7 8¼		
May ..	8 0	7 10½	8 0	7 11½		

Visible supplies of sugar are given by Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Ltd. as follows:—

	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom ..	May 1	232,000	244,000
France	Do.	490,000	393,000
Germany	Do.	1,102,000	988,000
Czecho-Slovakia ..	Do.	431,000	399,000
Holland	Do.	211,000	213,000
Belgium	Do.	146,000	160,000
Poland	Do.	347,000	281,000
Europe ..		2,959,000	2,678,000
United States—Atlantic ports	May 3	638,000	846,000
Cuba—All ports ..	Do.	1,755,000	1,539,000
Cuba—Interior	Do.	1,945,000	1,425,000
Total tons		7,297,000	6,488,000
Previous total ..		7,308,000	6,504,000

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons quoted 22s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, June-Aug. delivery, quoted 21s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra steady; fair fermented, June-July, mid-crop, quoted 30s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., new crop, sold at 35s., f.o.b. Futures were steady but inactive, no sales being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

—	11 a.m.		12.30 p.m.		—	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	36 6	35 0	36 3	35 3	No further calls	
Aug. ..		35 3	36 0	35 3		
Sept. ..	37 0	36 1½	37 0	36 3		
Dec. ..	37 3	36 9	37 0	36 9		

TEA.—The market is closed for the Whitsun holiday.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; June, in sircles to Continent and U.K., 12s. 1½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, June, 12s. 3d.; S.Q., July, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Broken Burma No. 1a, June-July, quoted 11s. 7½d.; 2a, 11s., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, June-July, doubles, quoted 15s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Saigon No. 1, June-July, singles, quoted 12s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. 3d. per cwt.; June-July, 10s. 6d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was quietly steady. June-July quoted 10s. 4½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was quiet. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 27s.; June, 25s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, June-July, 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, June-July, quoted 13s., value, c.i.f. Fine Java, spot, 25s.; June, 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot pepper market was steady with black Singapore quoted 11d. per lb.; Lampong, 10½d.; Tellicherry, 11¼d.; Aleppy, 11d.; white Muntok, 18s. 2d., sellers. Cochin, forward market was steady with buyers' offers; black Singapore, f.a.q., June-Aug., quoted 10d., value; Lampong, May-July, 10¾d.; Aug.-Oct., 9¼d., sellers; white Muntok, May-July, sold at 18. 0¾d.; Aug.-Oct. quoted 18. 0¼d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¼d.; May-July, 11¼d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento barely steady; spot quoted 8d.; July-Aug., 7¼s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened easier under lower American advices and realizations, but closed rather steadier. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb., and value; June from 6½d. to 6¾d., and sellers; July from 6¾d. to 6¾d., and sellers; July-Sept from 6¾d. to 6¾d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 6⅝d. to 6¾d., and sellers; Jan.-March from 6⅞d. to 7d., and sellers. Crepe spot, quoted 6½d., value. Para grades were easier; hard fine, spot, quoted 7½d., sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show a further increase of 250 tons on Tuesday next.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, June-July, quoted 24s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 125s. per cwt.; A C, 135s.; pure button, 160s.; fine orange, 140s. to 240s. Futures were steady. T N, Aug. delivery, quoted 115s., sellers; Oct. delivery, 119., sellers. Shipment market barely steady. T N, in bags, June-July, sold at 108s., and sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta closed.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steadier on a better inquiry and absence of sellers. Grade J, June-Aug., quoted £24 per ton, buyers; K, £23 5s., buyers; Aug.-Oct., sold at £23 10s., and buyers; L, No. 1, June-Aug., quoted £23 buyers; No. 2, £21 10s., buyers; M, No. 1, £21 15s., buyers; No. 2, £21, buyers, c.i.f. African sisal easier; Tanganyika and/or Kenya, No. 1, good marks, June-Aug., quoted £28 5s., value; f.a.q., £27 15s., sellers, c.i.f.

JUTE was quiet and barely steady. First marks, May-June, sold at £23 per ton and sellers; June-July at £23, and sellers; a new crop, Aug.-Sept., at £23 17s. 6d., and sellers; Sept.-Oct. quoted £23 17s. 6d., sellers; lightnings, May-June and June-July, £22, sellers; new, crop, Aug.-Sept., £22 17s. 6d., sellers; hearts, June-July, £20 7s. 6d., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, June-July, £22 10s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, June-July, £23 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta, closed.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS were quiet. 10oz., spot, quoted 22s. 9d.; July-Sept., 24s., value; 8oz., spot, 19s. 9d.; July-Sept., 19s. 6d., value; per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, July-Sept., quoted 68s.; B., 58s. 6d., value, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was firmer. Singapore, f.m.s., June, sold at £20 6s. 3d., per ton, and value, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., June-July, £21 5s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., June, quoted £20 5s., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed, no Pad., June-July, quoted £19 7s. 6d., buyers; kiln-dried, South Sea, £19 5s., buyers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market closed steadily, with values ½d. dearer to ½d. cheaper on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m. Call	Closing
June	7/3s.-7/2d.	7/4s.-7/3d.	7/4s.-7/3d.
July	7/4s.-7/3d.	7/4½s.-7/3½d.	7/4½s.-7/3½d.
Aug.	7/4½s.-7/3½d.	7/5s.-7/4d.	7/5s.-7/4d.
Oct.	7/7½s.-7/6½d.	7/7½ paid	7/7½ paid
Dec.	7/9 paid	7/9½ paid	7/10s.-7/9d.
Jan.	7/11s.-7/10d.	7/11½s.-7/10½d.	7/11 paid
Mar.	8/2 paid	8/3s.-8/2d.	8/3s.-8/1½d.
May	8/5s.-8/4d.	8/6s.-8/5s.	8/5½s.-8/4½d.
Aug.	8/9s.-8/8s.	8/10s.-8/9d.	8/10s.-8/9d.

SEEDS AND OIL

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 6.—LINSEED was quiet at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton decline. Calcutta, June-July, to London, £18 10s., sellers; bold Bombay, June-July, £19 2s. 6d., sellers; La Plata, June-July, to Hull, £17 8s. 9d.; July-Aug., £17 11s. 3d.; and Aug.-Sept., £17 12s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, June-July and July-Aug., to Hull-Continent, £14 15s.; Hamburg, £10, sellers. COTTONSEED was steadier. Egyptian black, July, to Hull, £6 13s. 9d.; Aug., £6 16s. 3d., sellers; Sakellaridis, June and July, £6 3s. 9d.; Aug., £6 6s. 3d., sellers; Bombay, June-July, £6 7s. 6d. nom. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, June-July, to Hull, £14 15s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady; decorticated (machine), June-July, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £15 2s. 6d.; July-Aug., £15 3s. 9d.; Aug.-Sept., £15 8s. 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were steady. To Liverpool-Hamburg, June-July, £13 8s. 9d.; July-Aug., £13 10s.; and Aug.-Sept., £13 13s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quietly and held for 2s. 6d. per ton advance. Spot, £43 nom.; June, £40 10s.; July-Aug., £39 2s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £37 7s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £36 10s.; technical refined, £38, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £28 15s.; refined common edible, £33 10s.; and deodorized £35 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady and 3d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, to Dec., 39s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 37s. 3d.

HULL, June 6.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £42; June/£41 10s.; July-Aug., £40; Sept.-Dec., £38 5s. 6d. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £28; edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33 per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £30 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed extracted, spot, £31; deodorized, spot, £29 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £29; deodorized, spot, £32 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £35 10s.; refined, spot, £37 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 42s. 6d. per cwt. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL unchanged.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, June 6.—The Metal Exchange closed after the morning session and will reopen on Tuesday morning.

COPPER.—The standard market opened quiet and, with liberal offerings of forward, prices became easier, but the lower basis of values failed to attract business. The close was dull with cash and three months 10s. lower. Sales were 400 tons. June sold at £52 7s. 6d.; August, £52 12s. 6d.; Sept., £52 12s. 6d. to £52 11s. 3d. and three months at £52 12s. 6d. to £52 10s. to £52 11s. 3d. Settlement price, £52 5s. Refined sorts were quiet with best selected 5s. higher and other descriptions unaltered.

TIN.—The East reported 250 tons sold at £143, c.i.f., an advance of 40s. Firmer advices from America and the Straits induced a better feeling here at the opening, when three months sold at about 10s. above yesterday's official figures. At the improved level some realizing was experienced, which depressed values slightly but towards the close active buying of three months gave renewed strength and on balance cash was 31s. 3d. and three months 32s. 6d. higher. Sales totalled at 600 tons. Cash sold at £138 5s.; June, £138; July, £138 10s.; Sept., £139 15s. to £139 5s. and three months at £140 to £139 to £141 5s. Settlement price, £139. English common tin closed firm at £140 10s.

LEAD was in fair demand and, with sellers less in evidence, values hardened slightly and closed 2s. 6d. higher for near and forward. Sales were 700 tons. June sold at £17 17s. 6d. to £18 1s. 3d.; and September at £18 2s. 6d. Settlement price £18. English closed steady and unchanged at £19 10s.

SPELTER was a quietly steady market with near and forward unchanged. Sales were 300 tons. July sold at £17 and Sept. at £17 10s. Settlement price, £16 15s.

TINPLATES were quiet at 18s. to 18s. 3d., basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English steady at £27 to £28 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery were held at £95 per ton. ANTIMONY was dull; English regulus, £40 to £46 10s., and foreign, spot, £26 10s. to £27 per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM.—Straits was quiet at 19s. per unit, c.i.f. NICKEL unaltered at £170 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined quoted 48 10s. to 48 15s. per oz. QUICKSILVER steady and unchanged at £22 10s. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day			Prev. day		
COPPER—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Std. cash ..	52	5	0 to	52	7	6
Three mths.	52	10	0 —	52	12	6
Electrolytic	60	10	0 —	61	10	0
Wire bars ..	61	10	0 —			
Best selected	60	0	0 —	61	5	0
Strong sheets	57	0	0 —			
TIN—						
Std. cash ..	139	0	0 —	139	5	0
Three mths.	141	2	6 —	141	5	0
*LEAD—						
Gd. soft pig, parcels ..	18	1	3 —	18	5	0
*SPELTER ..	16	15	0 —	17	10	0

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, June 6.—Owing to the approaching holidays business in pig iron is slack and available stocks are very large. Quotations are unchanged. Hematite is easier and 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers is not a firm quotation. The steel market is dull but prices are steady. Best Rubio ore is still quoted 20s., and furnace coke at 17s. per ton. Pig iron shipments from Middlesbrough are poor, totalling only 2,000 tons so far this month, while ore imports total 14,000 tons.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, June 6.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (Official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,148 tons, made up of 241 tons of British and Irish produce, and 907 tons of imported. Imports formed 79.0 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; long sides, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; English long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; Argentine hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; foreqrs., chilled, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; foreqrs., chilled, 2s. 2d.; Brazilian, hindqrs., chilled, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; tegs, 8s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; English (including tegs), 7s. 4d. to 9s.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; New Zealand wethers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Australian wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.; Patagonian, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 6s. 8d. to 7s.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. to 6s. 8d.; Irish (crate), 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; sows, 5s. to 5s. 4d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 8d.; Irish, 8s. 8d. to 10s.; New Zealand, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 5s.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; specials, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens (per lb.), 1s. 4d. to 2s.; country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; small, 11d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Russian, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Hungarian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; English hens, old, 8d. to 10d.; ducklings, country, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Aylesbury, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; ducks, Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; geese, English, 9d. to 10d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

BILLINGSGATE.—FISH.—Consignments totalled 817 tons. There was a good demand at steady prices. Quotations:—English salmon, 2s. 7d. to 3s.; Scotch, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; Irish, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.; Norwegian, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; grilse, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d.; salmon trout, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; slips, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; mullet, 1s. 6d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; crabs, 2d. to 9d.; prawns, 1s. 3d. to 4s. per lb. Dory, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; turbot, 8s. to 10s.; brill, 7s. to 9s.; lemon soles, 6s. to 12s.; halibut, 10s. to 14s.; live cod, 4s. 6d. to 7s.; plaice, 6s. to 13s.; dry haddock, 8s. 2d. to 11s. 1d.; haddock, 5s. to 7s.; mackerel, 4s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; skate, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; roker, 4s. to 7s.; hake, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; conger eels, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per stone. Live eels, 8s. to 30s. per draught. Bloaters and red herrings, 5s.; kippers, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fillets, 2s. 3d. per box. Relaid Dutch oysters, 40s. to 42s.; Portuguese, 7s.; ditto, American, 6s. to 8s. per 100. English brown shrimps, 1s.; pink and Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, June 6.—FISH.—A fair supply was landed from 32 North Sea, nine Iceland, and four Faroe Islands trawlers and two liners. Demand was good. Plaice, 9s. to 10s.; lemon soles, 13s. 6d.; halibut, 10s. to 15s.; cod, 2s. to 6s.; skate, 9s.; small haddocks, 3s.; kit haddocks, 8s.; gibbed haddocks, 8s. 6d.; dabs, 8s. to 9s.; codlings, 5s. to 6s. per stone; soles, 2s.; turbot, 8s. to 11d.; brill, 11d. per lb.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, June 6.—BACON.—Danish was steady. Canadian and Swedish firm, with other descriptions quiet, though quotations generally were little changed from last week. Irish lean sizzles was unchanged 101s. to 114s.; Danish No. 1 sizable, 99s. to 100s.; Swedish No. 1 sizable, 97s.; Dutch No. 1 sizable, 92s. to 96s.; Canadian, all grades, 98s.; Estonian leanest, 90s. to 93s.; Latvian leanest, 84s. to 88s.; Polish leanest, 82s. to 86s.; Russian (Ukranian) leanest, 84s.; and Russian leanest, 80s. per cwt. Danish fillings last week numbered 99,000, against 80,000 in the previous week. HAMS.—York and Cumberland remained steady and unchanged at 200s. for 10lb. to 14lb. United States long-cut was 1s. higher to unchanged at 105s. to 106s.; and short-cut unchanged to 2s. dearer at 90s. to

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BRAZILIAN TELEPHONE CORPORATION, Limited, 7 Per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The COUPONS due 30th June, 1930, on the above Bonds will be PAID on and after that date at the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, 117-122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, where Listing Forms may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
By Order,
6th June, 1930.

COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.
6 Per CENT. and 7 Per CENT. DEBENTURES.
The COUPONS due 1st July, 1930, on the above Debentures will be PAID on and after that date at the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, 117-122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, where Listing Forms may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
By Order,
London, 6th June, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
A GENERAL COURT of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay will be held in the Fur Trade Sale Room, Beaver House, Garlick-hill entrance), on Friday, 27th June, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock, when a Report from the Governor and Committee will be laid before the Proprietors and a distribution declared.
In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Charters, the following MEMBERS of the Committee retire on the present occasion, and being eligible will be proposed for RE-ELECTION:—
ARCHIBALD KNIGHTLEY GRAHAM, Esq.
LEONARD DAVENHAM CUNLIFFE, Esq.
THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR JARED PALMER HOWARD.
Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Company will be proposed for re-election to the office of Auditors of the Company.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 10th June to the 30th June, 1930, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Governor and Committee,
J. CHADWICK BROOKS, Secretary.
Hudson's Bay House, London, 6th June, 1930.

PREUSSISCHE ELEKTRIZITÄTS-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
(Prussian Electric Company).
Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the above Debenture Sterling Bonds of the Company will be held at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of June, 1930, at the Offices of the Company, 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolution under Clause 11 of the said Indenture approving the proposal of the Directors of the Company to alter the Articles of Association of the Company so as to provide that "an event of default" within the meaning of the Principal Trust Deed shall not cease to exist if the State of Prussia ceases to own directly or cease to be registered as the holder of at least 51 per cent. of the voting share capital of the Company provided that the State of Prussia owns all of the voting shares capital of a Company which owns directly or indirectly and is registered as the holder of at least 51 per cent. of the voting share capital of the Company and making such consequential amendment in Clause 12 (j) of the Principal Trust Deed.
In Clause 12 (j) of the Principal Trust Deed the words "the breach of the Principal Trust Deed which has been committed by reason of the fact that the State of Prussia has transferred the share capital of the Company owned by it to Vereinigte Elektrizitäts-und Bergwerks-Aktiengesellschaft, a Company the whole of whose voting share capital is owned by the State of Prussia."
And for empowering the Trustee to concur with the Company in executing such supplemental Trust Deeds and other documents as may be considered necessary to give effect to such resolutions passed at the said Meeting.
Under Regulations made by the Royal Exchange Assurance as Trustee of the Principal Trust Deed, Bondholders may deposit their Bonds with any Bank, Trust or Finance Company to be approved on behalf of the Trustees by the Chairman of the meeting and will receive in exchange, Voting Certificates which will enable the bearer thereof to attend and vote at the meeting in the same way as if he were the bearer of the Bonds referred to in the Certificate.
Bondholders who will not be able to attend the meeting in person are invited to obtain Voting Certificates as above mentioned and to send the same to Messrs. Hintzmann and Co., at 89, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, or Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co., at Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or Messrs. Harris Forbes and Co., Ltd., at 13, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, who will vote in favour of the Resolution, London, E.C.3, who will vote in favour of the Resolution subject to any amendment that may be agreed to at the meeting unless otherwise expressly instructed by the Bondholders depositing the Voting Certificates.
Messrs. Hintzmann and Co., Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., Messrs. Harris Forbes and Co., Ltd., or Messrs. Mendelssohn and Co., Messrs. Hope, Mendelssohn and Co., Messrs. Mendelssohn and Co., Messrs. Warburg and Co., Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., of Amsterdam, Messrs. Mendelssohn

CONNOLE, RICKEARD & GREEN,

82, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.

DEVONSHIRE

MID-DEVON.

High, healthy position, South aspect, in excellent Sporting country.

Most conveniently planned COUNTRY HOUSE, surrounded by picturesque gardens and parkland. Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed rooms, bath-dressing room, two other bath rooms, chauffeur's bed room.

Acetylene lighting. Central heating. Gravitation water. Modern sanitation.

Garages (three cars), stables. Tennis court, walled garden, orchard, woodland and meadow, nearly

10 ACRES. PRICE £4,750.

Farmery and additional land as required up to 42½ Acres. Possession.
Illustrated particulars of CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

BORDERS OF DARTMOOR.

Picturesque old-world COUNTRY HOUSE, south aspect, high ground; outskirts village. Hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room.

Electric light. Telephone. Gravitation Water.

Garage three cars, with chauffeur's quarters. Attractive garden, tennis court, two paddocks, about

5 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,250, or near offer.

Full particulars of CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter.

MAY SALES

SOLD.

SCOTLEIGH, CHUDLEIGH. COUNTRY HOUSE. Three reception, nine bed rooms. Cottage. SIX ACRES.

SOLD.

DULFORD ESTATE, near CULLOMPTON. Six reception, 14 bed rooms; home farm, five cottages, 148 ACRES.

SOLD.

CANNA PARK.—SMALL MOORLAND ESTATE. Three reception, six bed rooms; bailiff's cottage, 69 ACRES.

SOLD.

WARBORO' HOUSE, KENTON.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Three reception, eight bed rooms; cottage, 2½ ACRES.

SOLD.

TRESILIAN, TOPSHAM.—Three reception, five bed rooms; ¼ acre.

SOLD.

15, COWICK-STREET, EXETER.—VALUABLE SHOP PREMISES.

SOLD.

KENWARDSTON, BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.—Modern RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed rooms; ¾-acre. In conjunction with Messrs. ARNOLD and HYDE.

SOLD.

SOUTHBROOK, NEAR EXETER, QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, two reception, six bed rooms, with 7 ACRES.

SOLD.

WHINFIELD, EXTON.—Dwelling HOUSE, cottage, and vineries; 4 ACRES.

SOLD.

NYMET HOUSE, NYMET ROWLAND, COUNTRY HOUSE; four reception, six bed rooms; 5 ACRES.

SOLD.

CLIFTON HOUSE, TOPSHAM.—Three reception, five bed rooms, garden.

SOLD.

ORCHARD JEFFERIES, SILVERTON. Small COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two reception, three bed rooms, ¾-acre.

SOLD.

PETERSFIELD, PINHOE, COUNTRY HOUSE: three reception, eight bed rooms, 2½ ACRES (in conjunction with Messrs. WHITTON and LAING.

SOLD.

DULFORD FARM, CULLOMPTON, 2 COTTAGES, and 118 ACRES.

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED.

NEAR EXETER.—Detached HOUSE, not less than five bed rooms. Limit £2,500.—Particulars to "Ref. A.B." CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

WANTED.

S.E. DEVON or DORSET, OLD MANOR HOUSE of Character; three reception, five bed rooms, four to 10 ACRES.—Particulars to "Ref. S.W.P." CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

WANTED.

SOUTH COAST DEVON or CORNWALL; three reception, nine bed rooms; rural surroundings, 20 to 80 ACRES. Fishing an attraction. Larger house would be considered.—Particulars to "Ref. B.G.W." CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

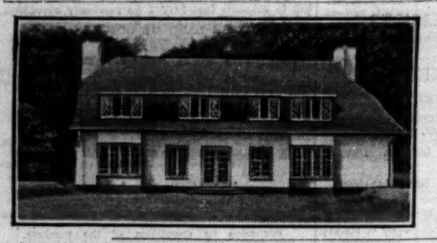
WANTED.

WITHIN 15 MILES OF TORQUAY, COUNTRY HOUSE; two reception, six bed rooms, three to 10 Acres. Early possession.—Particulars to "Ref. Mrs. H. B." CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

CONNOLE, RICKEARD & GREEN have a large number of applicants requiring Properties of various descriptions in the West of England.

94, HIGH STREET. TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (Tel. 72.)

ARTHUR L. RUSH



NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ON THE WELL-KNOWN BIDBOROUGH RIDGE WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

AN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE.

Five bed rooms, bath room.
Three reception rooms.
Excellent offices.
All on two floors.
Garage.
Electric light and power.
Gas. Co.'s water.
Garden.

PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

the well-known Inland Resort, 45 minutes from Town, with specially good service of trains.

AT A VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

An attractive residence standing in its own grounds, approached by drive and commanding lovely views of Crowborough Beacon.

Halls and Cloak room.
Three Reception Rooms, Billiard Room.
Seven Bed and two Dressing Rooms, two Baths nd excellent Domestic Offices;
Main Water and Drainage;
Electric Light and Gas.
Independent hot water service;
Garage for three cars,
Stabling for six,
and comfortable cottage.
Charming secluded grounds, including lawns, herbaceous borders, rockery, &c.
In first-rate order and personally inspected and recommended.

GENUINE TUDOR HOUSES.

MAYFIELD, on the outskirts of this charming old Sussex village.—A XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE with seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and usual offices; electric light; charming grounds, in all about 6¼ ACRES; two garages. REDUCED PRICE FREEHOLD £3,750.

KENT, about three miles from Staplehurst and one mile main line station.—An OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernized without detriment to its charm; seven bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, music or billiard room, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light; central heating, &c.; garages and outbuildings; charmingly laid out grounds, tennis court, orchards, &c., in all 20 ACRES. FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

EAST SUSSEX.

Choicest part of the county and close to Tunbridge Wells, with good train service to London.

CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE

with lovely oak beams and other attractions.

Four reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and excellent domestic offices. Modern conveniences. Garage. Outbuildings and delightful gardens.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS APPLY MESSRS. ARTHUR L. RUSH, AS ABOVE.

MESSRS.

BALCH & BALCH,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.
WITHAM, ESSEX.
Telephone: Witham 81.

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE has an

ESTABLISHED GARDEN.

It was built about 25 years ago, occupies a quiet residential position on Old Chipping Hill, near church and station, and contains three sitting rooms, excellent offices, four principal and two secondary bed rooms, bath room, &c. All main services, electric light, and telephone. Good outbuildings. FREEHOLD, with Possession

PRICE £2,000.

Apply to the Sole Agents, Messrs. BALCH and BALCH, Witham, Essex.

ESSEX, NEAR COLCHESTER.

For SALE.

This Delightful RESIDENCE, facing South. With charming sea views. Four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; 3 acres of well-matured grounds. Garage for three cars. Gardener's cottage, &c. Excellent Yachting and Wildfowling.

Illustrated particulars and price of F. S. DANIELL (Auctioneer), Colchester.

45, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.3. ROYAL 7011, &c.

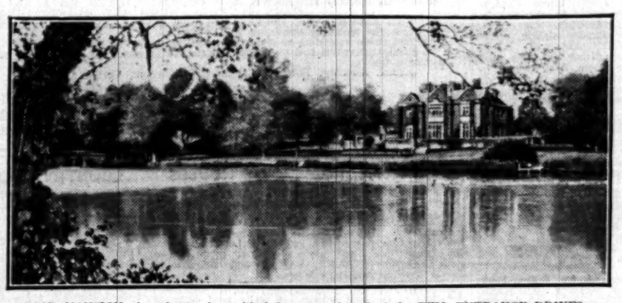
RICHARD ELLIS & SON,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, ESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF LONDON.
IN A BEAUTIFUL STRETCH OF COUNTRY ON THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF HASTINGS.

"COGHURST."

HUNTING. GOLF.



ROWING. FISHING.

PERIOD MANSION of moderate size, with lodges at each end of the TWO ENTRANCE DRIVES.
EXQUISITELY PANELLED HALL, DINING ROOM (40 feet by 20 feet), BALL ROOM, other RECEPTION ROOMS, STUDY.
14 BED ROOMS (hot and cold water in all principal rooms), FIVE BATH ROOMS, and ample domestic offices.
LAKE (about 3½ ACRES in extent) AVAILABLE for BOATING and BATHING.
TWO HARD TENNIS COURTS.
The home woods and parklands afford a quiet charm to the prospect on all sides of the house.
CENTRAL HEATING, ornamental and walled gardens, garage and stables, home farm, outlying farms.

FRONTAGE LAND RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

IN ALL ABOUT
1,400 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION WHEN DESIRED.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
RICHARD ELLIS and SON, 45, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

1930 SEASON.
FINEST SELECTION OF VILLAS
available at
LE TOUQUET
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.
Personal attention of
RESIDENT ENGLISH AGENT,
HARRODS, Ltd.,
ESTATE OFFICES,
62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS
will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.

SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER-SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.
AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Offices, 20, Hanover-square London, W.1.; 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

HADLEY WOOD

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING THE GOLF COURSE.
DELIGHTFUL RURAL POSITION AND OUTLOOK.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

A MODERN RESIDENCE in BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS of ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

Spacious hall with cloak-room, drawing room (23ft. by 19ft. 6in.), opening to terrace, dining room, morning room, three bath rooms, seven principal bed rooms and four secondary, complete offices, second staircase, &c.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Telephone. Ideal boiler for hot water. Main drainage.

Garage for two cars and workshop, &c.

Wide paved terrace walk, tennis and other lawns, two rose gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard and pretty flower garden, and most attractive drive-in through gardens.

Very strongly recommended from personal knowledge by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (M.34181.)

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 23)

GODDARD & SMITH,
HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).
FORTHCOMING SALES by AUCTION to be held in the ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

on THURSDAY, June 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. "HAVENHURST," CANFORD CLIFFS, DORSETSHIRE.

on THURSDAY, June 19th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. 51, and 53, FARRINGDON-ROAD, E.C.1.

on THURSDAY, June 26th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. LANCELOT-ROAD, WEMBLEY.

on THURSDAY, July 10th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. "GIBRALTAR," MONMOUTH.

At a date to be announced shortly, 25, PHILLIMORE-GARDENS, CAMPDEN HILL.

Further details will appear in THE TIMES of the 14th June next, or may be obtained meanwhile on application to
GODDARD & SMITH,
22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS OF FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY,
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 2406/7.

Re Celebritone Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).
By Order of the Joint Liquidators, Charles Latham, Esq., F.L.A.A., and Eric F. Wilkins, Esq., A.C.A.

MESSRS.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
are instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the premises situated on the Chase Estate, Park Royal-road, Willesden, N.W., on Tuesday, 24th June, 1930, at 11 o'clock precisely, firstly, the
GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS of CELEBRITONE, Ltd., including the Patents, and immediately afterwards in Lots in detail the Stock of
GRAMOPHONE & WIRELESS ACCESSORIES
including:—
CINEMA, DOUBLE CLUB and SINGLE GRAMOPHONES; SIMPLEX PROJECTOR; Gramophone Motors, oak and walnut Cabinets, CRYPTO DC/AC CONVERTERS up to 200/240 volts; Phillips Chargers, Kunrox Trickle Chargers, CRYPTO MOTORS and GENERATORS up to 110/240 volts; M.L. GENERATORS; WESTINGHOUSE RECTIFIERS; variable and non-variable ELIMINATORS; 4 to 12 VALVE AMPLIFIERS; MOVING COIL LOUD SPEAKERS, by Brown and others; FERRANTI TRANSFORMERS, Valves by Mullard and others; Accumulators; H.T. Batteries; fixed and variable Condensers; Grid Leaks; Frame Aerials; Switches, Plugs and Sockets; large quantities of D.S.C., D.C.C. and enamelled copper wire and the
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS comprising Carstan and other lathes; DRILLING MACHINES, Grinders; GUILLOTINE; screw-fly Presses; ELECTRIC MOTORS up to 15 H.P.; Benches; 25cwt. MORRIS MOTOR VAN; OFFICE FURNITURE and other effects.

Catalogues (when ready) may be obtained of:—Charles Latham, Esq., Certified Accountant, 78, New Oxford-street, W.C.1; Eric F. Wilkins, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 8, Queen-street, E.C.4; and of Messrs. FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, Auctioneers, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

By direction of H. R. P. Wyatt, Esq., M.A., J.P.

WEST SUSSEX.
IN THE PARISH OF FINDON, and adjoining the Municipal Borough of Worthing.
Sale of Valuable Freehold Building Estate and a commodious Residence and Garden.
Messrs.
HARRY JAS. BURT & SON
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at The Albion Hotel, Worthing, on THURSDAY, June 19th, 1930, at 3 p.m., in Two Lots.

A VERY VALUABLE
FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE
of NEARLY 20 ACRES.

Situate adjoining the Northern Boundary of the Municipal Borough of Worthing, with about 1,200 feet frontage to the main London-Worthing road, and return frontage on the whole of one side to a good road. The estate has a South-East aspect, pleasant views of the South Downs, and offers EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT. Gas and electric light are available and main water is laid in the road from Worthing as far as the Borough boundary.
Also a Commodious and WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, with genuine Queen Anne Period front, garden, and outbuildings, known as
"HOLMBUSH,"
situate on the West side of the main London-Worthing road in Findon Village. The house contains three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and extensive domestic offices; gas is laid on and electric light available. The house is to be Sold with POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Steyning, Sussex. (Tele. 40.)
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Malcolm and Wilson, Worthing.

By Direction of N. F. L. Hall, Esq.

SOUTHWICK, SUSSEX.
On the main road from Old Shoreham to Brighton, within a few minutes' walk of Southwick Station, S.R., and the sea, and four miles from the centre of Brighton.
SALE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE.
Messrs.
HARRY JAS. BURT & SON
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, June 12, 1930, at 3.15 p.m., in two Lots.

LOT ONE.
A VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD
BUILDING ESTATE,
locally known as
THE LAND OF GOSCHEN,
and containing
ABOUT 66½ ACRES.

The Estate is situate between the Downs and the English Channel. It is compact and level with extensive frontages to main roads on the whole of its Northern and Western sides, and lying as it does on the fringe of the rapid development Westward of Brighton, the property is probably unique as to the advantages it offers for development.

LOT TWO.
THE EXTREMELY ELIGIBLE PARCEL OF BUILDING LAND
known as
THE TRIANGLE MEADOW,
situate on the North-West of the above property with extensive road frontages on all three sides, and containing
ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, MAIN WATER, and MAIN DRAINAGE are available.
Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Steyning, Sussex.
Vendor's Solicitor, C. J. Alldis, Esq., 5, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

By Order of Mr. B. A. Brown, in order to clear the yard. Of special interest to Motor Body and Coach Builders.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD.
MESSRS.
JOSEPH HIBBARD and SONS
have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, Canal Wharf, Leighton Buzzard (5 minutes from the station), on Thursday, 19th June, 1930, at 1 o'clock.

DRY STOCK OF
ASH LOGS AND PLANKS,
including about
10,000 FT. CUBE ASH LOGS, cut into 1¼in. to 4in. PLANKS.
10,000 FT. CUBE 1¼in. to 4in. ASH PLANKING.
On view day prior to Sale and Sale Morning. Catalogues can be obtained upon application to the Auctioneers' Offices at 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N.16. Telephone No. 9121 Clissold.

WOODFORD.
In an Excellent Trading Position close to Station.
Messrs.
DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.
will SELL, at the Mart, E.C.4, on Tuesday, June 17, at 2.30, in One Lot, the valuable
FREEHOLD SHOPS,
119 & 121, GEORGE-LANE.
No. 119 is let to Messrs. Eastman and Sons until 1934 at the inadequate rent of £60 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION OF NO. 121.
Solicitor.—Stanley S. Moore, Esq., 2, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS.

SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE. | 4, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. | SHERBORNE, DORSET. | 5, HIGH-STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. H. ISMAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN ONE LOT (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY) AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on JUNE 16th, 1930.

THE IWERNE MINSTER ESTATE,

DORSET.

BLANDFORD 6 MILES.
SHILLINGSTONE STATION, S.R., 4 MILES.

A STONE-BUILT MANSION,
containing:
Six Reception Rooms, 21 Bed Rooms, Boudoir, day and night Nursery, six Bath Rooms.
Electric Light.
Central Heating.
Modern Drainage.

AREA—3,256 ACRES,
Including:
THE MODEL VILLAGE
with some
80 COTTAGES,
SHOPS, BANK, VILLAGE HALL, and PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE HOME FARM with its BACON FACTORY, MODEL DAIRY, STUD FARM, and POULTRY FARM—all in the most perfect repair.
This farm may be had as a GOING CONCERN.
ALSO FOUR WELL-LET FARMS.
SOME OF THE FINEST SHOOTING IN THE COUNTRY.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Ayrton and Alderson Smith, 10, Dale-street, Liverpool.
Further Particulars, RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS,

ESTABLISHED 1798.
49, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 5365.)
43 & 45, HIGH-STREET, CROYDON. (Tel. Croydon 2297.)

ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

EAST CROYDON.
300 feet above sea level.
"HILL CREST," BROWNLOW-ROAD.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, full-size billiards room, lounge hall, two excellent reception rooms, library or morning room, sun room, complete domestic offices.
CENTRAL HEATING.
Suntrap windows; all services.
NEARLY AN ACRE OF GARDEN.
Greenhouses, garage, tennis court.
Solicitors: Messrs. OLDMAN, CORNWALL and WOOD ROBERTS, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Re Hall and Davison.
By direction of William Peet, Esq., F.C.A., under a deed of assignment.

EWELL, SURREY.
13 *miles from Town, Southern Electric Railway Service.*
THE OLD MILL HOUSE.
Comfortable old-fashioned house with six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.
1¾ ACRE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
bounded by mill streams.
480FT. MAIN ROAD FRONTAGE.
Suitable for development or for private hotel with tea gardens, &c.
FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.
Messrs. Ford, Lloyd and Co., Solicitors, 53, Russell-square, W.C.1. Messrs. Brown, Peet and Tilly, Chartered Accountants, 37 and 38, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

In a very popular and convenient residential district with excellent business train service.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
On high ground, close to Purley Downs Golf Club.
16, WEST-HILL.
Freehold modern architect-designed detached house with four bed rooms (two with lavatory basins, hot and cold), tiled bath room, two reception rooms, panelled lounge hall, and model offices.
BRICK-BUILT GARAGE
and thoroughly matured
LARGE GARDEN.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
Solicitors: Messrs. Ralph G. Leach, Sims and Co., 18, Bedford-square, W.C.

ALL THE FOREGOING FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION 1st JULY, 1930.
Illustrated Particulars with Conditions of Sale from the respective Solicitors or from the
AUCTIONEERS: MESSRS. BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS, AS ABOVE.

WARWICKSHIRE.
Stratford-on-Avon 5 miles, Warwick 7, Leamington 9, Bearley Station 1½ miles.
FOR SALE.
A GENTLEMAN'S GRASS FARM
OF ABOUT 225 ACRES.

Including
40 ACRES OF WOOD, and a
GOOD FARMHOUSE,
CONTAINING two reception rooms, seven bed rooms and bath room, &c., 3 EXCELLENT COTTAGES, recently built; adequate farm buildings; VALUABLE GRAVEL DEPOSITS. Much money has been spent on improvements, and the whole property is in good order.
For further particulars apply:
Messrs.
LOFTS and WARNER,
130, Mount-street, London, W.1.

SALE BY AUCTION
AT THE PICCADILLY HOTEL, W.1.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, JUNE 17th to 19th, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock each day,
A collection of
ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS,
removed by warrant from the Port of London Authority Warehouse by order of a London Trust Company. About 500 lots of modern PERSIAN, INDIAN, ANATOLIAN, and other weaves, together with a quantity of CAUCASIAN carpets imported from Russia, will be offered ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
The ANTIQUE CARPETS comprise about 100 lots, and include:—
17th Century OUCHAK, 16th and 17th Century KOUBA, 17th Century INDO-ISPAHAN, &c.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock.
By direction of a Nobleman. The Contents of No. 77, Eaton-square, S.W. By Order of Trustees and others.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
17th Century TAPESTRIES, PICTURES, and other WORKS of ART, including six WILLIAM and MARY CHAIRS, covered in petit point, fine STUART CROWN CHAIRS, Old English Harpsichord, pair of Gothic high-back choir stalls, 18th Century sedan chair, display cabinets, Jacobean chests, refectory tables, clocks, mirrors, and general furnishings.

The whole of the above will be on view at the Piccadilly Hotel on and after Friday, June 13th, 1930. Illustrated catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL

(EST. 1790),
28, OLD JEWRY, E.C.,
or of the Auctioneers with whom they are acting in conjunction, Messrs.
GILLOW & GILLOW, LTD., 14, BRUTON-STREET, W.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE BY AUCTION.
THE NORFOLK HOTEL, BRIGHTON.

This well-established and world-renowned property will be submitted to competition at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, July 29th, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously disposed of privately, by
MESSRS. FLEURET, HAXELL & VINE.

Occupying the very finest position on the sea front near the Hove Boundary, it has for the past 60 or 70 years been considered one of if not the leading Hotel in the town, and its clientele therefore is particularly high class.
In addition to over 60 bed rooms there are many bath rooms, whilst the public rooms are well arranged and the furnishings and equipment are very tasteful, great discrimination having been shown in bringing the Hotel up to date with modern requirements. A Waygood-Otis electric lift serves all floors.
THE VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD of the Hotel, which is fully licensed, will be offered together with Nos. 4 and 5, BEDFORD-SQUARE, which forms part of the Hotel. Nos. 7, 8, and 9, BEDFORD-SQUARE belong to the Vendors, but not incorporated with the Hotel, and are at present sublet producing about £320 per annum.
The Hotel is in possession of a valuable business, and being so well known there is no reason to expect any falling off of its patronage, whilst in the hands of a resident proprietor it is anticipated a considerably increased business should be secured.
In the event of the whole as above described not being sold in one lot the Hotel will first be offered, followed by Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, Bedford-square, in lots, as will be set out in the Particulars of Sale.
Owing to the enormous increase in value of Brighton properties this sale may also appeal to Builders or Syndicates with a view to utilizing same for other commercial purposes, as apart from the Bedford-square houses the site area is approximately 18,000 sq. ft.
Particulars of Sale, when ready, can be obtained from Messrs. Kimbers, Williams and Co., Solicitors, 79, Lombard-street, E.C.3, and together with orders to view and further information from the Auctioneers, Fleuret, Haxell and Vine, 22, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

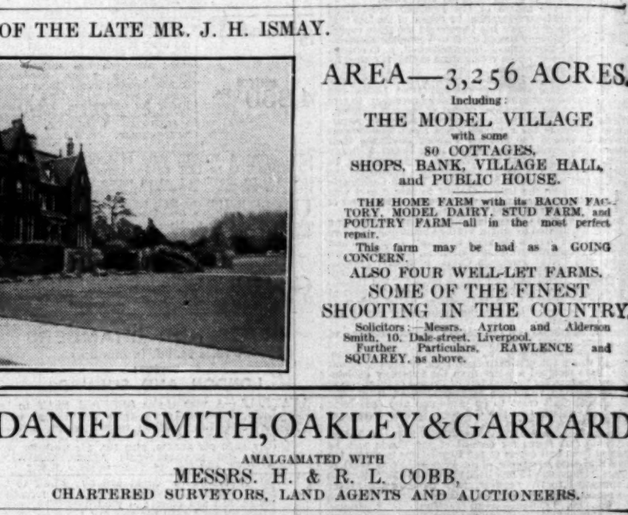
DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD

AMALGAMATED WITH
MESSRS. H. & R. L. COBB,
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

BY ORDER OF THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF KENMARE, C.V.O.

THE KILLARNEY ESTATES,

SOUTHERN IRELAND,
about 21 miles from KENMARE, about 30 miles from BANTRY, about 37 miles from CORK, about 58 miles from LIMERICK. DUBLIN by rail in about 5 hours.
AMIDST SCENERY BAFFLING DESCRIPTION.



THE WORLD-FAMOUS KILLARNEY LAKES and MOUNTAINS, AND SITUATED IN A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.
THE ESTATES COMPRISE ABOUT
10,000 ACRES,
with Deer Forest, where finer specimens of the Wild Red Deer can be obtained than anywhere else in the British Isles. Shooting rights extend over some 90,000 acres, affording all kind of sport, the Woodcock, Snipe, and Duck Shooting being first-class. Extensive Salmon and Trout Fishing in River and Lake, including five miles of strictly preserved Salmon Fishing in the River Flesk.
Also
A CONVENIENT-SIZED and VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE,
with all modern comforts, standing in demesne, with extensive Deer Park, and possessing unrivalled views.
FARM LANDS of about 1,000 acres amply equipped with buildings.
Woodlands. Smaller Residences. Lodges. Cottages.
Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY and GARRARD,
amalgamated with Messrs. H. and R. L. COBB,
have received instructions to offer the FREEHOLD of the above for SALE this season.
For further particulars apply to:—
SOLICITORS: MESSRS. FARRER, 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: 4 & 5, Charles Street, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ESSEX.
(30 miles from London.)

Attractive small estate of about 20 ACRES, 300ft. above sea. Golf. Hunting. Comprising charming RESIDENCE with Southern aspect; two cottages, tennis lawn; beautifully timbered garden; orchard. Fine rural views.
The residence contains three reception, handsome billiard room, 8-12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, nursery; second staircase; usual offices. Constant hot water.
Viewed by appointment any day. Telephone, Stock, Essex 6.
Full particulars may be obtained of the owner, "The Plantation," Stock, near INGATESTONE, ESSEX, or of the Agents, Messrs. ALFRED DARBY and Co., 97, High-street, Chelmsford. (Tel. No. 2.)

Office of Maitres PAUL ADAM and SEBAUX, Solicitors at Blois (L. et C.),
To be AUCTIONED at the
Chambre des Notaires de Paris, 24th June, 1930, at 2 p.m.

1. BUILDING, 395, RUE VAUGIRARD, and 2, RUE LACRETELLE, Paris.
Area 256 M. 33. Gross income 149,128.15frs. Upset price 1,200,000frs.
2. PROPERTY, 13 and 15, RUE DES URSULINES, and 245 bis, RUE ST. JACQUES, PARIS.
Area 74 M. Gross income 67,350.75frs. Upset price 750,000frs.
3. HOUSE, PARIS, No. 9, RUE GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.
Area 334 M. 05. Gross income 99,691.25frs. Upset price 1,110,000frs.
4. HOUSE, No. 68, RUE D'ALESIA, PARIS.
Area 325 M. 75. Gross income 51,331.45frs. Upset price 550,000frs.
5. HOUSE, No. 4, RUE LACRETELLE, PARIS.
Area 140 M. 70. Gross income 70,280.15frs. Upset price 550,000frs.

For particulars apply (1) Maitres Adam et Sebaux, Avoués, Blois; (2) Maitre Mars, Avoué; (3) Maitre Danson, Notaire; (4) Maitre Delagrange, Notaire; (5) at St. Aignan (L. et C.), Maitre Crochard, Notaire; (6) at Paris, Mr. Guerry, Architect, 2, Rue Danton; (7) Maitre Cousin, Notaire, 6, Place St. Michel; (8) Maitre Robert Letulle, Notaire, 12, Rue d'Anjou, who have specifications.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ROOD ASHTON HOUSE, WILTS.

Two miles Trowbridge, three miles Westbury, eight miles Devizes.

with
HOME FARM, LANDS AND COTTAGES,
in all about
471A. 2R. 27P.,
or the House would be sold with about
53 ACRES.

For full particulars apply:—
T. H. S. FERRIS & SON,
Estate Agents,
DEVIZES.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Saturday, June 7, 1930.